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# MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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FOR SUBSCRIBERS



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BALTIMORE  
1907



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# MARYLAND

## HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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VOL. II.

MARCH, 1907.

No. 1.

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### CORRESPONDENCE OF GOVERNOR EDEN.

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#### I.

The following letters are reproduced from a MS. volume of Eden correspondence presented to the Maryland Historical Society by Richard D. Fisher, Esq. Interesting particulars relating to this valuable acquisition will be found *infra*, under "Correspondence."

#### ROBERT TO WILLIAM EDEN.

Extract of a Letter from Governor Eden to his  
Brother, dated Annapolis, 28<sup>th</sup> April 1775.

"You must not be angry with me for (at this Time) being apparently negligent in my Intelligence to Lord Dartmouth, for it is impossible to give any positive Intelligence or Information on Affairs here. We are at this Time, as you will judge by the inclosed, in a State of thorough Confusion. I had set apart Wednesday, yesterday, and this Day (Friday) for writing fully on the Affairs of this Country, which I would not do sooner, from some well-grounded Hopes I had of seeing a total Change here, on what I remarked at our receiving the Intelligence of your preparing the Armament, against America; which, if it did not immediately cause an Alteration among the Sentiments, did in the Avowals of our staunchest Patriots, and gave me great Room to hope we should return into a Channel of regular Submission to the Laws



of Great Britain. When lo! on Wednesday at 1 P. M. the inclosed N<sup>o</sup> 1 appeared. I openly disavowed every Probability of Truth in the Accounts; but the Alarm you may easily conceive not to be small here.

In the Afternoon I was waited on by six Gentlemen of respectable Character, requesting me, that as, in Consequence of this News, they were under great Apprehensions of some Attempt being made by the Servants or Slaves for their Liberty, they hoped I would commit the Custody of the Arms and Ammunition to the Freemen of the Country, for that otherwise they would not answer for Consequences from an Insurrection. I expostulated with them—advised them—and tried to convince them they were only going to accelerate the Evil they dreaded from their Servants and Slaves. In vain, however, altho' I agreed, by the Advice of the Council, to commit the Care of the Arms to the Custody of such Gentlemen of the Militia (regularly appointed by myself) as they must place Confidence in. They expressed great Satisfaction with this; but, the next Day (yesterday) applied to me, under the Militia Act of this Province, for Arms, for the Purposes above-mentioned: and, by Advice of the Council, then sitting at my House, I agreed to furnish four Counties (whose Colonels made a regular Application) with Arms &c. such as they are; and perhaps each County (of those four) will get 100 Stand, which their Colonels give Receipts for, and are to share with the Counties that have not had Time to apply. I thought this a better mode of proceeding, than refusing, as the Event shews: For, altho, last Night, they took away the Powder (which has been here 20 years, and is useless) except five Barrels of mine in the Magazine, they were, last Night, and this Morning, prohibited by Capt. Hyde's Company, belonging to this City, from taking the Arms; who, to shew the strangeness of our Conduct, had, on Wednesday, paraded to assist them in taking them away, should I have refused to grant them; a Dilemma this that puzzled them! And Hyde's Company have so far succeeded (the others cool and unconcerned Spectators, in Scarlet, lined with Buff) as to claim, and take, this Afternoon, their Proportion of the Arms &c. except Powder. This must, I suppose, mortify the Convention, some of whom

think that I have engaged to support that Company with the Friends I can rely on, and with whom I defeated some former Combinations.

“You need be under no Uneasiness about me: I am well supported, and not obnoxious to any unless it be to some of our infernal Independents, who are in League with the Bostonians.

“Writing in such a Hurry, and so straitened for Time, I forgot to say that, about ten this morning, N<sup>o</sup> 2, or rather the Original of it, came to Town; but I cannot, (tho’ alarmed on hearing it with many added Circumstances) give Credit to it. It comes thro’ an independent Channel, and I rather think it intended to draw in the other Colonies, that they may share in the Punishment of the Bostonians, or, by being entitled to it, mitigate it. In this Province, there are very many, I really believe a Majority of Friends to Government; and we have talked American Treason openly in this Town for some Time. I will write more fully by a safe Conveyance, the Sophia, on Monday or Tuesday; you must see I have not Time now. I hourly expect an uproar of some Sort or another, but am calm enough, considering I am not endowed with Patience.

I will just add, on behalf of the Gentlemen from the several Counties, who instructed the others in the Application made to me, that their Behaviour was exceedingly respectful; much more so than I expected considering the Intelligence from the Northward they had received and credited.

I must trust to you for making proper Excuses to Lord Dartmouth for my not writing. I could not do it, without detaining the mail, which would give an Alarm, enough of which we have already. You will please to communicate all, or as much of this as is necessary, with proper Apologies. His Majesty has not a Governor on this Continent, who would more freely expose both his Fortune and his Life in His Service than I would. That is well known here, and contributes not a little to keep the dissolute in order: and I have a few faithful and resolute Adherents, whom I can trust to on an Emergency.

“You will probably hear fully from me by Richardson’s Ship,

before you get this. I will then write to Lord Dartmouth. Please to present my most respectful Compliments to His Lordship.

You will have heard of Lord Dunmore's having removed the Powder from Williamsburg. We have no King's Ship here, should I have thought such a Step to be expedient, had our Powder been worth removing. I hear the Northern Neck Militia (Lord Fairfax's) are on their March, as Light Horse, to Williamsburg. Adieu, I hear Musquetry, exercising only, I hope, for they fire regularly in Platoons.

[This letter incloses:—

Printed leaf containing Advice from the Committee of Correspondence of Worcester and forwarded by the Committee of Brookline, Norwich &c, dated from Watertown, and received at Philadelphia 24 April 1775; also Letter from Eb. Williams to Col. Ob. Johnson, fo. 381. Printed in Force's American Archives 4<sup>th</sup> series II. 363.

Printed letter from James Lockwood dated 24 April 1775. folio 383. Same as that printed in the Pennsylvania Packet, N<sup>o</sup> 184. 1 May 1775 fo. 403; and also in Force's American Archives 4<sup>th</sup> series, II 365. It is followed, as in Force, by the receipts of the different places and committees to which it was forwarded.]

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#### EDEN TO LORD DARTMOUTH.

Annapolis 5 May 1775.

My Lord

I have the Honor of acknowledging the Receipt of your Lordships circular Letter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> March, and the Parliamentary Resolves and shall do all in my Power to promote in this Province the much to be desired End therein recommended to my Attention. Sorry I am, my Lord, to see a continuance of this unnatural Dissension betwixt Great Britain and Her Colonies, but the Time is not far distant, I hope, when Peace and Harmony will be restored and Confidence re-established on a permanent Basis. The Continental Congress is to meet on Wednesday next at Philadelphia, I need not inform your Lordship how impossible it would be for me to prevent Delegates from hence attending. The Attempt would have been vain, and only have sent them thither in ill Humour. On the Contrary, I think I can affirm that the Delegates of Maryland (or a very great Majority of them) go from

hence fully determined to do all in their Power to bring about a Reconciliation. The Proceedings of the Provincial Convention, which has been sitting these last ten Days and broke up yesterday, have been conducted with great Temper and Moderation considering the general Spirit of the Times, and that, at the beginning of their Deliberations, they received the alarming Account from the Northward of a total Overthrow of His Majesty's Forces, which was generally believed by them, and which I could no otherwise contradict (not having received particulars) than by declaring that, to me, as a military Man of some Experience, the Accounts varied so, and were all of them so replete with Absurdities, that, without taking the Improbability into Consideration, and the torpid State they must presume the General and Admiral to be in, it could not but be in great part false, and I am happy that it has turned out so, and hope that what has passed, and a Cessation of further Hostilities, may induce the Congress immediately to recommend it to the several Colonies, by their Delegates, to make proper Applications respectively for the Redress of the Grievances they Complain of, after the mode pointed out in your Lordships Letter, and the Parliamentary Resolve. I shall have the Honor of inclosing the published Proceedings of the Convention here, and the Instruction given to the Delegates, as also our yesterdays, and a Philadelphia Paper, which contains the same, and some of the absurd Accounts that has been received from the Northward.

Being well assured that the Lower House would not proceed upon any Business before the Meeting at Philadelphia, the Assembly stands prorogued by Advice of the Council to the 5<sup>th</sup> of June, and when they meet, I ardently wish and hope to be enabled to transmit to your Lordship, such dutifull Applications as His Majesty has been graciously pleased to declare his Readiness to accept, and agreeable to the Resolve of the House of Commons, and shall impatiently hope for, and most sincerely rejoice at, their happy Effect.

I have made it my indispensable duty to give the utmost Attention to preserve peace and good Order within this Government, in which it gives me pleasure to think I have not been unsuccessfull. Since my Return I have not slept twice out of this

City, where I found Disorder had been rather too active during my short Absence. I cannot, in the least, Consistently with that Duty to His Majesty, which will ever govern my Conduct, think, at this Time of Trouble and Danger, of abandoning my Post on account of my private Affairs in England. But, I hope, when Tranquility is restored, His Majesty will not be displeased at my availing myself of the gracious Indulgence I had the Honor of soliciting on that Head when in England, and your Lordship may rely on my exerting myself to the utmost in promoting the Accomplishment of Our Gracious Sovereigns ardent Wishes to see a Reconciliation of the unhappy Differences that have given His Majesty so much Concern. That, His Majesty may long continue to reign in Peace and Tranquillity restored, is the heartfelt Wish of

My Lord, Your Lordships most respectful  
and obedient humble Servant

Rob<sup>t</sup> Eden.

[This Letter incloses :—

Instructions to the Delegates of Maryland, being a resolution of the Provincial Convention held at Annapolis, 1 May 1775 fo. 389 Meeting of Deputies of Maryland, 24 April to 3 May 1775 containing the foregoing resolution. Printed in Force's American Archives, 4<sup>th</sup> series, II. 379, fo. 398. Maryland Gazette, N<sup>o</sup> 1547, 4 May 1775, fo. 399. Pennsylvania Packet, N<sup>o</sup> 184, 1 May 1775, fo. 403, contains letter from James Lockwood of 24 Apl. 1775 same as inclosed in Gov<sup>r</sup> Eden's letter on folio 375.]

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#### EDEN TO B. CALVERT AND OTHERS.

Annapolis 12<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1775

Gentlemen

I was informed in the Country, and in Town since my Return, that a very unhappy Outrage has been lately committed by burning a Vessel in West River, within your District, and destroying, and plundering her Cargo.

I wish to have the best Information on this Matter, & therefore Apply to you as in your Department you may be able to give it. Reports are so indistinct that I know not what to depend upon. I have heard the Affair was taken up, & examined by one of the

Committees, and that this Act of Violence was against their Sentiments, as well as against the general Opinion and Inclination.

The Violence may be imputed to a general Disposition unless Suspicion be obviated by a just Representation, and I should be sorry that a general Reproach and Censure should be the Consequence of an Outrage committed by a few Rash and licentious Individuals. It will be expected from me that I should give a Circumstantial Account of this alarming, irritating, violent Proceedure; it is expedient for the general Interest & Welfare of the Country, that such dangerous Violations of Order, and Property be checked; and I think it my Duty, by fixing the Charge of Violence and Depredation on the real Perpetrators, to prevent undeserved Imputations on the Innocent, and therefore request that you will give me the fullest and best Information that you have received, and are able to obtain of the Circumstances of this Outrage, and of the Persons concerned in it. I shall thereby be enabled to Act as my Duty and Inclination direct, and am,

With Concern at having this occasion of giving you Trouble,

Gentlemen

Y<sup>r</sup> Obed<sup>t</sup> humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

Rob<sup>t</sup> Eden

Honble B. Calvert, Coll<sup>r</sup>

Honble J. Ridout, N. Officer

W<sup>m</sup> Eddis Esq<sup>r</sup> Surveyor

Annapolis District.

---

CALVERT AND OTHERS TO EDEN.

Annapolis 18<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1775

Sir

In answer to the Letter your Excellency was pleased to write to us the 12<sup>th</sup> Instant, respecting the Ship Totness Capt. Warren, which was lately destroyed about Twelve Miles below this Place: We can only report to your Excellency, from hearsay, that the Vessel being bound from Liverpool to Baltimore with a Cargo of Salt and other Articles on Board, run on Shore in the Night of

the 9<sup>th</sup> or 10<sup>th</sup> of last Month on a Shoal, near some Islands called the three Sisters, where She lay several Days without the Master taking any Measures to get off by lightening Her. The second or third Day after she had remained in such Situation, some Gentlemen, who had been chosen by the Inhabitants of that part of the Province to see that the Association relative to the Non-Importation of Goods from Great Britain should be strictly observed, went on Board, asked the Master some Questions about his Cargo, & Destination of his Vessel; & being assured by him that it was not his Intention to land any of his Cargo there, They did not interfere farther but consented to his proceeding to Baltimore if He should think fit to do so. The ship continuing aground some Days afterwards, & no Steps being taken by the Master to get her off, many People at different times went on Board & a Report was spread that there were many other Goods than the Master had acknowledged to the Committee; & that He was not solicitous to get his Vessel off, or to proceed to any other Place. It likewise became a Subject of Conversation that this was the Third Ship which M<sup>r</sup> Gildart, of Liverpoole had sent thence loaded to this Province, after He had been apprized of the Association; & that some Persons from Liverpool had declared he avowed a Resolution to pay no Regard to it. Such Discourses having made an Impression on a Number of young People who live in the Neighborhood, They went on Board, and after advising the Master & Crew, to take out such things as were their own private Property set Her on Fire; but we have not yet been able to learn certainly who the Persons were that committed such Outrage, nor did the Master or any of the Crew come to, or pass thro this Place, so as to give either of us an Opportunity of asking them any Questions. Had not the Vessel been unluckily run ashore the Master w<sup>d</sup> probably have been ordered back from Baltimore, without landing the Cargo; but we do not think any Attempt would have been made either there or in this Place to destroy Her, unless Goods had been landed; in which Case she would not, We apprehend have been in safety any where in this, or either of the Neighbouring Provinces.

We are (with real Respect) Your Excellency's  
most Obedient / humble Servants

Bened<sup>t</sup> Calvert Coll<sup>r</sup>  
John Ridout Nav<sup>t</sup> Off.  
W<sup>m</sup> Eddis Survey<sup>r</sup>

His Excell<sup>y</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> Eden.

---

EDEN TO LORD DARTMOUTH.

Annapolis 27<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>r</sup> 1775

My Lord,

The Communication of Intelligence, of any sort indeed, from America to England, as must be well known by your Lordship being so difficult I hope I stand in need of no further Apology for not having wrote oftener, than adding that, till lately, I have had nothing material from this Province to communicate, which was not in common with what regarded the proceedings of the Continental Congress, and what your Lordship would have the fullest Information of, in the Common Prints & General Accounts from the Northward. Having now a safe Opportunity, by a Ship of my Brothers, (The Annapolis Capt<sup>n</sup> Hanrick) I shall endeavour to lay before your Lordship two or three late Occurrences in this Province, which have given me great Uneasiness, but which I had no power to prevent, altho' I had Influence enough to prevent the Excesses, at first proposed, being carried into Execution, in some Instances, and more especially with Regard to the Snow Adventure, Capt<sup>n</sup> Henzell, belonging to M<sup>r</sup> Farness, in London, that came to this City with about seventy indented Servants, and the Captain, it seems, had brought out 200 Dozen of Porter, several chaldron of Coals, & some C<sup>t</sup> of Cheese, under a Pretence, as alledged, of stopping at Madeira, and disposing of them there; The Committee therefore, thinking such a proceeding a premeditated Infringement of the Association, ordered him to return to England, Servants and all. I contrived to have the Barbarity of such a Measure, where it so greatly affected the Servants and Passengers, represented; and the Committee, on meeting again,



thought proper to allow the Servants to be landed, and the Vessel to take in Water and Provisions for the passage home; but the Captain by being too long in availing himself of that Indulgence was in some Danger of the Conflagration that M<sup>r</sup> Gildarts Ship (of Liverpoole) met with, for the particulars of which I must beg Leave in this place to refer your Lordship to the enclosed papers, N<sup>o</sup> 1, from me to the Officers of the Customs here, & N<sup>o</sup> 2, their Answer.

I am next, My Lord, to mention the late proceedings of the Provincial Convention, held in this City, and for your Lordships fuller Information, enclose the whole printed Account thereof, N<sup>o</sup> 3, by which you may observe that the Council of Safety, as they term themselves, are invested with an Authority, which, supposing their grand Favorite Montesquieu, with Locke & Blackstone to be right, has most certainly constituted a real & oppressive Tyranny in the very Heart of the province, in Opposition to what they call such, at 3000 Miles Distance; For I presume they must allow that where the legislative, judicial, and executive Authorities and Powers are all lodged in the same persons, a Tyranny is erected. These Proceedings, I must remark, are dated from the day they met, but were not published till the 17<sup>th</sup> Inst. which shows their Lawyers to have the Conduct of the whole: and on the 19<sup>th</sup>, I had a Meeting of the Council, to take Advice how I ought to conduct myself, and what Steps I should take, in Opposition to an Association directed to be carried about, and to be subscribed by all persons excepting my Household, without Regard to His Majestys Officers of the Customs, the Councillors, & other Magistrates, their Oaths of Allegiance &c. The weakness of the Civil Government has so manifested itself in most of the Colonies since these Commotions began, that your Lordship will not be surprized at the timid declining to express their Sentiments and the cautious or Cunning refusing to do it—or not choosing it. The Council being thin, I adjourned 'till Monday last, when eight Members exclusive of myself, being present, I again applied for their Advice; and, to be short, My Lord, after some Time, I proposed publishing the enclosed Address, N<sup>o</sup> 4, hoping some good might ensue from it. There was an even

Division of the Council on it, and at their general request, I declined giving my Vote hoping the four Absent Council<sup>l</sup>rs would attend next Meeting, which the Wind and Weather had prevented their doing at this Time. That Evening and next Morning I found that a general Timidity had taken place, even among those also who were for my measure, And the Council adjourned till to morrow. I hope the Address I had proposed will meet with the Approbation of His Majesty, and his Ministers. The Necessity of the lenient Terms it was couched in, must be obvious on a Consideration of the violent Consequences that had immediately followed, in the other Colonies, the adopting of such Expressions, and Mode of Address, as my Loyalty to my Sovereign, and Attachment to my Country, and the Constitution, would have dictated, had I implicitly followed the Dictates of my Heart. It has ever, My Lord, been my Endeavour, by the most soothing Measures I could safely use, and yeilding to the Storm when I could not resist it, to preserve some hold of the Helm of Government, that I might steer, as long as should be possible, clear of those Shoals, which all here must sooner or later, I fear get shipwreck'd upon : I have found great Advantage in this as yet ; but when the Council of Safety, as they are called, meet, amongst whom, in the Convention proceedings your Lordship, I am sorry to say it, must see the Names of two of the Council of this Province ; viz. Bordly & Jenifer ; (but the former has declined acting ; the other is to act ; and has already subscribed the Association paper, and gives his Opinion that things are gone so far, people ought to risque everything ; and that he has accepted this Office only for the sake of being instrumental in preventing Disorder, & Violence. This I suppose is to justify him to M<sup>r</sup> Harford's Guardians, from whom he has his Commission as Agent, & Receiver General, but will, I doubt not, be taken Notice of ; ) When, I said, My Lord, the Council of Safety meet, I am under the Apprehensions that the Authority I have hitherto supported, will cease to be of any great Avail. I have, however, great Satisfaction in hoping for His Majestys Approbation of my having done my Duty with Integrity to the best of my Abilities, in doing which I have more than once suppressed some daring Attempt at imminent Hazard of my Life.

An Assembly of rash people soon becomes a lawless and ungovernable Mob ; which, grown desperate from Necessity, arising from a total Neglect of their peaceable Trades & Occupations, and kept constantly heated by the incendiary Harangues of their Demagogues, are a formidable Enemy to encounter with words only, founded on Reason & Arguments of Moderation : We have neither Troops nor Ships of War to support those who would (and I can assure your Lordship there are many such) if they had such support to fly to, have long ago asserted the Rights of Great Britain, and their own Liberties—and are still ready, many of them, waiting only for such an Opportunity. Several of these have been compelled to muster, and sign Associations &c. to preserve their Lives and property, without any further View, except perhaps learning the use of Arms so as to be on a Level with those they are, at present, by Force connected with and ready to desert from. As my Life, and that of many of His Majesty's Subjects here, who are known to be attached to Government and ready to Support it, would immediately be sacrificed on the publication of this Letter, I have no occasion to add what your Lordships prudence would Naturally suggest, that I hope, this may be considered as a private Letter. Those men among the Leaders of the Rebellion here whose sole Consequence depends on a general Convulsion, spare no pains or Expense to obtain Copies of all the Letters sent home that can add to the Flame here and undoubtedly have their Agents in most of the Offices at home for that infernal purpose. And they intercept all Letters they can here from England which makes Caution as necessary in answering these Letters, as in writing them. I have entrusted this to the Care of M<sup>r</sup> Lloyd Dulany, who is leaving a considerable Estate here to escape with his Life from the persecution he has long been under, for having withstood every insidious and violent Attempt to draw him into Connections with men whose Measures he abhors and has resolutely opposed from the very first. He is Brother to Dan. Dulany of Our Council, who was Author of the Considerations &c. after the Stamp Act, and was then a popular Man, but now persecuted also for being a friend to Governm<sup>t</sup>. His Son, on the same Account went home in the last packet, and probably has been introduced to Your Lordship by

my Brother. Many other Gentlemen of Property, Character & Family are leaving America, and I should be unjust to a particular Friend of mine, were I to omit mentioning, and recommending to your Lordship the Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Boucher, who is driven from his parish and possessions here, and goes home in the Choptank Frigate from Patowmack, in about ten days, he has ever been a firm Supporter of the Church as well as of Government, and being particularly connected with me, can communicate to your Lordship the Principal Occurrences in this province for some time past; and knows very well every thing relative to all the great Men in Virginia. He is a very sensible and intelligent Man, meriting the Patronage of Government to which he is steadily attached, and your Lordship will find his Abilities very usefull. I have wrote in his Favour to my Brother in Law the B<sup>p</sup> of Bangor, and shall when he goes make him Bearer of nearly a duplicate of this, with what Occurrences I may have to add; and he will have the Honour of waiting on your Lordship therewith.

M<sup>r</sup> Lloyd Dulany, the Bearer of this is a Man of Understanding, and having resided almost constantly in this City for some years, is able to give Your Lordship a fuller Account of all Affairs here than the Limits of a Letter already too long will allow. I have the Honour to Subscribe myself,

Your Lordships  
Obedient and obliged humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

Rob<sup>t</sup> Eden.

[This letter incloses :—

1. Robert Eden to B. Calvert and others 12 Aug<sup>t</sup> 1775.
2. B. Calvert and others Answer to Rob<sup>t</sup> Eden 18 Aug<sup>t</sup> 1775.
3. Printed paper of Meeting of Delegates appointed by several counties of the province of Maryland at Annapolis, 26 July 1775.  
Printed in Force's American Archives 4<sup>th</sup> series III. 99
4. Gov. Eden's proposed Address to the People of Maryland, fo. 443 (same as that contained in Maryland Minutes of Council, 29 Aug. 1775, folio 477)]

## INTRODUCTION OF THE BLACK BASS INTO THE OHIO AND THE POTOMAC.

PHILIP T. TYBON.

In the summer of 1860 I was informed that the black bass had been introduced into the Potomac river from the Ohio some years previously by Wm. M. Shriver, Esq., of Wheeling, and that they had multiplied so as to be taken in large numbers in the vicinity of Cumberland.

Feeling much interest in the subject, I addressed a letter dated September 4th, 1860, to Mr. Shriver asking further information. His reply was dated September 7th, 1860, in which my queries were answered, and much valuable information given me on this interesting subject.

It seems that this disciple of Isaac Walton had long before desired to introduce some varieties of the "finest game fish" of the Ohio into the Upper Potomac, but there were no satisfactory means for doing so, until after the completion of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Cumberland in 1853.

Mr. Shriver placed the fish in a perforated tin bucket made to pass through the openings, or man-holes, of the water tanks which were constantly supplied with fresh water. Fish of small size, but fresh and active, were placed in the bucket, and accompanying his precious charges on each of several trips, Mr. Shriver placed them in fine order in the canal basin at Cumberland, from whence they could pass up or down the river. This privilege, it will appear, the fish of at least one species availed themselves of extensively.

Mr. Shriver with commendable perseverance transferred *five* kinds of fine game fish (about twelve of each kind) into the Potomac during the autumn of 1854, making *six* trips on the railroad.

He sent me the following list of them :

1. Black, or green bass, which attain the weight of five pounds in the Ohio.
2. Perch, attain the weight of 15 pounds.
3. Salmon, attain the weight of 18 pounds.
4. Jack Salmon, attain the weight of 3 pounds.
5. Blue Catfish, attain the weight of 20 pounds.

It is stated that the above named fish ascend the streams with the first rise of waters in the spring to spawn and remain until the autumn when they descend, and upon the approach of winter take up their quarters in deep water.

Mr. Shriver adds that "these fish are to be found in all parts of the Ohio river and all the northern lakes west of Niagara Falls, but we must extend the limits, at least of the black bass, further east and south."

Two members of this Society took the bass with hook and line in August last among the Thousand Isles in the St. Lawrence, and they exist in Lake Champlain and Lake George. They are also taken in several of the smaller lakes in the interior of New York, and from one of them they were introduced into Lake Skaneateles some five or six years ago.

The species of fish that most interests us at this time is the first on the list, the bass, as it is that species only, so far as we know, which has largely increased in the Potomac.

This fish has many synonyms. The vulgar names are green and black bass. In the New York Natural History Reports, Dr. Decay adopts (I think from Le Seur) the name *Centrarchus fasciatus* and gives sundry synonyms. Agassiz calls it *Grystes nigricanus*.

It is stated that the bass attains a weight of five pounds in the Ohio river, but grows larger in some of the affluents of Lake Erie, as Prof. Ackley took one in the Cuyahoga river weighing over eight pounds.

The largest yet taken in the Potomac, so far as I have heard, weighed four and a half pounds, so that the bass does not seem to have degenerated in the waters of that river. They are taken in great numbers in the Potomac with hook and line, from near

Harper's Ferry up to the vicinity of Piedmont, a range of more than 125 miles. They bite vigorously and one of large size not easily drawn out of the water and secured.

It appears that the bass of northern New York seldom exceed two pounds in weight.

I have been unable to get any certain information in reference to the increase of the other four species of fish put into the Potomac by Mr. Shriver. Some seven or eight years since I learned that an unknown fish weighing about 15 pounds was taken near Williamsport, and recently that an unusually large catfish was taken in the Potomac above Cumberland. During a recent trip to that region I was informed that the black bass were even more abundant in the south branch than in the north branch of the Potomac.

It can scarcely be doubted that they will range to Georgetown, and also to the head waters of both branches of the Potomac and up their affluents until arrested by mill dams.

Mr. Shriver states that he "was ridiculed by some of the enlightened citizens of Cumberland" for his pains, but now all are much pleased at having an abundance of fine fish within their reach, where formerly there were none of importance.

There are many other streams into which these fish should be introduced, especially as it can be done at so little trouble and expense.

I would name the Patapsco and Gunpowder rivers above tidewater; the Little Falls of Gunpowder, the Patuxent (both branches), Winter's Run, Deer Creek, Octorora Creek, Little and Big Elk rivers and perhaps others of less size. As mill dams exist on some of these streams, the fish should be placed in each of the largest dams.

About thirty bass were taken from the Potomac river some three years since by Edw. Stabler, Esq., of Montgomery County, and placed in Swann Lake, which will eventually stock Jones' Falls.

I have learned that the credit of introducing the bass into the Potomac has been claimed for another party, but there is abundant evidence that the merit of this important work belongs to Mr. Shriver alone.

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## TRANSPORTED CONVICT LABORERS IN MARYLAND DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD.

BASIL SOLLERS.

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When the charter for the tract of land comprised within the limits of Maryland had received the Great Seal, but one thing was lacking to make it a valuable property to Cecilius Calvert. Let the land be taken up under the conditions of plantation and the quitrents, however moderate, paid and an ample revenue would be the result. When an adventurer had secured a patent for a quantity of land from the Proprietary, there was one thing necessary before it could become a source of income, and that was an adequate supply of labor to clear and cultivate it. Thus a planter's income was not in proportion to the number of acres owned by him, but in proportion to the number and efficiency of the laborers he could obtain.<sup>1</sup> The servants for a term of years brought with them by settlers of some means on their first arrival, and others brought over and sold for the number of years indicated in their indentures, could, on the expiration of their term, readily obtain land, and need only procure laborers to become planters themselves. They could at any rate do better, or at least live more to their satisfaction, by cultivating their land by their own labor and by that of their children, or by hunting and fishing where game and fish were plentiful, than by hiring themselves to labor for others. Thus, while land continued easily obtainable, these servants either became land-owners, or squatted on unpatented or unused land, and left a void in the labor supply which had constantly to be filled.

<sup>1</sup>The Poll Tax which was in general use for local taxation was practically an income tax, as the number of servants employed by any planter, and for whom he paid the tax, was usually proportionate to his wealth.



We get an idea of the relative value of land and labor in 1642, from a contract between Leonard Calvert, Esq., and John Skinner, mariner, in which the former acknowledges the sale to the latter of his three manors of St. Michael, St. Gabriel, and Trinity with all the tenements and hereditaments, including, I suppose, the right to hold court leet and court baron, and further contracts to finish the house at Pinie Neck with a stack of brick chimneys and make other improvements, for the consideration of the delivery of fourteen negro men slaves and three women slaves between sixteen and twenty-six years old, able and sound in body and limbs at some time before the first of March come twelve-month at St. Maries.<sup>1</sup>

In a word, capital, in the form of land, was plentiful and labor scarce. These conditions prevailed in greater or less degree throughout the colonial period, and in all the colonies in America, including the West Indies. Add to this that strength and endurance, rather than skill, were needed, or at least would serve, in the colonies having a staple product such as tobacco or sugar, and that in these crops there occur certain critical periods during which the absence of sufficient labor means the total loss of the crop, and we have the explanation of facts and conditions of colonial life otherwise difficult to account for.

In England every justice of the peace upon request might cause "all such artificers and other persons as be meet to labour, to work by the day in Hay-time and Harvest-time, for the saving of corn and hay,"<sup>2</sup> and upon refusal he might imprison them in the stocks "by the space of two days and one night." In the colonies there was no such resource. Even if the law had been operative, it would have been ineffective by reasons of lack of material to apply it to. A planter must therefore possess, before determining the extent of his crop, labor equal to the greatest demands upon it during the season.

Under such conditions it is not surprising that the transporting of servants to America became a business of great magnitude.

<sup>1</sup> *Archives of Maryland*, IV, 159.

<sup>2</sup> *The Country Justice*: Michael Dalton, 1643, p. 94.

A short account of the means of obtaining a supply of laborers for transportation to the colonies in general, will be necessary to enable us to understand what will follow in relation to Maryland in particular.

We may classify the emigration from England to America as voluntary and involuntary. Voluntary emigrants may be divided into those who were free when they arrived, and those who were held to serve a term of years in payment of their passage. These were known as indentured servants because they had bound themselves by indenture before leaving England to serve a certain term in place of paying passage money. Involuntary emigrants were those who were sent by authority of the government to serve for a term as a punishment in place of more severe penalties to which they were liable for offences committed. These involuntary emigrants included at different periods prisoners taken in battle, rebels, traitors, offenders for conscience' sake, pirates, felons, rogues, and vagabonds.

Those persons who were brought into the colonies and sold as indentured servants I have classed as voluntary emigrants, but this must not be taken to mean that, in all cases, they left England voluntarily, but merely that they were so classed and treated upon their arrival. In the third quarter of the seventeenth century, all that came or were brought to the masters of vessels engaged in the business of transporting servants, seem to have been received on board without question. "Among those who repair to Bristol from all parts to be transported to his majesty's Plantations beyond seas," says in 1662 the Mayor of Bristol in a petition to the King asking power to examine all masters of ships belonging to Bristol bound for the Plantations, "some are husbands that have forsaken their wives, others wives who have abandoned their husbands, some are children and apprentices run away from their parents and masters, oftentimes unwary and credulous persons have been tempted on board by men-stealers, and many that have been pursued by hue-and-cry for robberies, burglaries or breaking prison, do thereby escape the prosecution of law and justice."<sup>1</sup> The

<sup>1</sup> *Calendar of State Papers: Colonial America, and W. Indies, 1661-1668*, p. 331.

Petition to the King in 1664 of merchants, planters and masters of ships trading to plantations, praying for registry for emigrants, states: "There is a wicked custom to seduce or spirit away young people to go as servants to the plantations which petitioners abominate the very thoughts of; this gives the opportunity to many evil-minded persons to enlist themselves voluntarily to go the voyage, and having received money, clothes, diet, &c., to pretend they were betrayed or carried away without their consent."<sup>1</sup> This last mentioned practice seems to me very unlikely to have been of frequent occurrence. The statement sounds much like a plea in defense.

Sir Heneage Finch, to whom this petition was referred, reported that "he finds the mischiefs complained of very frequent, there being scarce any voyage to the plantations but some are carried away against their wills, or pretend to be so after they have contracted with merchants, or run away." We read in affidavits in 1671 of "a spirit who spirited to Barbadoes, Virginia, Jamaica and other places five hundred a year for twelve years, of another who spirited in one year 840, and of an old spirit who hath no other way of livelihood."<sup>2</sup> The spirit was evidently the runner for securing servants for the colonies, fallen, in the eager pursuit of bounties offered, into all manner of deceptive practices and finally into kidnapping.

The demand for servants in the colonies being so great, it is not surprising that the King's pardon should be granted on condition of transportation to many persons convicted of offences punishable with death. In the seventeenth century the transportation of convicted persons seems to have been for the most part by order of the King in Council rather than by statute.

From many transactions relating to transportation of convicts and others found in the Calendars of State Papers, I select a few as illustrations.

An order of the Council of State of October 19, 1654, directs that certain English, Scotch, or Irish pirates, prisoners in Dorchester gaol, be forthwith sent to Barbadoes, Bermudas, or some

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 769.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 769.

other of the English plantations in America.<sup>1</sup> This sounds very much like sending coals to Newcastle. August 4, 1656, there is an order of the Council of State concerning the apprehending of lewd or dangerous persons, rogues, vagrants and other idle persons, who have no way of livelihood, and refuse to work, and treating with merchants and others for transporting them to the English Plantations in America. In the Council for Foreign Plantations, June 3, 1661, a committee is appointed to consider the best ways of encouraging and furnishing people for the plantations, and how felons condemned to death for small offences, and single persons, men and women, found to be sturdy beggars, may be disposed of for that use.<sup>2</sup> In 1664 a report was made entitled "certain propositions for the better accommodating the foreign Plantations with servants,"<sup>3</sup> in which are mentioned ways of obtaining them from felons condemned to death, sturdy beggars, gipsies, and other incorrigible rogues, and poor and idle debauched persons. A circular letter from the King states in 1664 that "his majesty has granted license for five years to Sir James Modeford, to take all felons convicted in their circuits and at the Old Bailey and afterwards reprieved in order to transportation to Foreign Plantations, and to transmit them to Sir Thomas Modeford, Governor of Jamaica."<sup>4</sup> On March 7, 1664/5, there being several ships in the Thames bound for the plantations, the King, wishing to repress the more than ordinary insolence of Quakers and other sectaries, ordered those condemned to transportation to be sent off in these ships.<sup>5</sup> In 1665 two reprieved prisoners who had been many years in prison for want of money to pay their fees, beg for their discharge and that the Queen mother will send them to her Maryland.<sup>6</sup> October 15, 1666, we have warrant to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex to deliver Sir John Towers, baronet, sentenced to death for high treason in counterfeiting the King's

<sup>1</sup> *Calendar of State Papers: Colonial, 1576-1660.*

<sup>2</sup> *Calendar of State Papers: Colonial America and West Indies, 1661-1668,* p. 101.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 791.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, November 29, 1664.

<sup>5</sup> *Calendar of State Papers: Domestic, 1664-1665,* p. 244.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, 1665-1666, p. 178.

seal but reprieved, on board ship for his secure transportation to America.<sup>1</sup>

It is not possible, from the Calendars of State Papers and other sources here accessible, to make even an approximation of the number of persons transported in the seventeenth century, nor is it for the most part possible to ascertain the particular colony to which a given lot was sent. The Foreign Plantations or Colonies in America, are the terms generally used, and when a particular colony is mentioned, "or other colony" or words to that effect, is often added. In addition to this, Virginia, New England and the West Indies are sometimes used with a very broad, and sometimes with their present narrow significance, and it is difficult to make sure in a given case which is meant. All that can be said with certainty is that some of this mass of criminal or unfortunate persons were sent to Maryland; for in 1676 the Legislature passed "An Act against the Importation of Convicted persons into this Province," the preamble of which reads: "Forasmuch as severall Masters of Shippes, Merchants Sailors or others have used and still doe use to import into this Province severall notorious felons and malefactors which in severall of his majesties courts have been convicted of crimes and felonies as aforesaid and afterward procured by masters of Shippes, Merchants Sailors and others out of the common Jayles to Import into this Province and here to sell and dispose of such felons and malefactors as servants to the great prejudice and grievance of the good people of this Province." For the preventing thereof for the future it is enacted that the clerk at the port of entry "shall administer an oath to every master of ship when he comes to enter that he shall declare whether any servants on board his shipp be felons convicts." "And if it shall appear by his oath that they are such, then the said officer shall take good security of the said master not to sell or suffer the same to be sold given or any otherways disposed of in this Province, but shall transport them and every of them out of this Province before he

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.*, 1666-1667, pp. 198-9.

or his shipp depart out of the Province or in his own shipp when the same departs this Province.”<sup>1</sup>

And it is further enacted “That noe master of a Shipp, Merchant, Saylor, or any other person whatsoever shall presume to import into this Province any such convicted felons or malefactors whatever to sell give pay or any otherways or in any other manner to dispose of either unto their own Plantation (if any they have) or unto any Inhabitant of this Plantation whatever.”

This Act was to continue for three years, or to the end of the next General Assembly which shall first happen. It was revived in 1678, 1681, 1682, 1684, 1686, and 1688. A new Act was passed in 1692, which differed from the Act of 1676 merely in the omission in the preamble of the words “and still doe use.” This new Act was continued from time to time, and is in the Catalogue of the Titles of Laws which are continued in force, appended to “An Act ascertaining the Laws of this Province” passed in 1699.

July 1, 1697, James Vernon in behalf of the Lords Justices of England wrote to the Council of Trade and Plantations: “There are about fifty women convicts now lying in Newgate for transportation which is at last found necessary to be provided for at the King’s charge. The Lords of the Treasury have therefore directed the commissioners of Transport to agree for shipping to carry them to the West Indies. It still remains to be resolved how they should be disposed of there, which the Lords Justices now refer to you, asking you to report to what places these women should be sent and what instructions it will be proper to send along with them for their being received and disposed of.”<sup>2</sup> William Popple, for the Council of Trade and Plantations, wrote, July 2, to the agents of the different colonies desiring the opinion of each as to the transportation of these convicts to the colony he represented.<sup>3</sup>

The Agent for Carolina wrote: “I cannot yet arrange a meeting of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to consider your letter concerning women convicts, but you may be assured that the Propri-

<sup>1</sup> *Archives of Maryland*, II, p. 540.

<sup>2</sup> *Calendar of State Papers: America and West Indies*, 1696-97, p. 1134.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1140.

etors will acquiesce in the Lords Justices' pleasure, if they transport them to Carolina. What reception they will find there I cannot say, though it will be better than elsewhere, for the most of the West Indian settlements (if not all, to my certain knowledge) will not receive woman convicts. If you resolve to send them to Carolina, I have a ship bound thither that will carry them at the usual rate, &c." <sup>1</sup>

The Agent for Massachusetts wrote: "As to the transportation of women convicts, the Government and inhabitants of New England have from their first settlement earnestly desired to be excused from entertaining criminals transported to America. But it is well known that they will be willingly entertained in Virginia, Maryland, Barbadoes, Jamaica, or the Leeward Islands." <sup>2</sup>

Micaiah Perry, agent for Virginia and Maryland, wrote: "As regards your letter of the 2nd, Virginia and Maryland being on the Continent and several governments joining on each other have found the entertainment of Convicts to be prejudicial and have passed a law against the importation of them. There will therefore be no proper place but Jamaica and Barbadoes who will bid them welcome as they most properly may being confined under one Government and inclosed within the Island. If the Council wish to dispose of them, I can recommend one who would do so to satisfaction." <sup>3</sup>

The Agent for Barbadoes answered: "Respecting the transportation of fifty women convicts referred to us in your letter of the 2<sup>d</sup> inst., it will be no convenience nor advantage to Barbadoes to have them sent thither for no English women are put there to work in the fields, and the people will not be willing to take such as these into their houses, so that they will be altogether useless. But in places where white women work in the field, as Virginia and Carolina, such women as these may be useful and acceptable." <sup>4</sup>

The Jamaican Merchants answered: "The fifty women convicts mentioned in Mr. Popple's letter of the 2<sup>d</sup> instant would be of no

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1172.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1157.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1195.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1194.

use to us in Jamaica, nay we would not receive them except on condition of receiving one hundred and fifty male convicts with them. It is men that we want, having sustained great losses by the earth-quake and the sickness that followed it, and particularly by the men-of-war having frightened away many of the men to other colonies and turned fifteen times as many men as they pressed into pirates. The women would be only a burden to us and would contribute nothing to our defence.”<sup>1</sup>

The Agent for New York replied: “It will not be to the disadvantage of New York that they be sent thither, if they are young, and fitted for labor, and provided that they be committed to some person who will take care for their clothing and diet after arrival until they can be otherwise provided for and who will dispose of them in service for some certain number of years not less than four nor exceeding seven.”<sup>2</sup>

The Agent for the Leeward Islands wrote: “It may not be improper to send them to the Leeward Islands. The best way will be to recommend them to the chief Governor to dispose of according to their conditions and circumstances.”<sup>3</sup>

The Council of Trade and Plantations on July 26 replied to the Letter from the Lord Justices of July 1: “We have made inquiry of the Agents of the various colonies but find no colony ready to receive them except the Leeward Islands. We recommend therefore that these women may be sent to the Leeward Islands, and that the Governor be directed to dispose of them there,”<sup>4</sup> and the Lord Justices made an order in Council July 2 that the fifty women convicts be transported to the Leeward Islands and that the commissioners of transportation give the necessary direction according.<sup>5</sup>

We here lose sight of the fifty women, but the subject was revived in a letter of James Vernon to the Council of Trade and Plantations, October 21, 1697. He wrote: “The Lords Justices have had occasion to inquire why some convicts ordered for transportation have not been sent away. They are told that the mer-

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1166.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1205.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1190.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1205.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1156.



chants have greater difficulty in disposing of them than formerly by reason of laws made in some of the plantations against receiving any such convicts. The Lords Justices are surprised to hear this, and wish to be informed where this has been enacted and in what manner.”<sup>1</sup>

The Council of Trade and Plantations wrote to the Lords Justices October 27: “In reply to Mr. Vernon’s letter of the 21 inst. we represented to you on 26 July last the objections then made by certain persons against receiving convicts in the colonies. The Agents of Virginia and Maryland in particular alleged that these colonies had received such prejudice by the entertainment of convicts that they now precluded themselves by law from receiving them. We found no disposition to receive the fifty women convicts then in question, except in the Leeward Islands, and we accordingly recommended that they be sent thither. We can now add only that we know of no colonies except Virginia and Maryland which have passed laws against the reception of convicts (though Massachusetts has always desired to be excused from it), and we think the unwillingness to receive convicts in other places is more or less according to the time in respect to war and peace, and always according to the quality and circumstances of the convicts themselves.”<sup>2</sup>

On the 4th of April, 1700, the Governor and Council of Maryland recorded the dissent of the King in Council to the Act concerning Religion, and to the Act ascertaining the laws of this Province (among which was the Act against the Importation of convicted persons), “which laws,” says the document dated 30 November, 1699, at the Court at Kensington, “having been perused by the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, and thereupon presented at this Board for his Majesty’s determination concerning the said laws, his Majesty in Council is pleased to signify his disapprobation and disallowance of the said Laws, and according to his Majesty’s pleasure the said Laws are hereby repealed and declared void and of none effect.”<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1398.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1697-8.

<sup>3</sup> *Archives of Maryland*, xxv, p. 82.

At a session of the Legislature held April, 1700, "An Act for repealing certain Laws in this Province and confirming others" was passed, and all the Acts named in the Catalogue of 1697, including the Act against the importation of convicted felons, were in the list of Acts confirmed.<sup>1</sup> In May, 1701, the Upper House proposed a conference with the Lower House upon the present state and condition of the Laws sent home for England the last Assembly, "and now as we are informed by the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations lying before his Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor Generall not as yet certain what determination they may fall upon."<sup>2</sup> The difficulty was with the law repealing certain laws and confirming others because it was thought that the King could not give consent to any laws unless to all, nor disallow a single Act in the list of Acts confirmed, since they were all confirmed by the same Act.

Between 1700 and 1717 there is lack of material for investigating the subject of transportation since the English Calendars as well as our own publications have not progressed much beyond the former date. We have the case of two convicts in the Maryland Courts transported to the West Indies, one of them by special act of the Legislature, and the transportation of Rebel Prisoners to Maryland in 1716. The discussion of the latter I omit, as well as that of the Rebel servants who arrived in 1746, as not germane to my present subject, since I nowhere find these prisoners called convicts or felons.

In 1717 the Parliament of Great Britain passed the Act (4 Geo. I, c. 11) under the operation of which all the convicts of whom we can find any account on record as to number and character were transported. There had been earlier acts with the penalty of transportation in special cases, but this was the first general Act. It is entitled "An Act for further preventing Robbery, Burglary, and other Felonies, and for the more effectual Transportation of Felons, and unlawful Exporters of Wool, and for declaring the Law upon some points relating to Pirates." The preamble reads: "Whereas it is found by experience, that

<sup>1</sup> *Archives of Maryland*, XXIV, p. 104.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 131.

the Punishments inflicted by the Laws now in force, against the offences of Robbery, Larceny and other felonious Taking and Stealing of Money and Goods, have not proved effectual to deter wicked and evil-disposed persons from being guilty of the said crimes, and whereas many offenders, to whom royal mercy hath been extended upon condition of transporting themselves to the West Indies, have often neglected to perform the said conditions, but returned to their former wickedness, and been at last for new crimes brought to a shameful and ignominious death; And whereas in many of his Majesty's colonies and plantations in America there is great want of servants, who by their labor and industry might be the means of improving and making the said colonies and Plantations more useful to this nation." Upon these grounds it is enacted that persons who before the 20th of January, 1717, have been convicted of offences within the benefit of clergy, and also such as shall hereafter be convicted, except receivers and buyers of stolen goods, shall be sent to the Plantations for seven years, that any persons who have been convicted or do now stand attainted of any crimes whatever, for which death by law ought to be inflicted, or where any offenders shall hereafter be convicted of any crimes whatever, for which they are by law to be excluded the benefit of clergy, and who receive the royal mercy upon condition of transportation to any part of America, and also persons convicted of receiving or buying stolen goods knowing them to be stolen, shall be transported for fourteen years; that the court before whom they have been convicted shall contract with any persons who will give security for their transportation and procure a certificate from the Governor where they are landed; that the contractors shall have a property in their services, and that those returning before the expiration of their term shall be punished with death." The last clause provides that this act shall extend to all his majesty's dominions in America, and shall be taken as a public Act.

Under authority of this law consignments of convicts soon began to arrive in Maryland and Virginia, and by 1723 the resulting evils were such as to bring about the passage of a law on the subject in each of these colonies. The Maryland Act is

entitled "An Act to prevent the great evils arising by the importation of Convicts into the Provinces and for the better Discovery of such when imported."<sup>1</sup> The Virginia act required that every person who has the disposal of any convicts "shall, before he be permitted to dispose of them, give security in the penalty of £100, for the good behavior of such convicts during the space of two-months after they shall be disposed of to any master, and that every person who shall purchase any of the said convicts shall immediately give security in the penalty of £10 for the good behavior of such convicts during the whole time for which they are respectively transported," which, according to an opinion on this act, given by an English law officer, amounted to a prohibition, since the contractors for transportation represented that they could not get any masters of vessels who would give the security. For some similar cause probably the Maryland Act received the dissent of the Proprietary, which was communicated to both houses October 25, 1725.

The records of the Baltimore County Courts for August, 1723, contain the following entry :

"Whereas the great number of convicts of late imported into this Province have not only committed divers murders, burglaries and other felonies, but debauched several of its formerly innocent and honest inhabitants, and whereas there are very great numbers of the said criminals in this county which encourages them to be more frequent in the perpetration of their villainies than in other places where they are not so numerous, and expose several of the good people thereof to their insults and rapines, besides putting the country to a vast expense in prosecuting them for their crimes, all which render it absolutely necessary to use all lawful means to protect the innocent from such abandoned wretches and to keep the peace which cannot be done without obliging the said convicts or their masters to give security for their good behavior, wherefore it is ordered that a warrant do issue under the seal

<sup>1</sup>This Act, according to Bacon, who gives only the title, was recorded in Lib. LL. No. 4, p. 582, which liber has unfortunately disappeared, though quoted by Kilty in 1818, and I have not been able to examine its provisions.

(attested by the clerk) of this county directed to the sheriff commanding him to take into his custody the bodies of all the convicts that shall be found in his balywick and them safe keep until they shall give good security in a sum of fifteen pounds sterling each for keeping the peace and being of good behavior during the continuance of him or her in this county."

At a meeting of the Provincial Council, January 2, 1724/5, John Moale and Daniel Russell, agents for Jonathan Forward of London, merchant contractor for the transportation of convicted persons and felons, presented a petition in which they complained that two ships having arrived with a certain number of convicts assigned to them and others at the Port of Annapolis, and reported to the Naval officer, they are in effect denied the property in the said convicts and greatly hindered by the corporation of the City of Annapolis, "by virtue of a law as some have said of their own making," in that instead of having liberty to dispose of them to such as think fit to purchase, they are obliged to take them on board again after they are disposed of. They give as an instance of this hindrance that the sheriff of the city had taken into custody two servants sold by them, and carried them before their court "for commitment without any offence by them committed here, but merely for being under the denomination of convicts, unless they themselves or some others for them would become bound to the penal sum of fifteen pounds for their good behavior; they humbly conceive it is not any part of the contractor's duty to enter into bonds and recognizances for the convict's good behavior in any part of his majesty's colonies in America"; they complain that they are "very much hindered by being publicly threatened by a certain magistrate in this city that if one of your petitioners should land a number of them on shore in town that he the said magistrate would send both the convicts and your petitioners to prison;" they pray their honors to consider how far the law made by the corporation of Annapolis is consistent with the statute of England, "with the Lords Justices' dissent to a law of like nature in Virginia and also the Lord Baltimore's dissent to the late Act of Assembly against their importation here," and conclude that on failure of relief they have "only to

offer the late law of said corporation to excuse them to their employer for not making such returns as some of them heretofore in Virginia and other places have done.”<sup>1</sup>

The corporation of Annapolis, consisting of Th. Bordley, recorder, Amos Garrett, John Beale, Benjamin Tasker, Vachel Denton and Alexander Fraser, Aldermen, being summoned, made response: “We beg leave to assure your Honors that their allegation is entirely false, for we have made no such law nor have obliged them to take any of their servants on board again after landed nor denied them the liberty of selling them nor done any action that the factors can justly deem prejudicial to their employ unless our legal discharge of our duty of requiring security for the good behavior of persons of ill fame be such, which we hope your Honors will not think us accountable for either to Mr. Forward or his factors, nor ought we to neglect our duty tho Mr. Forward should lose money by his bargain or not get as much by it as he expected, nor does it concern us if Mr. Forward should think proper for the advance of his sales to become surety for their good behavior, nor do we any ways hinder him from making the best of his bargain, nor ought he to hinder us from keeping the peace: we hope in this the Governor will protect us.

“The accusation the factors make against one of the magistrates we believe is misrepresented; it is affirmed by one of us that he was told Mr. Moale said he would send the convicts on shore and see who dar’d commit any of them; on which the magistrate told Mr. Moale if he heard him dare any magistrate to do his duty he would oblige him and them too to give security, and if this be the instance the factors mean we hope it is evident to your Honors at what a pragmatistical height of imperious insolence they are raised by Mr. Forward’s employ; they are pleased to take upon them to advise your Honors in matters of State and without their sphere and yet pray remedy against us for acting according to law and our duty which if your Honors are not pleased to oblige them in they in effect say they must tell their masters.

<sup>1</sup> *Archives of Maryland*, xxv, p. 425.

"May it please your Honors :

"If any magistrate has transgressed the law to the prejudice of the representors the law is open for their remedy and his punishment with which they had no need to have troubled your Honors there being an ordinary remedy.

"We hope the representations of these persons deserve no encouragement from your Honor but that you will always support us and every other magistrate in the course of our duty against the frivolous complaints of such as shall endeavor to traduce us, in confidence of this we subscribe ourselves

"Your Honors most obedient  
humble servants."

The Petitioners were required to attend the Council and support their petition and to offer what they had further to say. The record continues : "Upon considering the petition and the answer thereto which was read to the petitioners, and having heard the allegations of both parties and for that it is alleged by the Magistrates of the corporation in their answer that they did not take up or commit those persons (as convicts and consequently persons of evil fame) by any law of their own making but what they did was by virtue of their duty as magistrates and according to law :

"Therefore this Board are humbly of opinion that if they have acted contrary thereto the petitioners have their proper remedy at law to which they are referred.

"Which is ordered to be endorsed on the said petition and to be delivered to the factors of the said Forward."<sup>1</sup>

In 1728 the legislature passed an Act entitled : "An Act to prevent the abuses of concealing convicted felons and other offenders, imported into this Province, and for the better discovery of them."<sup>2</sup> The preamble after quoting those parts of the British Statute relating to transportation of felons, states that "masters of vessels importing felons and offenders have neglected to bring testimonials of the offences whereof the said felons and offenders

<sup>1</sup> *Archives of Maryland*, xxv, p. 435.

<sup>2</sup> *Bacon's Laws of Maryland*.

have been convicted, whereby it might appear whether they were obliged to serve seven years or fourteen, which hath already occasioned disputes between the persons entitled to the service of the felons and the felons themselves concerning their term of servitude; and several other masters of ships have imported felons and made private contracts with them for less time of servitude than their sentence required, and then disposed of these felons as persons of good repute and not convicted of any crimes or offences, by which practices these felons and offenders, whose testimony ought not to be received in any court of record, or before any magistrate, because not known as such, may be received as witnesses to the manifest danger of the laws, liberties and properties, of his majesty's subjects of this Province." Provision is thereupon made that every master shall be obliged to bring an authentic testimonial of the offences of which each felon has been convicted and the number of years he or she is required to serve. These testimonials were to be lodged with the clerks of the respective county courts where the felons are sold. All persons bringing servants into the Province were required to declare upon oath whether any such servants have been convicted of any crime, and if any, of what crime.

This Act was not dissented to, since it was to regulate and not to prohibit the importation of convicts. The words of the oath for detecting convicts were changed in 1729, so as not to include persons who may have been at some previous time convicted, but were not then under sentence of transportation on account of such conviction.

In 1751 an Act was passed "to make the Testimony of convicted persons legal against convicted persons,"<sup>1</sup> the preamble of which states that "murders, burglaries, and other felonies and offences, have been so frequent of late, that the lives and properties of his Majesty's subjects within this Province are become precarious: which offences have been generally committed by convicts imported into this Province, and such as they induce to join with them in their wicked practices; and which crimes the said

<sup>1</sup> Bacon's *Laws of Maryland*.



convicts are encouraged to perpetrate, because they know that they are disabled from being witnesses against each other, as the law now stands."

In an Act for his Majesty's service passed in 1754 a tax of 20 shillings is placed upon all servants imported to serve for seven years or upwards towards raising the £6000 appropriated "towards the defence of the colony of Virginia, then attacked by the French and Indians." This Act was promptly challenged by Mr. Steuart, Contractor for the Transportation of Convicts, as contrary to Act of Parliament and the tax was discontinued by the Act of 1756. The dispute was the occasion of some correspondence between Governor Sharpe and Cecilius Calvert, secretary to the Lord Proprietary, which throws considerable light upon our subject.<sup>1</sup> October 20, 1755, Governor Sharpe wrote: "I am sorry Mr. Steuart thinks himself more aggrieved by the Act for granting £6000 than those who contract for the exportation of the convicts from the inland prisons. Mr. Steuart's and the other contractor's agents sell the convicts they import from £8 to £20 sterling each, which people here think a pretty good premium for their passage, and hope Mr. Steuart would have no cause to complain of a hard bargain tho he was to receive none of the bounty that is allowed by act of Parliament for transporting felons from England to these Plantations. In Pennsylvania and some of the Islands they impose £5 per poll on them, and oblige the purchaser to give security for their good behavior; I shall be glad to hear therefore that Mr. Steuart is content to pay £1 for four or five years when the Act will expire, on condition there be no additional duty imposed on them. In fact the 20 shillings of which Mr. Steuart complains is paid by the purchaser to whom the contractor's factors sell the convicts accordingly; but if it would be more agreeable I imagine the Lower House might be prevailed on to take the duty off the importer and lay it on the purchaser. It is the opinion of our lawyers as it was the intention of the Assembly that the Naval officers are obliged by their oath and the words of the Act to demand the duty of twenty shillings on every convict

<sup>1</sup>*Archives of Maryland*, VI.

that is imported and sold as a servant for seven years, and if you please to recur to the account of importation you will see that from that duty will arise a great part of the money that is to sink the £6000 that was granted by that Act.”<sup>1</sup>

December 23, 1755, Secretary Calvert wrote to Governor Sharpe : “To the affair of Mr. Steuart’s upon convicts, Mr. Attorney General here expressed himself to me with much warmth against the Assembly in assuming to themselves to change Acts of Parliament, that the duty of his office obliged him to protect, and if my Lord did not dissent to that Maryland Act he would severely proceed against it. His hint I understood was, he would move the House of Commons of a violation upon an Act of theirs by an Act of the Maryland Assembly and contrary to their charter. The consequence is easily conceived, that of a censure falling both upon the Proprietor and Houses of Assembly ; both which I have no other way to protect from harm, but denying a duty charged by any Act of Assembly ipso facto nam’d as Convicts, and of which I would convince him by sending him the Act upon duties personally : He desired I would, which I did inclosed in a letter with my observations thereon to your brother John who laid the same before him ; which letter with the Act satisfied him ipso facto as to Convicts ; no such name being mentioned therein ; therefore he said he would’nt as yet credit the duty levell’d. It gives me concern to understand by you, the Naval Officers have follow’d the opinion of the Provincial Lawyers in levelling the duty without a letter of the Act for it, and of which most certainly will upon tryal here fall heavy upon them, as within no intention of the Act, as also will the same upon such case, for judgment given by our Provincial Judges with regard to such intention : Such judgment here will be judged extra judicial, and of this Mr. Attorney has given me a hint, therefore it much Behooves all concern’d to have a Care : ’tis truly hard upon the Province that the Scum and Dregs of the People here sent, should be the Cause of Ruin to Honest men there, I will do what I can to keep quiet Mr.

<sup>1</sup>The Ways and Means Committee estimated that the tax of 20 shillings on each convict would produce £5000 annually.—*Votes and Proceedings*, 1755.

Stewart, but fear it.—This Manifests the danger there is in touching upon Acts of Parliament, and upon which I have observed in my former Letters.”

Governor Sharpe wrote to Secretary Calvert, May 27, 1756 : “I am sorry to find that Mr. Steuart still persists in his clamors against the Act made in July, 1754, that imposes a duty on servants. I have writ to the Naval officers and cautioned them against collecting or receiving any duties that are not imposed by Acts of Parliament or Assembly, but I doubt they will scarcely decline collecting the duty of 20 shillings per poll on every convict imported that shall be sold for seven years as they seem to think themselves obliged by oath to collect such duty. Had I forbid them in positive terms, to forbear collecting it, ’t would have shown that I knew they had already done so and I could not have recommended it to the Assembly to repeal that part of the Act without discovering a consciousness of the duty’s being imposed contrary to Act of Parliament, besides I am thoroughly convinced that if I had desired it or seemed vastly anxious to have the clause repealed ’t would have given the Lower House some degree of satisfaction as they would have concluded that the Government was distressed about it. However I have taken care to have it excepted in the bill that is now passed and hope that will be enough to satisfy Mr. Stewart . . . but Mr. Stewart may be assured that the inhabitants will resent such conduct in him and I am persuaded he will in a few years have little reason to applaud himself for the warmth he has shewn on this occasion.”

Mr. Steuart it appears was not satisfied, for April 7, 1757, Calvert writes : “Mr. Stewart has been again this year with Complaint on the Duty he charges by the Naval officers that is collected by them on convicts,” etc.

In 1766 the Maryland Assembly passed “an Act to oblige infected ships, and other vessels coming into this Province to perform quarantine.”<sup>1</sup> The reason given for passing this Act was that vessels coming into the Province with servants and German passengers communicated and spread dangerous and infectious

<sup>1</sup> Bacon, *Laws of Maryland*.

distempers, "begun at first by numbers of people being closely confined together for long times in a small space." The Act provided that the masters of vessels bringing over thirty passengers or servants, together with two other credible persons, should make oath "That neither the small-pox, jail-fever, flux, or any such dangerous infectious distemper is, or hath been on board such ship or vessel, on her passage, to the knowledge or belief of such captain or other person taking such oath respectively." In case the oath was not taken within forty-eight hours, the officer of the Port was required to report the matter to the Governor, upon which he might oblige the vessel to make quarantine, at such place and during such time as he might direct.

Messrs. Steuart and Sedgely, contractors for convicts, immediately applied to the Proprietary for a dissent to this Act, and upon his refusal, petitioned the Commissioners of the Treasury in England, and they referred it to the King in Council. The complaint of the Contractor for the Transportation of Convicts "of the obstructions he has met with in the execution of his contract by the operation of a Law lately passed in the Province of Maryland for obliging infected ships and other vessels to perform quarantine," was duly heard by the King in Council, with the result that Governor Sharpe was ordered in 1768 to transmit an authenticated transcript of the Law complained of, which he did accordingly. This seems to have ended the matter since the law stood and was repeatedly revived, until some time after the Revolution it was replaced by another Quarantine Act. The controversy between several writers to the *Maryland Gazette*, and the comments of Governor Sharpe in his letters home, are worthy of being read in full, but I confine myself to some extracts more especially concerning convicts.

A communication to the *Maryland Gazette* of July 9, 1767, says: "The deplorable Havock lately made in the family of a widow lady on the Eastern Shore, by that horrid contagious distemper, commonly called the Jail-Fever, ought to give fresh warning to the Inhabitants of this Province, how they admit this baneful malady into their families." The writer describes this case, and the case of Mr. Howard near Annapolis, who lost his

own life, and many of his family, and concludes: "It is to be wish'd that the People may cherish an Act, so manifestly tending to the preservation of their lives, their health, and their property, and that they will take every measure in their power to forward the execution of it, and to obviate every evasion which the Arts of interested men can devise to frustrate its operation, and prevent the beneficial purpose of our Legislature." To this one who signs himself A. B. responds at length on July 30. Omitting much of his argument I here give that which bears most directly upon our subject: "I suppose," says he, "for these last thirty years, *communibus annis*, there has been at least 600 convicts per year imported into this Province, and these probably have gone into 400 different families. The instances have been very rare that there has been any suspicion of these people's communicating any fatal disorder to the families into which they have been received; perhaps not one a year, take the year's round, and very often the reports that have been spread about it, when examined, are found to be entirely groundless. This makes it at least 400 to one, that they do no injury to the country in the way so much complained of; and the people's continuing to buy and receive them so constantly shews plainly the general sense of the country about the matter, notwithstanding a few gentlemen seem very angry that convicts are imported here at all, and would, if they could, by spreading this kind of terror, prevent the People's buying them, and then of course they would not be brought in. I confess I am one of those who think a young country cannot be settled, cultivated, and improved, without people of some sort, and that it is much better for the country to receive convicts than slaves; and that we, who allow them to be brought in, and have provided proper laws to have their names recorded, so that they cannot be admitted into courts, and restored to their credit, until their crimes are purged away, by a completion of their term of servitude, are much better off than those Provinces who don't permit them directly to come in; yet they are put on them, as *honest people*, under colour of indentures.

"The wicked and bad of them that come into this Province, mostly run away to the northward, mix with other people, and

pass for honest men ; whilst those, more innocent, and who come for very light offenses, serve their time out here, behave well, and become useful People."

The *Gazette* of August 20 contains two replies to A. B., the one signed Philanthropos and the other C. D.

"His view, whatever his pretences may be," says Philanthropos, "is clearly selfish : what mine is, I cheerfully submit to the public ; nor do I think myself much affected by the censure, when he ranks me among the 'few Gentlemen who are very angry that convicts are imported here at all.' He pays me a compliment where he intended a reflection ; but in confining it to a *few*, and representing that the general sense of the people is in favour of this vile importation, he is guilty of the most shameful misrepresentation and the grossest calumny upon the whole Province. What opinion must our mother country, and our sister colonies, entertain of our Virtue, when they see it confidently asserted in the *Maryland Gazette*, that we are fond of peopling our country with the most abandoned profligates in the universe ? Is this the way to purge ourselves from that false and bitter reproach, so commonly thrown in our Dish, that we are the descendants of Convicts ? As far as it has lain in my way to be acquainted with the general sentiments of the people upon this subject, I solemnly declare that the most deserving and judicious amongst them, esteem it the greatest grievance imposed on us by our mother country. This is not only the general opinion here, but of the greatest writers in England, and the best Judges of the proper means of settling a young country."<sup>1</sup>

C. D. writes : "On this consideration, I say, the Doctor ought to excuse Mr. H. B. this Piccadillo," the accusation of using the wrong remedy, viz., bleeding instead of James' Powder, "and propose to this Gentleman for their mutual advantage, that all merchants, factors, Physicians, &c., &c., should join in extolling

<sup>1</sup> He next quotes Lord Bacon : "It is a shameful and unblessed thing to take the scum of people, and the wicked condemned men to be the people with whom you plant ; and not only so, but it spoileth the Plantation, for they will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be lazy, and do mischief, and spend victuals, and be quickly weary."

the general utility of importing rogues, felons, and diseases, from the long infected walls and deeply corrupted mansions of Newgate, &c., to mend the constitutions and improve the morals of the good people of this Province."

From Governor Sharpe's letter of July 27, 1767, I quote a few pertinent passages: "That the Distempers the Importation and spreading of which the Act is calculated to prevent have been frequently brought into this and many other places in the Province and that scores of People have been destroyed here by the Jail Fever first communicated by servants from on board crowded infectious Ships is notorious." "May there not be a continual Influx of People into the Province without bringing more in a vessel that she can well contain, or have we no servants imported in vessels that belong to other Merchants than the two Contractors who have thought fit on this occasion to bestir themselves? The Truth is that many servants are imported annually from different parts of England, Scotland & Ireland but the Masters do not often receive more on board than can be conveniently accommodated, while those Contractors who have only a certain number of vessels in the Maryland Trade must it seems at particular times empty the jails and by that means it sometimes happens that they oblige the masters of their ships to receive on board twice the number they ought to bring, little anxious themselves of the consequence to the inhabitants here, nor very solicitous whether or no the crowding too great a number of the poor wretches into small compass may not be the means of destroying some of them." "The contractors may indeed say that if it is notorious such destructive distempers are frequently imported in convict ships, why do people by purchasing encourage the importation of them, to which it might be answered that there are in all societies people that will run all risks for the sake of making profit, but it becomes the Legislature as far as can reasonably be done to prevent other people suffering by the proceedings of people of such dispositions." "Finding they could not immediately succeed in their application for a dissent, Messrs. Sedgely & Co. in Bristol have I find furnished their ship with a ventilator which they may be ashamed of not having done long ago, and

Messrs. Stewart & Campbell have made theirs quite airy by opening a range of ports on each side between decks, and by that means it seems that the ships were kept healthy tho in one of them were imported more than a hundred and fifty persons besides the crew." <sup>1</sup>

September 4, 1767, the Governor wrote : "You will see by the enclosed Gazettes that a kind of paper war hath been commenced here between Mr. Ringgold, consignee of the convicts from Bristol and some gentlemen who are friends to our quarantine act in which I think the former makes a poor figure and I suppose begins to wish he had not so officiously beyond all the rest of the consignees and dealers in imported servants stood forth as a champion in so bad a cause." <sup>2</sup>

In 1769 an additional supplementary Act to the Act entitled "An Act to prevent the abuses of concealing convicted felons and other offenders imported into this province, and for the better discovery of them," was passed, which, after stating that "notwithstanding the provisions already made, convicted felons are often imported into this province," and pass as persons of character, and many of them are received as witnesses, to the great vexation and prejudice of the inhabitants of this province, made more stringent provisions concerning the bringing by the masters of vessels and the recording by the county clerks, of a full transcript of the conviction of each convict transported. The record kept by the clerk of Baltimore County under the provisions of this Act is now in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City. I will refer to it later. <sup>3</sup>

Having followed the course of legislation, I shall try to ascertain, as far as it may be ascertained from record, the number of convicts transported to Maryland, and give the circumstances

<sup>1</sup> Description of a convict's situation on a ship belonging to the contractor, Mr. Steuart and bound for Maryland by a correspondent of George Selwyn : "I went on board, and, to be sure, all the states of horror I ever had an idea of are much short of what I saw this poor man in ; chained to a board in a hole not above sixteen feet long, more than fifty with him ; a collar and padlock about his neck, and chained to five of the most dreadful creatures I ever looked on."

<sup>2</sup> *Archives of Maryland*, ix.

<sup>3</sup> *Bacon's Laws of Maryland*.



which make it certain that the number so ascertained is short of the number transported. I shall make no estimates or guesses, leaving that to each of my hearers to do for himself.

First, however, it will be well to see what others have to say on the subject. Scharf says: "The number of Convicts imported into Maryland before the Revolution of 1776 must have amounted to at least twenty thousand. From the year 1750 to 1770 not less than four or five hundred were annually brought into the Province."<sup>1</sup> He gives no reference to authorities for this statement, but from the context it is evident that he had before him McMahon, who states that "at this period (about 1754) there were not less than three or four hundred annually transported to Maryland"<sup>2</sup> and gives Pitkin's *United States* as reference. He quotes at length from the controversy in the *Maryland Gazette* of 1767, in which one writer, and he an agent for the contractors, places the number, without contradiction by his adversaries, at 600 per annum for thirty years. Pitkin says: "It was calculated that, about the year 1750 not less than from three to four hundred felons were annually brought into the Province of Maryland," and gives as his authority "*British Empire in America*, Vol. 3, p. 23," which from an earlier reference I find named as "*Entick's History of the British Empire in America*." Anxious to find the first authority for this calculation, and if possible the grounds upon which it was based, I have diligently sought this work of Entick's in the libraries of Baltimore and the Congressional Library, but without success. However, three or four hundred annually about the year 1750 is too indefinite to give us the means of calculating the total number. The writer in the *Gazette* of 1767 gives 18,000 before that date. If this be true, Scharf's estimate of 20,000 before 1776 is conservative, for considerably more than 2,000 are on record after 1767. If five hundred a year were bought in between 1750 and 1770, which comes to 10,000 in 20 years, an additional 10,000 must have come partly before 1750 and partly after 1770 to make Scharf's 20,000 before the Revolution. All

<sup>1</sup> *History of Maryland*, I, p. 392.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 133.

these numbers, for ought I have been able to discover, are the result of "estimating," which, however valuable it may be to a fisherman in describing the weight and size of his catch, is not considered a reliable means of determining the figures of the census.

We will now see what remains upon record :

On the records of the Provincial Court we find six consignments of convicts to Maryland merchants during 1719, 1720, and 1721, and one in 1725. These I have tabulated. In the three first mentioned years they amounted to 424, of which 256 were men and 158 women, 373 were sentenced to serve 7 years, and 51 to serve 14 years. We have already seen that the latter were those who were excluded the benefit of clergy, and reprieved from death by the King's pardon. The consignment of 1725 brings the total to 558. These entries in the Court Records were made because of the special business relations between the consignor and consignees, and do not indicate that no other convicts were sent in these years, or in other years when no entries are found.

In the Treasury Series of the Calendars of English State Papers are recorded the payments to the Contractors for Transporting Convicts from Newgate and the gaols of the home counties, as they are called, viz., Hertford, Essex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Bucks. Payments for transportation from other counties are not found on these records. I have tabulated these entries, which extend from 1729 to 1745, with the following result:

From 1729 to 1735 inclusive there were sent: 444 to Maryland, 518 to Virginia, 163 to Maryland or Virginia, 613 to America, place not mentioned.

From 1735 to 1745 inclusive there were sent: 792 to Maryland, 763 to Virginia, 737 to Maryland or Virginia, 675 to America, place not mentioned.

The total number sent by the Contractors for Newgate and the home counties from 1729 to 1745, a period of seventeen years, was 4704, viz., 1236 to Maryland, 1281 to Virginia, 899 to Maryland or Virginia, and 1288 to America with no place named.

Two Entry Books for the Patuxent District, or Port of Annapolis, the one in the Land Office, and the other in the Maryland

Historical Society's vault, give the numbers of those entered as convicts in this District for the thirty years from 1746 to 1775 with the exception of a number, doubtless small, to be added where the word "convicts" in a few places is entered with no number prefixed. It must not be forgotten that there were two or three other districts of which we have no books of entry.

I have tabulated by years these Entry Books, not only as to Convicts but as to passengers, indentured servants and negroes, and added the results for each period of ten years, and for the entire thirty years. The total number of convicts entered as such in this district for the thirty years before the Revolution is 8846, or a little less than 300 per annum (more exact 295). In the same period there are entered 2142 German and Irish passengers, 9035 indentured servants, 3324 negroes; a total immigration of 23,347 at this port, of which 9 % were passengers, 39 % indentured servants, 38 % convicts and 14 % negroes.

To sum up, we have between 1717 and 1729 seven consignments which found their way to the Provincial Court records, amounting to 558.

From 1729 to 1745 we have 1236 sent expressly to Maryland by the Contractors for Newgate and the home counties, plus some unknown portion of 899 sent to Maryland or Virginia, and of 1288 sent to America; with no report from the other parts of England. From 1745 to 1775 we have entered in the Patuxent district, of which Annapolis was the principal port, 8846 convicts. This gives us 10,640 from that part of the records that remains and is accessible to us.<sup>1</sup>

Our table of the entries at Annapolis gives for the period from 1750 to 1770, when according to Scharf not less than four or five hundred were annually imported, 310 per annum.

<sup>1</sup>The returns from Taxes laid by the Act of 1754 in which convicts imported are taxed 20s. give: "By the Naval officer of Oxford for seven years servants 10£ 14s. 6d." "By Ditto of Patowmack 96£ 10s. 6d." The Report of a Committee of both Houses, 1757, says: "By the Account of Richard Lee, Esq., Naval Officer of Patowmack, it likewise appears that the *Snow Trail*, William McCoghlin, Master, Entered in the said Port of Patowmack Ninety-one Convicts, and cleared out thence without paying the Duty of Twenty Shillings currency per Head on the same Ninety-one Convicts."

"An Account of the Number of Souls in the Province of Maryland in the year 1755," published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1764, gives 1507 men and 386 women convicts, 67 boy and 21 girl convicts, total 1981 convicts in a population of 153,564, of which about half were under 16 years of age, and 30 % were colored. The adult convicts were 3.6 % of the total white adult population, and were about one-third as numerous as the indentured and hired servants who are classed together. Of course this refers to convicts still serving their term and not to such as had worked out their time.

I have probably said sufficient to show that those transported as convicts were convicted on criminal and not on political charges. From the record kept in Baltimore County in consequence of the law of 1769, for the four years from 1770 to 1773, I have made a list of offences registered, viz. :

Felony within benefit of clergy, felony without benefit of clergy, larceny, petty larceny, grand larceny, stealing, horse-stealing, stealing a mare, sheep-stealing, stealing a cow, stealing a heifer, stealing a lamb, receiving stolen goods knowing them to be such, house-breaking and stealing, burglary, shop-lifting, defrauding by false pretences, obtaining goods by false pretences, being an incorrigible rogue, burglary and sacrilege, wilful and corrupt perjury, robbery on the highway, rape, murder, bigamy, and being at large before the expiration of a term for which he had been sentenced and ordered transported. Strange to say no less than seventy names of persons convicted of theft and larceny, from Newgate and Middlesex, who were made over to George Moore of London, Merchant, contractor for transporting convicts to some of his majesty's colonies and Plantations in America and assigned by him to George Salmon, are recorded in Baltimore County by William Gibson, clerk, December 31, 1783.

The Congress of the United States, September 16, 1788, resolved: "That it be and it is hereby recommended to the several States to pass proper laws for preventing the transportation of convicted malefactors from foreign countries into the United States." Virginia, in response to this resolution, passed an Act November 13, 1788, which states that "it has been represented to

this Assembly by the United States in Congress that a practice has prevailed for some time passed, for importing felons convict into this state under various pretences, which said felons convict so imported have been sold and dispersed among the people of this State, whereby much injury hath been done to the morals as well as the health of our fellow citizens," and prohibits such importation for the future under a penalty of three months' imprisonment, and a fine of £50 for each convict imported.

We have seen that after 1717 convicts were transported to the colonies in America by authority of an Act of Parliament, that all efforts to put a stop to the practice in Maryland were resisted by the contractors who had a property interest in the services of the convicts, that all Acts passed to the detriment of this property interest, received the dissent of the Lord Proprietary under pressure from the law officers of the Crown, that these convicts were criminals under the law of England, whatever may be thought of the severity of England's criminal law at that period, that in Maryland and the other colonies they were looked upon as criminal and dangerous persons, and by experience they were found to be such, that there is no necessity to confound them with the political prisoners who at certain periods were transported as servants, since these are not mentioned on the records as convicts or felons, but as Rebel prisoners or servants.

The transportation of convicts is a chapter in our economic history, and is connected with our social history only as furnishing a portion of the compulsory labor which helped to produce the wealth and the consequent freedom from personal toil which enabled those of the better sort to cultivate the graces and refinements which are not possible to men who, in an agricultural country, earn their bread by the sweat of their own brows. It is connected with our political history only as having, in the words of Franklin in 1768, "long been a great grievance to the plantations in general," and in the words of John Dickinson as being "an insult and Indignity not to be thought of, much less borne without Indignation and Resentment," and, I may add, as being one of the injuries that loosened the bonds of affection that bound us to the mother country.

It has been asked, was Maryland a penal colony? All the British colonies in America were equally liable, by Act of Parliament, to receive convicts, and if this makes them so, all the colonies were penal. The convicts were actually sent to the colonies where the best price could be obtained for that property in their services which the statute vested in the contractors for their transportation.<sup>1</sup>

What became of the convicts at the expiration of their term cannot, from the nature of the case, be answered statistically. Eddis, writing in 1770, says: "Those who survive the term of servitude, seldom establish their residence in this country; the stamp of infamy is too strong upon them to be easily erased: they either return to Europe, and renew their former practices; or, if they have fortunately imbibed habits of honesty and industry, they remove to a distant situation, where they may hope to remain unknown, and be enabled to pursue with credit every possible method of becoming useful members of Society."<sup>2</sup>

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## THE STAINED GLASS WINDOWS IN THE STATE HOUSE AT ANNAPOLIS.

CLAYTON C. HALL.

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The designs in the three stained glass windows upon the central stairway, which confront the visitor to the new State Building at Annapolis, are not only highly ornamental and decorative in effect, but are extremely interesting from an historical point of view.

As the inscriptions upon the windows themselves indicate, the

<sup>1</sup>Instruction to Governor Gordon: *Pennsylvania Archives*, 1731, (1st Series, Vol. I, p. 306), . . . "that you do not give your assent to or pass any act whatever imposing Duties on the Importation of any Felons from this Kingdom into our said Province of Pennsylvania.— G. R."

<sup>2</sup>*Letters of William Eddis*, p. 67.

middle one, with the equestrian figure, represents the obverse or front, of the Great Seal prescribed in 1648 by Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, for use in the Province of Maryland.

The window to the left hand of the observer represents the reverse of that Seal, while the one to the right reproduces the design of the present Great Seal of the State as restored by resolution of the General Assembly in 1876.

These windows were constructed by the Tiffany Favre Company under the direction of Messrs. Baldwin & Pennington, the architects of the building, and correctly present in rich and glowing color the beautiful armorial bearings of this State.

The special interest attaching to these designs from an historical point of view arises chiefly from the fact that Maryland is the only one of the United States which possesses a coat of arms of purely heraldic design, and the further fact that the Provincial Seal of 1648, cut in silver, is still in existence, preserved in the Land Office. It is probably the oldest relic of the kind in this country.

The Seal of 1648 was sent out by Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, to replace one that had been lost or stolen during the Ingle rebellion of 1644/5, and is described in the letter of commission, dated August 12, 1648, which accompanied it, as "being somewhat different (though but little) from our said former Great Seal of the Said Province." A change was of course necessary to prevent the fraudulent use of the old Seal if still existing, but in what the difference consisted it is impossible now to say, as no impressions of the earlier Great Seal have been found; but it is more than probable that on the new Seal the "plowman and fisherman," indicative of Maryland's resources in agriculture and fisheries, were substituted as supporters for the leopards of Lord Baltimore's family coat of arms. This theory is strengthened by the fact that the Proprietary's lesser seal of arms (which is also preserved in the Land Office) has upon it the leopards as supporters. This is probably the oldest of the Maryland seals now existing.

The obverse of the Great Seal is described by the Proprietary as having engraven thereon "our Figure in Compleat Armour on

Horse Back with our Sword drawn and our Helmet on and a Great Plume of Feathers affixed to it the Horsetrappings furniture and Caparisons being adorn'd with the figure of our Paternal Coat of Arms and underneath the Horse a Sea Shoar engraven with Certain Flowers and Grass Growing upon it." The legend upon the border was CÆCILIVS · ABSOLV · DMS · TERRÆ · MARIÆ · ET · AVALONIE · BARO · DE · BALTEMORE · (Cecilius, absolute Lord of Maryland and Avalon, Baron of Baltimore). This inscription remained unchanged except that the name *Cecilius* was altered to *Carolus* by recutting. Charles (third Baron) succeeded Cecilius in 1675, and in 1715 his grandson Charles, fifth Baron, succeeded to the title after it had been held but eight weeks by Benedict Leonard, fourth Baron. This second Charles lived until 1751, so that for three-quarters of a century, with the exception of a brief period of less than two months, Charles was the name of the Proprietary.

The reverse of this old Seal contains in full the paternal coat of arms referred to as figured or displayed upon the caparisons of the horse. The arms are quarterly, indicating the alliance of two families by intermarriage, where the wife is an inheritor of landed estates. The first and fourth quarters represent the arms of the Calvert family, described in heraldic language as "paly of six pieces or and sable (gold and black) a bend counterchanged." The second and third quarters show the arms of the Crossland family, which Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, derived from his grandmother Alicia Crossland, who was an heiress. This coat is quarterly, argent and gules, (silver and red), a cross bottony counterchanged. Above the shield appears an Earl's coronet indicative of the Palatinate rank of the Province, and above that a helmet placed full-faced, which position denotes sovereign authority. Surmounting the helmet is the family crest of the Calverts, two bannerets or pennons, the staves of which issue from a ducal coronet. This coronet is not indicative of rank, but its use as a part of a crest is an honorable distinction. Upon the border of this side of the shield is the inscription SCUTO BONÆ VOLUNTATIS TUE CORONASTI NOS (with the shield of thy good-will



hast thou crowned us), being part of the last verse of the Fifth Psalm as it appears in the Vulgate.<sup>1</sup>

The meaning or significance of heraldic devices is often obscure. Derived, probably, in their simpler forms, from the usual methods of constructing, strengthening or adorning shields, they early came to be availed of as a means of identification on the field of battle, and heralds exercised their ingenuity in discovering or inventing meanings for the various figures. In the first and fourth quarters of the shield will be easily recognized a construction similar to that ordinarily used in making a gate in a board fence,—a transverse piece binding the vertical boards together. But in it the fancy of the heralds discovered the pales forming a *palisado*, indicating a fortified place; and in the diagonal piece, or bend, they discerned the likeness of a scaling ladder; so that the design was deemed appropriate to one who had successfully assailed a fortified place. The second and third quarters, the figure of which forms a cross, was conceived to be a device appropriate to a crusader, or other Christian warrior; while the cross bottony, (*boutonnée*, or budding) was deemed proper to indicate the virtues of a youthful warrior, whereas a cross flory (flowered) the ends of which resembled an open lily or fleur-de-lis, would belong to one in his maturity. So much for heraldic fancies and imagination. The whole design is in fact one of a beautiful and compound symmetry, each quarter bearing a figure composed of the original colors of the field, or background, counterchanged or transposed; while the sombre effect of the gold<sup>2</sup> and black, is brilliantly contrasted by that of the silver and red; and the diagonal lines and acute angles of the one are offset by the rectangles and curves of the other.

Upon this Seal the surrounding mantle is represented as having

<sup>1</sup> The rendering in the Authorized English Version is,—“with favour wilt thou compass him as with a shield.” Marginal reading,—“crown him.”

<sup>2</sup> It is to be noted that the Maryland colors are gold and black, not *orange* and black. The latter are the colors of Princeton University, “Old Nassau.” The writer was informed by a gentleman connected with one of the newspapers, that the persistent error of ascribing to Maryland the colors orange and black was due to an ignorant assumption that the word *or* (gold) was an abbreviation of the word *orange*.

the arms brodered upon it, their edges showing where the folds of the mantle disclose the exterior. The arms that have been described continued in use during the Colonial period upon the Seal of the Lords Proprietary, and except during the sway of the royal governors, from 1692 to 1715, the Seal upon which they were engraved was the Great Seal for the Province. It was continued in use by the State of Maryland (by a resolution adopted in 1776) until 1794, when it was superseded by a new Seal of very bad design. Other seals followed, but in later years the interest attaching to the old colonial arms was recognized. In 1854 an unsuccessful attempt at this restoration was made, and in 1876, the centennial year of the American Republic, the Legislature of Maryland by joint resolution, ordered their complete restoration upon the Great Seal of the State.

The Colonial Seal was affixed to documents pendent, with obverse and reverse, but from an early date it was the custom to attach the Seal *reversed*, so that what was intended as the under side became familiar as the arms of Maryland. In the resolution directing the restoration of the ancient arms, the device to be cut upon the Seal was fully and minutely specified, the description being taken from Lord Baltimore's letter of commission which accompanied the Great Seal in 1648, and from those contained in books treating of family coats of arms.

Nine years later, in 1885, the Colonial Seal itself was unexpectedly discovered in a loft of the old Treasury building, standing in State House Circle, near the head of Maryland Avenue, which is supposed to be the oldest building in Annapolis.

There the Seal had lain forgotten for nearly a century. Its discovery makes it possible to measure the accuracy with which the reverse side of the old Seal has been reproduced from description. The differences as shown in the two windows to the right and the left are chiefly such as result from the different treatment of the same subject by different artists.

But in the crest, a very curious complexity of differences is to be observed, sufficient to justify comment and explanation.

In the old Seal the pennons fly toward the right hand, as is usual, but contrary to established usage the black pennon leads the

gold. The staves are of gold, and the ducal coronet from which they issue, red.

In the present Seal these conditions are reversed in every particular. The pennons fly to the left hand, the gold leading, the staves are red, and the ducal coronet gold.

In the exemplification of arms issued to Sir George Calvert<sup>1</sup> (afterwards created Lord Baltimore) and dated December 3, 1822, the crest is described as follows:—"the upper parte or halues of two Launces the bandroll of the first Sables and the second, or," which standing in a ducal crown, gules, (red), is declared to be "the auntient Creast descended vnto him from his auncestors" and is so "depicted in the margent" of the document to which special reference is made.

In the resolution of the General Assembly adopted in 1876, the crest is described as follows:—"on a ducal coronet proper, two pennons, dexter or, the other sable; staves gules."

This description was taken from works on heraldry generally accepted as authentic,<sup>2</sup> and the curious transposition both of the colors, and the direction in which the pennons fly, can only be accounted for upon the theory that some copyist, observing the unusual fact that the sable, or black pennon, preceded the gold, noted the fact of transposition and hence inferred a general transposition of colors and direction throughout the description of the crest, an error which was adopted and followed by subsequent writers.

To the restoration of these arms with the Earl's coronet, indicative of Palatinate authority, no political significance whatever is to be attached. It is merely a recognition of the past, and of a history, during the colonial period of the commonwealth, to which a special interest is attached on account of the peculiar constitution of the Province. Its restoration means only, while it shows emphatically, "that whatever the changes by which its political

<sup>1</sup> *Maryland Historical Society, Calvert Papers No. 1*, page 38. This exemplification of arms is now in the possession of the Society.

<sup>2</sup> *E. g.*, Edmondson's *Complete Body of Heraldry*, Vol. II. *Name*, Calvert. The direction and colors of the pennons are reversed in an illustration contained in Guillim's *Display of Heraldry*.

constitution has been affected, the identity of the commonwealth has never been destroyed, and its continuity remains unbroken.”<sup>1</sup>

It may be well to add that there was another Great Seal prepared for Maryland during the colonial period which never went into use and of which no impressions exist. This was in 1658, when Lord Baltimore confided to Josias Fendall, whom he appointed Governor, a Seal to be used if he failed to recover the old Seal which was then in the possession of the commissioners appointed by Parliament. But the old Seal was surrendered to him. It is probable that this provisional Seal of 1658 bore the motto *Crescite et Multiplicamini* which was long current in the Province and the State and which appears upon the representation of the arms printed on the title page of Bacon's compilation of the laws of Maryland, published in 1765.<sup>2</sup> This conjecture is justified by the fact that this motto appears upon the coins which Lord Baltimore had struck during the following year, (1659), in an attempt to provide a stable currency for the Province, and perhaps had its origin in the purpose, mentioned by Bozman in his History of Maryland, of the first Lord Baltimore, to call the Province “Crescentia,” subsequently changed to “Terra Mariae,” or Maryland, in honor of Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I, King of England.

On the present Great Seal, the second word of the motto **FATTI MASCHI, PAROLE FEMINE** (an ancient Italian proverb, signifying “Deeds are males, words are females”) is spelled *Maschii*. This is the way it was spelled in Lord Baltimore's letter of commission, and in many publications, including the representation of the arms contained in Guillim's *Display of Heraldry*. Upon the Colonial Seal the Italian word is more correctly spelled *Maschi*.

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<sup>1</sup> *Great Seal of Maryland*. Maryland Historical Society, Fund Publication No. 23, printed 1886. This paper contains a complete history of the several Great Seals that have been used in Maryland.

<sup>2</sup> This wood-cut contains a number of errors, some of which were, as well as the motto, reproduced in the Seal adopted in 1854.

## BLAKISTONE FAMILY.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

The Blakistone family of Maryland descends from the Blakistons of Newton Hall, a branch of the ancient family of Blakiston of Blakiston in the Palatinate of Durham. An elaborate pedigree, published in Surtees' *History of Durham* (iii, 162 ff., 402), carries the line back to the year 1341, and from this pedigree the earlier portion of the following genealogy is derived. The arms and crest, as given by the same authority, are as follows:—

*Arms.* Arg., two bars, and in chief three dunghill cocks, gu.

*Crest.* A dunghill cock or, crested, armed, wattled, and collared, gu.

The immediate ancestor of the Maryland family was

1. REV. MARMADUKE BLAKISTON<sup>1</sup> of Newton Hall, fifth son of John Blakiston of Blakiston by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir George Bowes of Dalden and Streatham, Knt. He was Vicar of Woodborne, Rector of Redmarshall in 1585, Rector of Sedgfield in 1599, and Prebendary of Durham, and was buried at St. Margaret's, Crossgate, 3 Sept. 1639. He married, at St. Mary-le-Bow, 30 June 1595, Margaret James, and she was buried at St. Margaret's, 10 March 1636. Rev. Marmaduke Blakiston and Margaret (James) his wife had issue as follows:—
  - i. TOBYE BLAKISTON,<sup>2</sup> of Newton Hall, eldest son. His will, dated 24 April 1642, was proved by his brother John, 24 Dec. 1646. Mar. Frances younger dau. and coh. of Francis Briggs of Old Malton, Co. York.
  2. ii. JOHN BLAKISTON, bapt. 21 Aug. 1603.
  - iii. REV. THOMAS BLAKISTON, A. M., Vicar of North Allerton, 1628, Prebendary of Wistow; ejected during the Civil wars 1640/1; mar. and had issue.
  - iv. REV. ROBERT BLAKISTON, bapt. 7 Jany. 1607; Rector of Sedgfield and Prebendary of Durham on the resignation of his father in 1631; mar. Elizabeth dau. of John Howson, Bishop of Durham; d. s. p. and was buried, 19 Jan. 1634/5, in Durham Abbey.
  - v. REV. RALPH BLAKISTON, A. M., bapt. 24 June 1608; Rector of Ryton, Co. Pal.; d. unmar. and was buried at Ryton 30 Jan. 1676/7.
  - vi. HENRY BLAKISTON of Old Malton, Co. York; d. 1666; mar. Mary dau. of Wm. Mauleverer of Arncliffe, Co. York: issue three daughters.

- vii. PETER BLAKISTON, bapt. 23 Oct. 1614; sometime of Old Malton; mar. Elizabeth dau. of George Mauleverer, Esq.
- 3. viii. GEORGE BLAKISTON.
  - ix. FRANCES BLAKISTON, bapt. 2 Feb. 1605/6; mar., 13 Aug. 1626, John Cosin, Lord Bishop of Durham.
  - x. MARY BLAKISTON, bapt. 30 June 1613; mar. at Brancepath, 9 Sept. 1629, Ralph Allenson, merchant in Durham.
  - xi. MARGARET BLAKISTON, mar. 28 Nov. 1631, Thomas Shadforth of Eppleton, Co. Pal., Esq.
- 2. JOHN BLAKISTON<sup>2</sup> (*Marmaduke*<sup>1</sup>) was baptized 21 Aug. 1603 and was married at All Saints, Newcastle, 9 Nov. 1626, to Susan Chambers. He was Member of Parliament for Newcastle in 1641, was Mayor of Newcastle in 1645, and was one of the judges who pronounced sentence of death on King Charles I, in 1649. A sketch of his life is to be found in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. He died in 1650. The following is an abstract of his will, dated 1 June 1649, and proved at London by his widow, 24 March 1650. *John Blakiston* of Newton in the County Palatine of Durham; wife Susanna and son Mr. John Blakiston executors; son Neemiah Blakiston; daughter Rebecca wife of Mr. James Lance and her two children; Mr. Lawson father-in-law of my brother George Blakiston; and whereas testator's said brother George Blakiston has suffered greatly with him, the testator, in public concerns, he gives to the six children of the said George, viz: Robert, Sarah, John, Esther, Hannah, and Justice, £50 each; Cousin Mr. Robert Young's wife and children; Cousin Margaret Lyons (*Surtees' Durham*, iii, 402), Mrs. Susan Blakiston survived her husband, and in 1661 her effects were seized by the Sheriff of Durham as the widow of a regicide.
 

John Blakiston and Susan (Chambers) his wife had issue:—

  - i. JOHN BLAKISTON,<sup>3</sup> bapt. 6 Jan. 1630; buried 13 April 1632.
  - 4. ii. JOHN BLAKISTON, bapt. 18 April 1633.
  - iii. JOSEPH BLAKISTON, bapt. 22 Oct. 1635; buried 28 Aug. 1637.
  - 5. iv. NEHEMIAH BLAKISTON, named in his father's will, 1649.
    - v. REBECCA BLAKISTON, bapt. 29 Aug. 1627; wife of James Lance in 1649.
    - vi. ELIZABETH BLAKISTON, bapt. 29 Sept. 1629; buried 30 Nov. 1629.
- 3. GEORGE BLAKISTON<sup>2</sup> (*Marmaduke*<sup>1</sup>) was Sheriff of Durham in 1656 (*Surtees' Durham*, iii, 402-403). He is stated in his brother's will to have "suffered much in public concerns," and it was probably for this reason, as well as on account of his relationship to the Regicide, that he emigrated to Maryland with his family in 1668. He settled in St. Mary's

County and died the following year. 30 Sept. 1669, administration on the estate of George Blakiston, late of St. Mary's County deceased, was committed to "his son John Blakiston" who gave bond in 20,000 lb. Tobacco (Test. Proc., Lib. 3, fol. 272). The inventory of his estate, appraised by Luke Gardiner and Richard Foster, was filed 12 October following (*ibid.* fol. 273). George Blakiston married Barbara daughter of Henry Lawson of Newcastle (Surtees' *Durham*, iii, 163) and had issue :

- i. ROBERT BLAKISTON,<sup>3</sup> bapt. 19 Sept. 1639; came to Md. 1668.
  - ii. JOSEPH BLAKISTON, buried 14 Oct. 1646.
  - iii. SAMUEL BLAKISTON, buried 8 Oct. 1647.
  6. iv. JOHN BLAKISTON, died 1679.
  - v. SARAH BLAKISTON.
  - vi. ESTHER BLAKISTON.
  - vii. HANNAH BLAKISTON, came to Md. 1668.
  - viii. JUSTICE BLAKISTON, came to Md. 1668.
  7. ix. EBENEZER BLAKISTON, b. 1650; d. 1709.
4. JOHN BLAKISTON<sup>3</sup> (*John*,<sup>2</sup> *Marmaduke*<sup>1</sup>), was baptised 18 April 1633. He was admitted to Gray's Inn 20 March 1649, and was a barrister-at-law. He lived at Newcastle-on-Tyne and was buried there, 12 March 1701/2. He left a will dated 16 Dec. 1701. John Blakiston married Phoebe daughter of William Johnston of Kiblesworth, Esq., sister of Sir Nathaniel Johnston, Bart., and had issue :—
- i. WILLIAM BLAKISTON,<sup>4</sup> bapt. 14 Aug. 1665; buried 17 Sept. 1665.
  8. ii. NATHANIEL BLAKISTON, Governor of Maryland.
  - iii. ROBERT BLAKISTON, bapt. 3 Aug. 1673; living 1681, but dead in 1701.
  - iv. JANE BLAKISTON, bapt. 4 Jan. 1668; buried 30 May 1671.
  - v. SARAH BLAKISTON, bapt. 12 April 1678; buried 26 Jan. 1680.
  - vi. MARGARET BLAKISTON, living 1701, wife of Maj. Edward Nott of Kingston in Surrey, Deputy Governor of Virginia (*Va. Mag.* xiv, 302).
5. COL. NEHEMIAH BLAKISTON<sup>3</sup> (*John*,<sup>2</sup> *Marmaduke*<sup>1</sup>), is named in his father's will, 1649. The exact date of his arrival in Maryland is not recorded, but he probably came with his uncle George Blakiston and his family in 1668, though he did not enter his rights for land until some years later. 17 Oct. 1674, "came Nehemiah Blakiston of St. Mary's County and proved his right to 300 acres of land for transporting himself, John Focbliss, John Snowden, John Slocer, Edward Smiley, and Mary Gibbons" (Land Office, Lib. 18, fol. 126). That this was not the date of his arrival is evident from the fact that his marriage took place in May

1669. At March Term 1678/9, he brought an action for false arrest against one Edward Husbands in the Provincial Court of Maryland. In his plea he sets forth the excellent reputation he had always enjoyed in the Province and mentions several particular circumstances. On the 6 of May 1669, he states, he married Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Gerard, Esq., with the consent of her said father who, in consideration thereof, settled upon him and his heirs lands and tenements in St. Mary's County of great value. The said Nehemiah Blakiston was moreover one of the attornies of the Provincial Court and of the Courts of St. Mary's and Charles Counties (Prov. Court, Lib. NN., fol. 784 ff). The father-in-law of Nehemiah Blakiston was Thomas Gerard of St. Clement's Manor, who was for a number of years a member of the Council of Maryland, but later removed to Westmoreland County, Virginia, and died there in 1673. The patent on the resurvey of St. Clement's Manor, 29 June 1678, gives a list of the lands conveyed by Thomas Gerard, Esq., in his lifetime. Among these lands were two tracts, one called Longworth's Point, the other called Dare's Neck, containing respectively 300 and 100 acres, which were conveyed to Nehemiah Blakiston and Elizabeth, his wife. (Land Office, Lib. 20, fol. 16.) The records show that Nehemiah Blakiston was sworn one of the attornies of the Provincial Court, 27 March 1676 (Prov. Court, Lib. NN., fol. 308). In addition to the active practice of the legal profession, he filled the office of Clerk of the King's Customs for Wicocomico and Potomac Rivers, by commission dated 26 Sept. 1685 (Md. Arch. v, 526). It would appear, however, from his letter to the Commissioners of Customs, dated 20 April 1685, complaining of interference with himself and other officers of the Crown, that he must have held an earlier commission (Md. Arch. v, 436-439). In the revolution of 1689, Nehemiah Blakiston played an important part, and for his good services at this time he received a vote of thanks from the Assembly, 4 Sept. 1689 (Md. Arch., xiii, 247). On the same date he was commissioned Captain of a troop of horse in the St. Mary's County militia (*ibid.*, p. 241). In a letter dated "Longworth Point 7<sup>ber</sup> the 17, 1690," he writes that he has been appointed President of the Committee for the Present Government of this Province (Md. Arch., viii, 206-207). 21 April 1691 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Provincial Court of Maryland (*ibid.*, 241-242), and



in the same year was Speaker of the Assembly (*ibid.*, 250). On the 26 of August 1691 he was commissioned a member of the Council of Maryland (*ibid.*, 271) and, 8 April 1692, was recommissioned a Justice of the Provincial Court, Governor Copley being Chief Justice (*ibid.*, 307). His commission as Colonel was probably dated 9 April 1692, since it is recorded that on the 8 of April "Capt. Nehemiah Blakiston" attended a Council meeting, while on the following day and always thereafter his name appears as "Col. Nehemiah Blakiston" (Md. Arch., viii, 306-310. He was present at a meeting of the Council 25 August 1693 (*ibid.*, p. 555), and died not long afterwards. For on the 11th of Dec. 1693, his widow, Madame Elizabeth Blakiston is cited to administer on the estate of her late husband Col. Nehemiah Blakiston (Test. Proc., Lib. 15<sup>e</sup>, fol. 14). Mrs. Blakiston married secondly, about 1696, Ralph Rymer, and thirdly Joshua Guibert of St. Mary's County, but appears to have had issue by her first husband only. Her will, dated 15 Dec. 1715, was proved 2 Oct. 1716. In it she bequeaths Longworth's Point to her son, John Blakiston, and names her daughters Susanna Attaway, Rebecca Walters, Mary Mason and Ann Blakiston—the latter being the wife of her son John—and her grandchildren, Nehemiah and Elizabeth Blakiston.

Col. Nehemiah Blackiston and Elizabeth (Gerard) his wife had issue :—

9. i. JOHN BLAKISTON,<sup>4</sup> d. 1724.
- ii. SUSANNA BLAKISTON, mar. 1<sup>o</sup> Thomas Hatton (d. Aug. 1701) grandson of Secretary Thomas Hatton slain at the battle of St. Mary's, 1665, 2<sup>o</sup> John Attaway.
- iii. REBECCA BLAKISTON, mar. . . . . Walters.
- iv. MARY BLAKISTON, mar. Matthew Mason (b. 1689; d. 1729).

6. JOHN BLAKISTON<sup>3</sup> (*George*<sup>2</sup> *Marmaduke*<sup>1</sup>) came to Maryland in 1668 with his father and other members of his family. 27 December 1670, "John Blackstone" of St. Mary's County proved rights for the transportation of the following persons in 1668, viz:—himself, Sarah, George, Barbara, Robert, Hannah, and Justice Blackiston, and others (Land Office, Lib. 16, fol. 70). A comparison with the will, cited above, of John Blakiston the regicide judge leaves small doubt as to the identity of these persons. Sarah was doubtless John Blakiston's wife, and George and Barbara were his parents. It has been shown above that he administered in the estate of his father George Blakiston in 1669. Robert Blakiston does

not subsequently appear in the records, and probably died soon after his arrival. 18 March 1668/9, John Blakiston purchased from Richard Foster Sen., of St. Mary's County, 100 acres in St. Clement's Manor "now in the possession of John Tennison" (Prov. Court, Lib. FF., fol. 784). 9 April 1675, John Blakiston of St. Mary's County proved his right to 150 acres of land for the transportation of John Waterhouse, Richard Selby, and Charles Hayes (Land Office, Lib. 18, fol. 279). The records do not show that any warrant or patent issued to John Blakiston, and he doubtless assigned the rights entered by him. 18 January 1670/1, John and Ebenezer Blakiston witnessed the will of Robert Slye of Bushwood, St. Mary's County (Baldwin's *Calendar* i, 59), whose wife Susanna was a daughter of Thomas Gerard and sister of Elizabeth wife of Col. Nehemiah Blakiston. Between 1675 and 1678 John Blakiston removed to Kent County. 24 Sept. 1678, Ebenezer Blakiston of Cecil Co., Gent., and Elizabeth his wife, conveyed to "his brother" John Blakiston of Kent Co. and Sarah his wife, a tract of 300 acres called Boxley near Swan Creek in Kent County (Kent Co., Lib. A, fol. 441). This tract was purchased by Ebenezer Blakiston, 25 Aug. 1674, from Lawrence Symonds and William Davis of Kent County (*ibid.* fol. 318). John Blakiston died in 1679, and his wife Sarah in 1683 as is shown by the following extract from the Testamentary Proceedings. 3 April 1683 "Came Eben<sup>r</sup> Blakiston of Cecil Co. & showed that Jn<sup>o</sup> Blakiston his brother late of Kent County dyed intestate in y<sup>e</sup> year 1679, that Sarah his widow did not adm<sup>t</sup> upon his estate & is since alsoe dec<sup>d</sup> giving by word & leaving when shee dyed what belonged to y<sup>e</sup> orphan of y<sup>e</sup> said dec<sup>d</sup> to other persons & therefore the s<sup>d</sup> Ebenezer prayed that hee may adm<sup>t</sup> on y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Sarah her estate that hee may secure y<sup>e</sup> estate to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> orphan to whom in R<sup>t</sup> it belongeth which was granted." (Test. Proc., Lib. 13, fol. 23).

John Blakiston and Sarah his wife had issue one son :—

10. i. JOHN BLAKISTON,<sup>4</sup> b. 1669; d. Dec. 1733.

7. CAPT. EBENEZER BLAKISTON<sup>3</sup> (*George<sup>2</sup> Marmaduke<sup>1</sup>*) of Cecil, and later of Kent, County, appears to have been the youngest son of his parents. Both in the deed conveying Boxley and in his application for administration on Sarah Blakiston's estate he calls himself the brother of John Blakiston, and the fact that John and Ebenezer witnessed together

the will of Robert Slye is strong evidence of their identity. Ebenezer is not named among the children of George and Barbara Blakiston in the will of his uncle John the regicide judge, dated 1 June 1649, but at that time he was not born. In a deposition before the Maryland Council in 1697, "Capt. Ebenezer Blakiston" of Cecil County gives his age as 47 years (Md. Arch. xxiii. 177), so that he was born in 1650, the year following the date of his uncle's will. Whether he came to Maryland with his parents in 1668 or arrived somewhat later is uncertain. In any case he was in St. Mary's County in January 1670/1 when he witnessed the will of Robert Slye, and soon after removed to the Eastern Shore. 17 October 1671, "Ebenezer Blakiston" of Baltimore County proved his right to 50 acres of land for transporting himself into the Province (Land Office, Lib. 16, fol. 341). At this time Baltimore County extended around the head of the Bay to the Eastern Shore, and included territory included in Cecil County, erected in 1674. 17 October 1681, by virtue of several assignments, Ebenezer Blakiston obtained a certificate for a tract of 500 acres called St. Taunton's (Land Office, Lib. 21, fol. 347). 4 Sept. 1689, he was commissioned Captain of a foot company in "Worten and South Sassafras" Hundred, Cecil County (Md. Arch. xiii, 244), and he was one of the Justices of the County in 1697-98, and 1702 (Md. Arch. xxiii, 129, 401; xxv, 125). According to the register of St. Paul's Parish, Kent County, he was buried 25 October 1709. He died intestate, but the following extracts show that he had at least two sons. 8 Dec. 1709, Inventory of Mr. Ebenezer Blakiston, late of Kent Co. deceased, appraised by Wm. Ringgold and Edward Scott, and approved by Nathaniel Hynson (Annapolis, Inv. & Acc'ts, Lib. 31, fol. 193). 14 Dec. 1710, additional inventory of Capt. Ebenezer Blakistone by Wm. Blakistone his executor (*sic*!)—contains an item of "2588 lb. Tobacco made on my father's plantation" (Kent Co. Inva., Lib. 1. fol. 71-72). 26 May 1711, additional account of Wm. Blakiston administrator of Capt. Ebenezer Blakiston late of Kent Co. deceased—contains an item of a silver cup appraised to the estate but belonging to Ebenezer Blakiston son of the deceased (Annapolis Inv. & Acc'ts, Lib. 32<sup>B</sup>, fol. 242). The wife of Ebenezer Blakiston was Elizabeth sister of John James, and they also had a daughter, Anna Blakiston, named in the will of her maternal grandmother Mrs. Anna

Tolson (Baldwin's *Calendar*, i, 34, 188, 213; Test. Proc., Lib. 10, fol. 185).

Capt. Ebenezer Blakiston and Elizabeth (James) his wife had issue :—

11. i. EBENEZER BLAKISTON,<sup>4</sup> b. 1684/85; d. about 1746.
12. ii. WILLIAM BLAKISTON, d. 1737.
- iii. ANNA BLAKISTON.

8. NATHANIEL BLAKISTON,<sup>4</sup> (*John*,<sup>3</sup> *John*,<sup>2</sup> *Marmaduke*<sup>1</sup>) was made free of the Merchant Adventurers' Company of London in 1698 (Surtee's *Durham*, iii, 402). When Gov. Francis Nicholson was transferred to Virginia, in October 1698, Nathaniel Blakiston was appointed his successor and took the oath of office as Governor of Maryland 2 January 1698/9 (Md. Arch., xxv, 51). His administration was highly acceptable to the Province, but some two years later, on account of ill health, he tendered his resignation which was accepted in June 1701 (Md. Arch., xxiv, 219), though he remained in office until his departure for England in July 1702 (Md. Arch., xxv., 121, 125). For some time thereafter he acted as Agent for the Province in England (Md. Arch., xxiv, 227, 364, 400). A number of his letters, written between 1710 and 1714, are published in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* (iv, 15-23), and show that he continued to interest himself in colonial affairs. In one of them his daughter Rachel is mentioned (*ibid.*, p. 17). A letter of James Blair, dated 6 Jan. 1704/5, mentions Gov. Blakiston's brother-in-law, "Major Nott, deputy Governor of Berwick, who married Blakiston's sister" (*Va. Mag.*, v, 53). An abstract of Maj. Nott's will is given in the *Virginia Magazine* for January, 1907 (xiv, 302-303). The name of Gov. Blakiston's wife is unknown, but he had at least two children (Surtees' *Durham*, iii, 402) :—

- i. NATHANIEL BLAKISTON.<sup>5</sup>
- ii. RACHEL BLAKISTON.

9. JOHN BLAKISTON<sup>4</sup> (*Nehemiah*,<sup>3</sup> *John*,<sup>2</sup> *Marmaduke*<sup>1</sup>) inherited Longworth's Point, which, by the terms of his mother's will, was entailed upon him and his heirs male "being Protestants." He also appears to have inherited land from his father. In September, 1720, an action of ejectment was brought by Thomas Bolt, lessee of Thomas Shanks, against John Blakistone of St. Mary's County, Gent., for a parcel

of land in St. Clement's Manor, called Little Hackley, containing 300 acres. It was in evidence that John Shanks, grand-father of the plaintiff's lessor, devised said land by his will (dated 17 June 1683 ; proved 16 Feb. 1684) to his son John Shanks, who conveyed it, 2 March 1690, to Nehemiah Blakiston, father of the defendant, of which said Nehemiah the defendant is heir-at-law. The question at issue was as to whether the devise in the will of John Shanks constituted an estate tail, and a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff (Prov. Court, Lib. W. G., No. 1, fol. 299 ff.). John Blakiston married Anne Guibert, daughter of his step-father, Joshua Guibert who names in his will (dated 26 March, proved 16 May, 1713) his daughter Anne Blakistone and her husband John Blakistone. He died intestate in 1724, before the 4th of November on which date his widow Anne Blakistone gave bond for the administration of his estate in the sum of £600, her brothers Joshua and Thomas Guibert being her sureties (Test. Proc., Lib. 27, fol. 111).

John Blakistone and Anne (Guibert) his wife had issue :—

- i. NEHEMIAH BLAKISTONE,<sup>5</sup> mentioned in his grandmother's will ; apparently died young.
  13. ii. JOHN BLAKISTONE, d. 18 Jan. 1756 ; mar. Eleanor, dau. of Col. George Dent.
  14. iii. THOMAS BLAKISTONE, d. s. p., Nov. 1742.
  - iv. ELIZABETH BLAKISTONE, mentioned in her grandmother's will ; mar. Roswell Neale (b. 1685 ; d. 1751) of St. Mary's Co.
  - v. SUSANNA BLAKISTONE, mar. Robert Mason of St. Mary's Co.
10. JOHN BLAKISTON<sup>4</sup> (*John*,<sup>3</sup> *George*,<sup>2</sup> *Marmaduke*<sup>1</sup>) was born in 1669 and died in December 1733. In a deposition, made in 1726, he gives his age as 57 years and states that he has lived about 50 years "in these parts" (Kent Co., Lib. I. S., No. 10, fol. 44). He would therefore appear to have been born in St. Mary's County and to have been brought to Kent County by his father on the latter's removal thither about 1676. In 1699 he was one of a jury to value two acres of land adjoining the parish Church of St. Paul's, on the north side of Chester River and, in 1720, he and Ebenezer Blakiston occupied pew No. 25 in the parish church (*Old Kent*, pp. 347, 353). He inherited Boxley from his father, is recorded as possessing it in the Rent Roll of 1707, and devised it to his children in his will. John Blakiston died in December 1733. His will, dated 2 Dec. 1733, was proved 2 January following. In it he bequeaths his whole real and personal estate to his wife Hannah during widowhood ; to his sons

Vincent and Ebenezer, "my now dwelling plantation," containing 100 acres, equally between them; to his son Prideaux Blakiston, the plantation whereon said son now dwells; to his three sons Thomas, William, and Michael, 150 acres part of Boxley; to his son John, with remainder to the testator's son Benjamin, 50 acres called Tolley's Chance; to his two daughters Mary Covington and Sarah Blakiston, two seats in St. Paul's Church, with 2000 lb. Tobacco to Sarah at her mother's decease. 2 January 1733/4, Hannah Blakiston, widow of the deceased, declares that she abides by the will.

John Blakiston and Hannah his wife had issue (order of birth uncertain):—

- i. JOHN BLAKISTON,<sup>5</sup> died interstate, and without issue, about 1720.
14. ii. PRIDEAUX BLAKISTON, b. 1696.
15. iii. THOMAS BLAKISTON, bapt. 4 May 1701; d. 1758.
16. iv. VINCENT BLAKISTON, bapt. 6 Feb. 1703/4; d. 1769.
17. v. EBENEZER BLAKISTON, d. 1777.
18. vi. WILLIAM BLAKISTON, d. 1758.
19. vii. MICHAEL BLAKISTON, bapt. 2 Dec. 1711; d. 1758.
20. viii. BENJAMIN BLAKISTON, d. 1760.
- ix. MARY BLAKISTON, mar. . . . . Covington.
- x. SARAH BLAKISTON.

N. B. The above dates of baptism are from the register of St. Paul's Parish, Kent Co.

11. MAJ. EBENEZER BLAKISTON<sup>4</sup> (*Ebenezer*,<sup>3</sup> *George*,<sup>2</sup> *Marmaduke*<sup>1</sup>) was born in 1684 or 1685. His age is given in depositions as 41 in 1746 and 61 in 1745. He represented Kent County in the Maryland Assembly 1724, 1727-1734 (House Journals), and was a Justice of the County 1733-1744 (Commission Book). In the Journal of Assembly for 1724 he is styled "Captain," and in a deposition made in 1745 he is styled "Major" (Kent Co. Lib., IS. No. 25, fol. 327). He was undoubtedly the eldest son of his father. 28 Feb. 1721, Ebenezer Blakiston of Kent Co., with Sarah his wife, conveys to William Blakiston of said County, all his right, title, &c. to a tract of 100 acres called St. Taunton's (Kent Co., Lib. IS. No. 10, fol. 218). 20 Jan. 1714/5, Ebenezer Blakiston of Kent Co., with Sarah his wife, quit claims to Hans, George, and Frederick Hanson, a tract of 500 acres in Kent Co. called Tolchester and Tombe, formerly sold by Capt. Ebenezer Blakiston deceased, father of the grantor, to Col. Hans Hanson, father of the grantees (*ibid.* Lib. BC. No. 1, fol. 43). Maj. Blakiston married Sarah daughter of Thomas Joce of Kent County. Her father names

his "daughter Sarah Blakiston" in his will (proved 11 Feb. 1712), and the will of her brother Nicholas Joce (proved 3 May 1734), appoints his "brother Ebenezer Blakiston" his executor. Maj. Blakiston died intestate between 1745 and 1748, and his widow Sarah married John Garrett. The account of John Garrett and Sarah his wife, administratrix of Ebenezer Blakiston late of Kent Co. deceased, rendered 23 July 1748, states that Rosamond, wife of William Wilmer, is the daughter and sole representative of the deceased. (Annapolis, Accounts, Lib. 27, fol. 171).

Maj. Ebenezer Blakiston and Sarah (Joce) his wife had issue :—

- i. ROSAMOND BLAKISTON<sup>b</sup> b. 1722, sole dau. and heir, mar. William Wilmer of Kent Co. See *Old Kent*, p. 326.

12. WILLIAM BLAKISTON<sup>4</sup> (*Ebenezer*,<sup>5</sup> *George*,<sup>3</sup> *Marmaduke*<sup>1</sup>) administered on his father's estate in 1709. He represented Kent County in the Maryland Assembly 1722-1724 (House Journals), and died in 1737. His will, dated 16 March 1736/7, was proved 10 May 1737. In it he names his wife Ann; his daughters Ann Miller, and Mary, Hannah, and Rose Blakiston; his sons Ebenezer and William Blakiston; the child whereof his wife is pregnant; and his grandson Arthur Miller. Testator's four youngest children are minors. His wife Ann Blakiston is appointed executrix. 10 May 1737, Ann Blakiston, widow of the testator, elects to abide by the will.

William Blakiston and Ann his wife had issue :—

- i. EBENEZER BLAKISTON,<sup>5</sup> a minor in 1737.
- ii. WALTER BLAKISTON, a minor in 1737.
- iii. MARY BLAKISTON, b. 9 Mart 1711/2 (St. Paul's Register).
- iv. ANN BLAKISTON, mar. Arthur Miller (d. 1739) and had a son, Arthur Miller.<sup>6</sup>
- v. HANNAH BLAKISTON.
- vi. ROSE BLAKISTON, a minor in 1737.
- vii. . . . . BLAKISTON, (?), unborn at date of will.

(To be Continued.)

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

WILL OF OSWALD TILGHMAN.—OSWALD TILGHMAN of London, Grocer. Will 5 January 1628; proved 22 January 1628. My body to be buried in the Churchyard of St. Mary Abchurch, London, where I now dwell. The chest of linen in my upper chamber next the street, the valance for a bed, a wrought cupboard cloth and cupboard cloth of Holland marked A. T., all the plate marked A. T. given to my daughter Abigail, by her grandmother and mother, and a wine cup which her grandfather gave her, to be delivered immediately after my decease to Mr. Arthur Mowse for my said daughter's use, because they are her own and none of mine. My goods and chattels to be divided into three equal parts, according to the custom of the city of London. One third part thereof to my wife Elizabeth, according to the said custom; one other third part equally between my said daughter Abigail and my son Richard; and the remaining third, which is at my own disposing by the said custom, I give as follows. To the said Abigail, all my estate, right, title, interest, and term of years of, in, and to my messuage or tenement in Wood Street, London, which I let to Mr. Suger. Also to the said Abigail, my new bed and bolster, and a pair of flaxen sheets. To John Stocker, £3 when he shall be a freeman of London. To the poor of the parish of St. Mary Abchurch aforesaid, 10 shillings, and to the poor of Snodland, Kent, where I was born, other 10 shillings. I forgive my brother Whetnall Tilghman all the money he owes me, and I likewise forgive unto William Burnham 29 shillings and 6 pence which he owes me. The said Abigail residuary legatee, and my wife Elizabeth executrix of this my will. I entreat my loving friends Mr. Arthur Mowse, Edward his son, John Coleman, and William Wolsey to be overseers of this my will, and I give to each of them 10 shillings in token of my love. I charge my executrix to acquaint them, or some two of them, with all her proceedings about the appraisment of my goods and chattels and the execution of this my will, and I entreat the said Mr. Arthur Mowse to take into his custody the portion and legacy bequeathed to my daughter.

Witnesses: Hen: Colbron, Godfrey Blomer.

Reg: 7. Fo. 38, Arch: London.

[The testator was the father of Dr. Richard Tilghman who came to Maryland in 1661, and the will discloses the fact that Oswald Tilghman had also a daughter Abigail. See *Magazine*, i, 184].



BARNABY SCHOOL.—Among the "Benefactors to the Library of Appleby Grammar School" published in "Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society," vol. 13, p. 20, is the following:—

"1790. Joseph Jackson, on leaving school to prepare for going to America to teach Barnaby School in Maryland, 10/6."

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WALTER.—The will (1760) of John Walter of St. Mary's Co., Md., mentions testator's children William (to whom is bequeathed "my plantation in Chaptico Forest"), Rebecca, Lawrence, Richard, and James. William Walter, son of John and Ann, was born in 1741 and married, in 1763, Ann, daughter of Thomas and Judette Shanks. William Walter's will was proved 1802 and Lawrence Walter was a witness. Can any correspondent furnish information in regard to the ancestry and family connections of the above John and William Walter and of their wives?

W. Mosby Williams, Columbia Building, Washington, D. C.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

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BALTIMORE, January 19, 1907.

*Editor of the Maryland Historical Magazine:*

SIR:—

In reply to your inquiries as to the long hiatus in the Eden Correspondence, of which mention is made in my letter of December 18, 1906 to our President (given below), I beg to say that I had hoped for some light from the mislaid Dartmouth paper referred to in the same letter; but I have recently discovered a copy of that paper among the Chalmers MSS. of the Lenox Library, and find it to contain nothing but extracts from letters which the Eden Correspondence gives in their entirety.

Perhaps we can get some light from another quarter. When the letters of the Colonial Governors, relating to the disturbances in North America, were laid before Parliament on or about January 20, 1775, they were found to include none from Maryland. In the Lords, the Earl of Chatham censured the delay of communicating these papers and the continuance of the Ministry to delude

the Country with misrepresentations of the state of the Colonies as an affair of Boston only. In the Commons, Mr. Burke observed the absence of letters from Maryland, intimated that they were kept back for political reasons, and asked if these papers contained all the intelligence the Ministry had received from America. Lord North, in his reply, while professing ignorance as to the Maryland letters, added that he would not pretend to say the papers contained all the intelligence from America.

Now, the news of the Maryland disturbances of October 1774 had been published in the English journals as early as December 15 of that year, and had prepared the Country to suspect that the state of the Colonies was not "an affair of Boston only," which suspicion the Ministry were, naturally, unwilling to confirm. By coupling Lord North's remarks with those of the Earl of Chatham and Mr. Burke, may we not infer that the Ministry kept back the Maryland letters? There is positive proof in our Society's "Peggy Stewart" papers that Governor Eden sent home a full account of that affair shortly after November 8, 1774, and the troubled political condition of the times must have dictated sundry other communications from the local to the home authorities; yet, with the exception of a fragment (a copy—not an original) of a letter written by the Governor on December 30, 1774 to his brother William, the Eden Correspondence contains no advices of any kind from Annapolis to London between the summer of 1773 and the spring of 1775, a term of about twenty-one months.

I believe that the missing Maryland letters were important enough to suppress, but too important to destroy, and that they still exist in some unexplored recess of the British archives. With this view, I feel that a continuance of the search is not altogether hopeless.

Very sincerely yours,

RICHD. D. FISHER.

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BALTIMORE, December 18, 1906.

MENDES COHEN, Esq., *President Maryland Historical Society*:

DEAR SIR:—

The volume which I have pleasure to present, herewith, to our Society contains transcripts of all the correspondence of the Eden Administration of the Province of Maryland now existing in the

British Public Record Office and the British Dartmouth MSS. with the exception of one mislaid paper of the latter collection, which is not deemed of material importance. I have procured these transcripts through the intermediation of Messrs. B. F. Stevens & Brown of London, the well-known authorities on Americana, whose letters appear *en suite*.

There are several breaks in this correspondence, notably one running from August 1773 to May 1775, of which further mention is made in the newspaper clippings hereto appended. Messrs. Stevens & Brown have diligently, but ineffectually, searched through various public British repertories for the missing papers of that period and of any other blank period between 1769 and 1777. My own efforts to elicit something of the kind from the Eden family through Rev. Robert A. Eden of London (who is a great-grandson of the Governor), and from the descendants of Lord George Germain (who succeeded Lord Dartmouth as Secretary of State for the Colonies) have failed of results, as will appear from letters inserted in this volume. I have further inserted the reports of the Bureau of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., showing that its inquiries across the water in my behalf have likewise proved unsuccessful. Thus, my pursuit seems to have come to a halt for the present, yet I still hope for some discoveries when the papers of the Lords of the Treasury shall have been calendared down to and through our Revolutionary War.

While it has been no part of my plan to include this side of the ocean in my searches, it has come to my knowledge that there are many Maryland papers, both within and without the Eden term, in the two Maryland volumes (1619-1812) and the one Nova Scotia volume (1745-1817) of the Chalmers MSS. now owned by the Lenox Library of New York, and that there are a few Maryland papers without that term, in the Maryland and Virginia volume (1727-1761) of the Chalmers MSS. now owned by Harvard University Library. I have reason to believe that these four Chalmers volumes contain unpublished Maryland matter of considerable historical value, and I avail myself of this occasion to suggest that a Commission be appointed for their careful examination, with the view of procuring for our files transcripts of such of their contents as we do not, yet ought to, possess.

Very respectfully,

RICHD. D. FISHER.

PROCEEDINGS OF MONTHLY MEETINGS.

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*Monthly Meeting, held December 10th, 1906.*—At the regular meeting held on the above date, the President announced the selection by the Council of Mr. George Norbury Mackenzie as Recording Secretary, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Joseph C. Mullin. This action of the Council was approved by the Society and Mr. Mackenzie was elected Recording Secretary to serve until the next annual meeting.

Mr. Oswald Tilghman and Mr. W. Mosby Williams were elected members of the Society; and announcement was made of the death during the month of an unusually large number of members. The list comprised the names of Mr. Jesse Tyson, Mr. Charles David Fisher, Mr. Francis Tazewell Redwood, Dr. Isaac E. Atkinson and of John Francis, 12th Lord Arundell of Wardour.

The additions to the collections and library during the month presented no items of unusual interest.

Dr. James Mercer Garnett presented the paper of the evening. The subject chosen was "John Francis Mercer, Governor of Maryland, 1801-03," and the writer presented his theme in an exceedingly interesting manner.

*Monthly Meeting, held January 14th, 1907.*—The first meeting of the New Year was marked by a larger attendance of members than usual. Among the donations reported to the Society was one of exceptional interest, being a copy of the correspondence of Governor Eden, 1760-1777. The donor, Mr. Richard D. Fisher accompanied his gift with a letter which contained certain recommendations of action to be taken by the Society, and a Committee was authorized to be appointed to take action upon the suggestions.

Among the correspondence read was a letter from the Superintendent of Education, Mr. M. Bates Stephens, asking that the Society make a suggestion or recommendation of a suitable topic for the Maryland Day Celebration, and Vice-President Thompson and Dr. Bernard C. Steiner were selected as a Committee to confer and coöperate with Mr. Stephens.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Richard D. Fisher for the volume of Governor Eden's correspondence, the presentation of which has already been noted.

Six new members of the Society were elected, namely: Dr. Frederick C. Jewett, Mr. Jasper Mauduit Berry, Jr., Mr. Heinrich Ewald Buchholz, Mrs. Mary Buchanan Redwood, Mr. C. E. Henderson and Miss May Atherton Leach.

The resignation of Rev. Charles W. Baldwin was presented and accepted, and the deaths were announced of Mr. James D. Mason and Mr. Edward H. Thomson.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution nominations were made for officers of the Society and members of the Standing Committees for the ensuing year, to be voted upon at the annual meeting in February.

Dr. Bernard C. Steiner presented a paper on the life and public services of the late Honorable Reverdy Johnson, which was heard with great interest, and which was specially noteworthy for its impartiality of judgment and freedom from political bias.

*Monthly Meeting, held February 11th, 1907.*—The February monthly meeting falling upon the same evening as the Annual Meeting of the Society, the presentation of a paper was omitted as is generally the custom at this meeting, and the proceedings were mainly of a routine character.

Among the correspondence was a letter of peculiar interest as to the correct date of the birth of Francis Scott Key, written by Mr. McHenry Howard. This letter will go far towards clearing up the uncertainty which had existed with regard to that date, and was deemed of such general interest that it will be published in full in an early number of the *Magazine*.

New members were elected as follows: Mrs. Frank S. Hambleton, Mr. Septimus Davis, Mr. J. F. Coad, Mr. Harry C. Howard, Mr. Thomas W. Jenkins, Mr. German H. H. Emory and Mr. Joseph Evans Sperry.

The resignation of Mr. Richard H. Edmonds was presented and accepted, and the death was announced of Mr. Robert Clinton Smith.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Society took place on the evening of February 11th with about the average attendance. Reports were presented from the several standing committees and from the Council, showing the various activities of the Society, and officers were elected for the ensuing year. The officers so chosen were as follows :

*President.*

MENDES COHEN.

*Vice-Presidents.*

W. HALL HARRIS,

REV. GEORGE A. LEAKIN,

HENRY F. THOMPSON.

*Corresponding Secretary.*

HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.

*Recording Secretary.*

GEO. NOBBURY MACKENZIE.

*Treasurer.*

WILLIAM BOWLY WILSON.

*Trustees of the Athenæum.*

BERNARD N. BAKER,  
WILLIAM H. GREENWAY,  
OGDEN A. KIRKLAND,

MICHAEL A. MULLIN,  
EDWARD STABLER, JR.,  
J. APPLETON WILSON.

*Committee on the Gallery.*

ROBERT GARRETT,  
EDWARD G. McDOWELL,

THEODORE MARBURG,  
HENRY C. WAGNER,

MILES WHITE, JR.

*Committee on the Library.*

WILSON M. CARY,  
WALTER I. DAWKINS,  
RICHARD D. FISHER,

CHARLES E. PHELPS,  
FREDERICK W. STORY,  
H. OLIVER THOMPSON,

J. SEYMOUR T. WATERS.

*Committee on Finance.*

R. BRENT KEYSER,

MICHAEL JENKINS,

EDWIN WARFIELD.

*Committee on Publications.*

CLAYTON C. HALL,

BERNARD C. STEINER,

HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.

*Committee on Membership.*

McHENRY HOWARD,

RICHARD H. SPENCER,

DECOURCY W. THOM.

*Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.*

KIRK BROWN,

JAMES MERCER GARNETT,

B. BERNARD BROWNE,

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON,

RICHARD M. DUVALL,

THOMAS E. SEABE.

*Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments.*

WILLIAM HAND BROWNE,

JOSEPH B. SETH,

ANDREW C. TRIPPE.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.—The Council in accordance with the By-Laws submits to the Society a report of the work accomplished during the year 1906.

It announces with much satisfaction the successful result of its efforts to effect the publication by the Society of a Quarterly Magazine. The first number of the Maryland Historical Magazine appeared in March and was followed with due regularity by three other numbers, thus completing the first volume.

This undertaking has been the cause of much solicitude to the members of the Council and the result attained is due to the faithful and exacting labors of the Committee on Publication, and the careful discrimination and supervision of its accomplished editor, Dr. William Hand Browne. It is gratifying to have had evidence that the work has been favorably received by the membership of the Society and by the public.

The activities of the Society have continued throughout the year in their usual channels.

The Library has been open continuously and its use has been largely availed of by members and visitors.

The Gallery of Art was closed for a short interval in Midsummer, but has been at other times always open to visitors.

Through the efficient efforts of the Committee on Addresses there has been an interesting paper prepared and read before the Society at each of seven of its monthly meetings.

## MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIETY.

	On Dec. 31, 1905	On Dec. 31, 1906	Gain	Loss
Honorary Members.....	2	2		
Corresponding " .....	73	69	.....	.... 4
Active " .....	479	462	.....	.... 17
Associate " .....	6	17	..... 11	....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>550</b>		<b>.... 10</b>
New Active Members.....	22	} .....		
" Associate " .....	11			
" Corresponding .....	none			
Losses by Deaths.....	23	} .....		
" Resignation.....	9			
" Dropped for non- payment of Dues.....	11			
				<b>.... 48</b>
			<b>Net Loss.....</b>	<b>10</b>

The losses by death during the year have been many. They are enumerated below and include that of the Recording Secretary of the Society who was also Secretary of the Council, Mr. Joseph C. Mullin, of whose valued services a minute has already been recorded in the proceedings of the Society.

Other names to be included in this list are those of

## ACTIVE MEMBERS.

ATKINSON, DR. ISAAC E.....	November 24.
BOMBAUGH, DR. C. C.....	May 24.
BRINTON, DANIEL L.....	May 28.
BURNS, FRANCIS.....	November 2.
CAREY, THOS. K.....	May 29.
CROSS, E. J. D.....	May 2.
FISHER, CHAS. D.....	November 29.
GILL, W. H.....	February 20.
HAMBLETON, T. E.....	September 21.
HARVEY, JOSHUA G.....	October 19.
HOOPER, THEODORE.....	September 12.
MARTIN, JUDGE WM. R.....	September 5.



MASON, JAS. D.....	December 10.
MULLIN, JOSEPH C.....	October 25.
PAGON, WM. H.....	February 21.
PATTERSON, THOMAS L.....	November 25, 1905.
REDWOOD, FRANCIS T.....	November 29.
THOMSON, EDW. H.....	December 27.
TYSON, JESSE.....	November 28.

## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

JOHN FRANCIS, 12th Lord Arundell of Wardour.....	October 26.
NORMAN, WM. B.....	August 12.
SHAFFER, GEORGE.....	January 21.

The TREASURER reported as follows :

## ACCOUNT OF THE SOCIETY PROPER.

Received, annual dues of members.....	\$2,200.00
“ from rents, and for Janitor's service.....	475.00
“ Interest from Savings Banks.....	57.50
“ “ Investments.....	188.00
“ Ground Rent.....	40.00
“ Miscellaneous items.....	17.58
Debit Balance.. .....	763.09
	<hr/> \$3,741.17
Balance, January 1, 1906.....	\$ 661.35
Paid Salaries.....	2,318.96
“ Water Rent, Gas and Ice.....	42.20
“ Coal and Wood.....	206.80
“ Furnishings and repairs.....	206.72
“ Stationery, Printing and Postage.....	183.05
“ Insurance .....	29.60
“ Magazine Account.....	50.00
“ Sundries .....	42.49
	<hr/> \$3,741.17

## STATE OF MARYLAND ACCOUNT.

(PUBLICATION OF ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND.)

Balance to credit of this account January 1, 1906 .....	\$ 814.76
State Appropriation 1906.....	2,000.00
“ “ on account 1907.....	1,000.00
Sale of Archives.....	276.50
	<hr/> \$4,091.26
To Editing Vol. XXVI.....	\$ 500.00
“ Copying.....	90.00
“ Publishing Vol. XXVI.....	1,517.06
“ Binding, &c. 150 copies .....	56.25
“ Postage, Express, &c.....	1.24
Balance.....	1,926.71
	<hr/> \$4,091.26

## ACCOUNT OF COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY.

Balance to credit of this account January 1, 1906.....	\$ 677.79	
Interest from Investments.....	407.50	
		<hr/> \$1,085.29
Paid for Books, Periodicals, Binding.....	\$ 305.34	
Balance .....	779.95	
		<hr/> \$1,085.29

## ACCOUNT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

Balance to credit of this account January 1, 1907.....	\$719.58	
Received, cash, interest .....	407.50	
"    "    sale of Publications.....	96.02	
		<hr/> \$1,223.10
Transferred to credit of Magazine Fund.....	\$250.00	
Balance .....	973.10	
		<hr/> \$1,223.10

## RECAPITULATION.

Balance, credit State Archive account .....	\$1,926.71	
"    "    Publication Committee.....	973.10	
"    "    Library Committee.....	779.95	
		<hr/> \$3,679.76
Less, Society Proper, Dr., balance.....	\$763.09	
"    Magazine account.....	131.52	
		<hr/> 894.61
		<hr/> \$2,785.15
Balance in National Union Bank.....	\$ 773.81	
"    "    Eutaw Savings Bank .....	1,783.21	
"    "    Savings Bank of Baltimore.....	228.13	
		<hr/> \$2,785.15

## MAGAZINE GUARANTEE FUND.

(DEPOSITED IN CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK).

Account opened February 26, 1906.	
Subscriptions received and deposited.....	\$1,408.00
Withdrawn and expended.....	135.18
	<hr/>
Balance to credit of this Fund.....	\$1,272.82
<i>Magazine Guarantee Fund.</i>	
Subscriptions paid .....	\$1,408.00
"    due 1907 .....	59.00
"    "    1908 .....	44.00
	<hr/>
Aggregate fund.....	\$1,511.00

The TRUSTEES of the ATHENÆUM presented a written report detailing the repairs which had been made to the building and furniture during the year, as also certain further repairs which are under consideration. The report also gave a complete list of the insurance in force upon the building and property of the Society. The several policies showed an aggregate insurance upon the building of \$30,000, and upon the library and gallery of \$33,000.

The COMMITTEE on the GALLERY showed that there had been no acquisitions of pictures during the year, but gave notice that a deposit of a portrait of Governor Paca had been arranged with one of his descendants, though the same had not yet been actually received. The Committee further reported the offer of a large painting, being a family group of the children of the late Israel Griffith, which the Committee had been obliged to decline, owing to its size. It was also announced that a new edition of the catalogue of the gallery will soon be issued in which it would be found that the paintings and objects of art in the gallery now number in excess of 500. The visitors for the year to the gallery numbered 1623, a slight decrease as compared with the previous year.

The COMMITTEE on the LIBRARY reported additions to the Library as follows :

By purchase :

44 volumes of books.....	\$151.80
3 pamphlets.....	1.35
1 Current New York Newspaper.....	5.50
3 Current Baltimore Newspapers.....	11.25
Current Magazines.....	21.50
6 Maps .....	2.50
Expended for binding.....	47.80
	<hr/> \$241.70

By gift:

- 319 volumes of books.
- 444 pamphlets.
- 1 volume copies of papers relating to Eden correspondence.
- 2 Medals, 250th Anniversary of the Jewish Settlement in the U. S.
- Baltimore Jubilee, 1906, Badge.
- 44 Nos. of Newspapers.
- 5 Atlases.
- 1 MS. Minutes of the Committee of Vigilance and Safety in the War of 1812.

8 MSS., Odds and ends.

2 Engravings.

2 Portraits.

1 Photograph.

1 Painting.

4 Maps.

Facsimile of the Constitution of the Confederate States of America.

The Committee also reported that the Records of Trinity Parish, Charles County, had been copied and indexed, also the Records of St. John's (Western Run), Balto. Co.; and that an index to the records of the First Presbyterian Church, Baltimore City, has been made.

A copy of a Court record of Kent County has been begun.

Work on a complete Calendar of Newspapers, belonging to the Society is well advanced.

The COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS reported: The most important matter that this Committee has to report is the successful establishment of the Maryland Historical Magazine. In this publication, under the editorial management of Dr. William Hand Browne, a number of interesting and valuable historical papers and records have been printed, and the magazine has been most favorably received.

It was recognized that a publication of this sort would not be self-sustaining at the beginning, and therefore it was not undertaken until a guarantee fund had been secured sufficient to meet initial expenses.

The account of the venture for the first year is as follows:

Expenses.....	\$1,118.22
Receipts, including appropriation from the Committee on Publications for copies distributed to members, and from the Society for printing Annual Report .....	\$ 983.04
Deficiency charged to Guarantee Fund.....	135.18
	—————\$1,118.22

Volume XXVI of the Archives, comprising Proceedings of the Assembly 1704-1706, was issued and distributed to members entitled to receive copies in September last.

Volume XXVII, being a continuation of the Proceedings and

Acts of the Assembly, is now in course of preparation. It has been the practice alternately to produce volumes containing the Assembly and Council Proceedings; but in consequence of the long gaps in the records of the latter during the period of the royal governors, Volume XXV of the Archives brought the Council Proceedings down to the year 1730, while Volume XXVI contained the Assembly Proceedings only down to the year 1706. Under these circumstances it was thought best to let the forthcoming volume be a continuation of the Assembly Proceedings, so as to make the two series more nearly contemporaneous.

The Committee further reported that under the modification adopted by the Society in regard to the furnishing of the Volumes of Archives supplied to members of the Society, it has been found that the \$1.00 per volume charged for Volume XXVI has been fully adequate to pay the amount properly payable to the State for the same, and that there has been no necessity to make any demand upon the publication fund of the Society to defray any portion of this cost.

A full statement of the membership of the Society having been embodied in the report of the Council, the COMMITTEE on MEMBERSHIP presented no separate report.

The COMMITTEE on GENEALOGY and HERALDRY reported in substance as follows :

During the Summer the Committee, having discovered that the will of George Calvert, son of the First Lord Baltimore, was on record in England, called the attention of the Library Committee to the fact, and recommended that a copy of the will be procured. This was done, and the will, probably the first will made in Maryland, has since been published in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*.

In October the Committee recommended to the Council the formation of a collection of photographs of Maryland portraits and of places of historic interest throughout the State. Various circumstances have for the time being, delayed the realization of this project, but it is hoped that in the near future steps may be taken to carry it into effect.

The Committee desires to call attention to the series of

genealogical articles, treating the Brooke and the Tilghman families of Maryland, that have appeared in the *Magazine* during the year, and also to Mr. Lothrop Withington's abstracts of wills recorded in England relating to Maryland, of which the first instalment appeared in the December number.

The COMMITTEE on ADDRESSES reported a list of the various papers read before the Society during the year. These were :

- Jan. 8.—"Restoration of the Old Senate Chamber at Annapolis." By MR. DECOURCY W. THOM, a member of the Society.  
 March 12.—"Memorials of the Stone Age of the Maryland Indians." By COL. WM. H. LOVE, a member of the Society.  
 April 9.—"The Colonial Post Office." By MR. CHARLES F. RANFT.  
 May 14.—"William Pinkney," a sketch. By MR. ALFRED S. NILES.  
 Oct. 8.—"The Baltimore Committee of Vigilance and Safety in the War of 1812." By MR. L. H. DIELMAN, a member of the Society.  
 Nov. 12.—"Transported Convict Laborers in Maryland during the Colonial Period." By MR. BASIL SOLLERS, a member of the Society.  
 Dec. 10.—"John Francis Mercer, Governor of Maryland, 1801-08." By DR. JAMES MERCER GAENETT, a member of the Society.

At the conclusion of the presentation of the reports from the several Committees, the result of the ballot for officers as before given was announced by the President of the Society. Upon the completion of this announcement, the President-elect, Mr. Mendes Cohen, addressed the Society as follows :

"It is with a high appreciation of the honor you have conferred upon me, but with a full consciousness of my many deficiencies, that I accept, with its duties and responsibilities, the office of President of this Society to which, through your kind consideration, I have just been re-elected.

The occasion seems opportune to urge upon the attention of the members the great desirability, I ought to say the necessity, of increasing the resources of the Society.

The permanent fund consists at present of the gift of

the late George Peabody	-	-	-	\$20,000
The legacy of the late J. Henry Stickney	-	-	-	1,000
And savings of the Society in earlier years, some	-	-	-	4,500
A total of about				\$25,500

and yielding an annual income of about \$1,020. Of this amount, that derived from the gift of Mr. Peabody, say \$800, is divided in equal parts to the uses of the Library and Publication Committees, leaving for the general purposes of the Society only about the sum of \$220. This with the yearly dues of members and a small amount at present received for the use of a portion of the basement floor, is all that the Society has to depend on for the care and preservation of the building and furniture, for fuel, lights, salaries and other general expenses. This is not sufficient for our needs.

"Whenever exigencies of any sort have arisen requiring expenditure of sums beyond those of ordinary routine, we have been compelled to appeal to the liberality of our members for special contributions. Only recently, before concluding to undertake the long-urged publication of the Magazine, the Council, realizing the probable drain on the Society's resources to maintain the publication at the outstart, deemed it necessary to appeal to the members to make up by subscription, a guarantee fund sufficient to insure its continuance for at least three years, by which time it may be reasonably believed that the work should become self-sustaining.

"At an earlier date, when the provision of a fire-proof room was made by the State a condition precedent to delivering to our protecting care the remaining valuable Colonial Archives which had escaped the effects of time and neglect, to which they had been previously exposed, the members were called on to provide for the cost of its construction, which was beyond the means available to the Society.

"On another occasion, when through means of our correspondence, the fact was established that the papers of the Lords Baltimore, long lost to view and supposed to have been destroyed, were still in existence in England, at least in part, and might perhaps be obtained at a price, it was recognized that the only way to secure them was to send abroad a messenger competent to recognize their character, and if found genuine, to close with the party who held them. To effect this was hopelessly beyond the Society's resources, and to the personally solicited contributions of individuals, not in every case members of the Society, we are indebted

for the mass of *Calvert Papers*, which now form so interesting and valuable a portion of the possessions of the Society.

"If we recall what was done by the pioneers of the Society, we may find some stimulus for an effort to place ourselves in a more independent position.

"It is more than sixty years ago that about twenty gentlemen organized the Society and located its meeting rooms on the second floor of the then Post Office building, which stood on the north-east corner of North and Fayette Streets, a site now occupied by the City Hall. They were soon joined by so large a number of cultivated people that the necessity for larger accommodations and a home of their own was at once realized. In connection with the Library Company of Baltimore, soon after merged in this Society, such energetic and effective measures were adopted that individual subscriptions to the amount of about \$45,000 were secured for the construction and furnishing of the building we now occupy, which was placed in possession of the Society in less than five years from the date of its organization, as a free gift and free of debt. It has so remained, supported and maintained by the annual dues of the members, and may so continue for some time to come. But this building is now old. Improvements are necessary. Ordinary expenses are increasing, whilst our small fixed income is diminishing through shrinkage in the rate of interest. There should be a large increase in the number of members, our roll instead of 450 ought to be increased largely. It does not seem unreasonable to look forward to an active list of 800 members.

"If sixty years ago a few energetic men were able to arouse such interest and raise forty-five thousand dollars for the establishment of our home, we ought to be able, when the city has increased six-fold in population and still more in wealth, to treble our membership, and should find it not impossible to secure an endowment, sufficient not only for present needs, but ample for at least another generation.

"What we greatly need is a new location. When this building was erected it was in the literary, and I might say the social centre of the city. If entertainments, lectures or exhibitions were held here, and they were of frequent occurrence, there was



no personal inconvenience involved in attendance upon them. Now by the growth and development of the city we are left so remote from the residential sections that attendance requires an effort which many are not willing to make, despite the attractive programme, which the Committee of Addresses so frequently presents. For this reason exhibitions and social gatherings seem quite beyond hope of successful accomplishment and are consequently not attempted.

"We should combine with our effort for increased membership a strong movement directed to the raising of a sufficient fund to replace the Athenæum with a *fire-proof* structure in a location readily accessible, and with due regard to the present and future literary centre of the city. In such a structure there should be adequate provision for securely displaying the rarities in the Society's Collections, which are now necessarily buried from sight in the depths of our fire-proof vault, and so seldom seen even by their custodian as to be almost forgotten.

"If our needs be made clearly known I feel sure than an adequate response will not be wanting. In the past the Society has had the benefit of but two gifts to its fund. The first, that of Mr. Peabody, who made in his life-time as a tribute to a work in which many of his personal friends and fellow-citizens were concerned, and in which he himself took a lively interest.

"The other was a bequest by the late J. Henry Stickney, long a valued member of the Society, whose portrait hangs on our walls and whose memory will ever be cherished among us.

"May we not hope that our members will arouse a more extended interest on the part of our fellow-citizens in the work we have pursued in the past, and which is still being faithfully followed, to make the records of the name and fame of Maryland as honorably conspicuous as that of anyone of her sister States? And may we not bring a largely increased number of our fellow-citizens throughout the State to understand that our work deserves the assistance which their co-operation as active members would give, and that they can leave nowhere a more lasting memorial of their beneficence than in the form of a bequest to the Maryland Historical Society?"

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## LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

### HONORARY MEMBERS.

CRAIGHILL, GEN. WILLIAM PRICE, *U. S. A., Retired*,  
Charles Town, Jeff. Co., W. Va.  
MARSDEN, R. G. .... 13 Leinster Gardens, London, Eng.

### CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

ALDERMAN, E. A. .... Charlottesville, Va.  
APFLEGARTH, A. C. .... Oneida Heights, Huntington, Pa.  
ASHBURNER, THOMAS. .... 1215 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.  
BACON, THOMAS S. .... Buckeystown, Md.  
BATEMAN, J. F. .... Easton, Md.  
BATTLE, K. P. .... Chapel Hill, N. C.  
BELL, HERBERT C. .... Pitchin, Ohio.  
BIGELOW, JOHN ..... 21 Grammercy Park, New York.  
BLACK, J. WILLIAM ..... 24 Chaplin St., Waterville, Me.  
BRAND, REV. WILLIAM F. .... Emmorton, Md.  
BRASTER, WILLIAM ..... 26 Liberty St., New York.  
BROCK, R. A. .... 517 W. Marshall St., Richmond, Va.  
BROOKS, WILLIAM GRAY. .... 16 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.  
BROWN, ALEXANDER. .... Norwood, Nelson Co., Va.  
BRUCE, PHILIP A. .... Richmond, Va.  
BUEL, C. C. .... 33 E. 17th St., New York.  
CHAILLÉ-LONG, COL. C. .... { 2226 Decatur Place,  
Washington, D. C.  
COCKEY, MARSTON ROGERS. .... 117 Liberty St., New York.  
COLLETT, OSCAR W. .... 3138 School St., St. Louis, Mo.  
DAVES, GRAHAM. .... 43 Broad St., Newbern, N. C.  
DE PEYSER, J. WATTS. .... Tivoli, Dutchess Co., N. Y.  
DE WITT, FRANCIS. .... Ware, Mass.  
DORSEY, MRS. KATE COSTIGAN. .... Cong. Library, Washington, D. C.  
DURANT, WILLIAM. .... Albany, N. Y.  
EARLE, GEORGE. .... Laurel, Md.  
EATON, G. G. .... 1324 S. Capitol St., Wash'n, D. C.

EHRENBERG, RICHARD.....	Rostock, Prussia.
EVANS, SAMUEL.....	432 Locust St., Columbia, Pa.
FORD, WORTHINGTON C.....	Cong. Library, Washington, D. C.
GARDINER, ASA BIRD.....	32 Broadway, New York.
GUDEWILL, GEORGE.....	193 Water St., New York.
GWYNN, WALTER.....	1740 N St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
HALL, HUBERT.....	Public Record Office, London.
HARDEN, WILLIAM.....	226 W. President St., Savannah, Ga.
HAYDEN, REV. HORACE EDWIN.....	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
HERSH, GRIEB.....	York, Pa.
JOHNSON, B. F.....	901 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.
LAKE, RICHARD P.....	{ Memphis Trust Building, Memphis, Tenn.
LEIGHTON, GEORGE E.....	803 N. Garrison Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
LESLIE, EDMUND NORMAN.....	Skaneateles, N. Y.
MALLERY, REV. CHARLES P.....	1240 E. 180th St., New York.
MONROE, JAMES M.....	Annapolis, Md.
MURRAY, STIRLING.....	Leesburg, Va.
NICHOLSON, JOHN P.....	1535 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
OWEN, THOMAS M.....	Montgomery, Ala.
OWENS, R. B.....	Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
PARKE, JOHN E.....	10½ Sixth St., Pittsburg, Pa.
RANDALL, DANIEL R.....	Annapolis, Md.
RANDALL, JAMES E.....	2147 H St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
RANDALL, J. WIRT.....	State Circle, Annapolis, Md.
RILEY, E. S.....	118 Pr. George St., Annapolis, Md.
ROUSE, FRANCIS W.....	1218 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
SCOTT, ROBERT N.....	The Takoma, Washington, D. C.
SHIPPEN, EDWARD.....	532 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
SMITH, JOHN PHILEMON.....	Sharpsburg, Md.
SNOWDEN, YATES.....	Charleston, S. C.
SPOFFORD, A. R.....	{ 1621 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
STEVENS, JOHN AUSTIN.....	17 E. 22d St., New York.
STEVENSON, JOHN J.....	University Heights, New York.
TAGGERT, HUGH T.....	3249 N St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
THOMAS, REV. LAWRENCE B.....	Nevis, West Indies.
TILDEN, GEORGE F.....	Portland, Me.
TYLER, LYON G.....	Williamsburg, Va.
WAGNER, DR. CLINTON.....	New York, N. Y.
WEEKS, STEPHEN B.....	{ 326 Massachusetts Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C.
WILSON, JAMES GRANT.....	621 Fifth Ave., New York.
WINELOW, REV. WILLIAM COPLEY.....	525 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
WOOD, HENRY C.....	Harrodsburg, Ky.
WORTHINGTON, JOSEPH M.....	89 Church St., Annapolis, Md.

## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

BOYD, LEROY S.	Washington, D. C.
BROCK, MRS. MARY L. BROOKE	{ The Portner, 15th & W Sta., Washington, D. C.
CALLAHAN, GRIFFIN C.	6832 Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
DENT, LOUIS A.	Washington, D. C.
DEVITT, REV. EDW. I., S. J.	Georgetown, Washington, D. C.
GIFFORD, W. L. R.	St. Louis Merc. Lib. Assoc., Mo.
HARRISON, WM. PRESTON	Chicago, Ill.
HUFFMASTER, JAMES T.	Galveston, Texas.
KEITH, ALBERT GUY	Grobridge St., Cambridge, Mass.
MARTIN, MRS. EDWIN S.	New Straitsville, Ohio.
McFADDON, CHAS.	Andalusia, Pa.
MERVINE, WM. M.	Edgewater Park, N. J.
MOSE, JESSE L.	Newberry Library, Chicago.
ROGERS, MRS. HARRY	2221 Delancey St., Philadelphia, Pa.
ROSZEL, BRANTZ MAYER	17 Iowa Circle, Washington, D. C.
SEMMES, RAPHAEL	Savannah, Ga.
WILLIAMS, W. MOSBY	415 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

## ACTIVE MEMBERS.

(Where no P. O. address is given, Baltimore is understood.)

AGNUS, GEN. FELIX	American Office.
AHRENS, ADOLPH HALL	522 Law Bldg.
ALEXANDER, JULIAN J.	225 St. Paul St.
ALLMAND, JOHN O'G.	112 Chamber of Commerce.
ANDREWS, O.	621 St. Paul St.
APFOLD, LEMUEL T.	Care of Colonial Trust Co.
ARTHURS, EDWARD F.	7 E. Preston St.
ATKINSON, DR. ROBERT	2134 Oak St.
BAKER, BERNARD N.	701 Equitable Building.
BALCH, MISS GRACE	{ St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., Care of F. E. Sears.
BALDWIN, CHARLES G.	224 St. Paul St.
BALDWIN, SUMMERFIELD	1006 N. Charles St.
BANKS, WILLIAM H.	405 Druid Hill Ave.
BARCLAY, MRS. D. H.	220 W. Monument St.
BARNES, J. T. MASON	1517 Park Ave.
BARRETT, HENRY C.	107 W. Monument St.
BARBOLL, HOPE H.	Chestertown, Md.
BARTLETT, J. KEMP	2100 Mt. Royal Ave.
BARTON, RANDOLPH	207 N. Calvert St.
BECKLEY, DR. HENRY J.	1305 Park Ave.
BERNARD, RICHARD	1718 St. Paul St.

BEVAN, H. CROMWELL.....	10 E. Lexington St.
BIBBIN, MRS. A. B.....	Maryland Ave. and 26th St.
BILLSTEIN, NATHAN.....	Liberty Road and 11th St.
BIRCKHEAD, P. MACAULAY.....	509 Park Ave.
BIRD, W. EDGEWORTH.....	8 E. Biddle St.
BIERNIE, DR. CLOTWORTHY.....	Taneytown, Md.
BLACK, H. CRAWFORD.....	113 W. Monument St.
BLACK, VAN LEAR.....	13 E. Preston St.
BLAKE, GEORGE A.....	Law Building.
BLAKISTONE, T. WALLIS.....	968 N. Howard St.
BLAND, J. R.....	1025 N. Charles St.
BOLTON, F. C.....	1206 St. Paul St.
BONAPARTE, CHARLES J.....	216 St. Paul St.
BOND, JAMES A. C.....	Westminster, Md.
BOND, NICHOLAS P.....	1310 Continental Trust Bldg.
BONSAL, LEIGH.....	18 E. Mt. Vernon Place.
BOWDOIN, HENRY J.....	705 Maryland Trust Bldg.
BOWES, JOSEPH.....	Equitable Bldg.
BRANTLY, W. T.....	10 E. Fayette St.
BRATTAN, J. Y.....	American Office.
BRENT, MISS IDA S.....	1031 Cathedral St.
BRISCOE, DAVID S.....	722 Law Bldg.
BROOKS, ISAAC, JR.....	928 N. Charles St.
BROWN, ALEXANDER.....	712 Cathedral St.
BROWN, ARTHUR GEORGE.....	841 Calvert Bldg.
BROWN, EDWIN H., JR.....	Centreville, Md.
BROWN, HON. FRANK.....	830 N. Charles St.
BROWN, JOHN W.....	722 E. Pratt St.
BROWN, KIRK.....	1813 N. Caroline St.
BROWN, MRS. LYDIA B.....	1025 Harlem Ave.
BROWN, MADISON.....	Centreville, Md.
BROWNE, DR. R. BERNARD..	510 Park Ave.
BROWNE, DR. WILLIAM HAND.....	Rider Postoffice, Md.
BRUNE, H. M.....	841 Calvert Bldg.
BRUSH, DR. EDWARD N.....	{ Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, Towson, Md.
BRYAN, OLIN.....	406 Union Trust Bldg.
BRYAN, WILLIAM SHEPPARD, JR.....	311 Maryland Telephone Bldg.
BUMP, CHARLES W.....	News Office.
BURNETT, PAUL M.....	216 St. Paul St.
BUZBY, S. STOCKTON.....	1216 St. Paul St.
CAREY, JOHN E.....	20 E. Eager St.
CARR, JAMES EDWARD, JR.....	727 Law Bldg.
CARTER, JOHN M.....	222 St. Paul St.
CARY, WILSON M.....	1021 Cathedral St.
CATOR, SAMUEL B.....	823 N. Charles St.
CHESTNUT, W. CALVIN.....	1141 Calvert Bldg.

CHEW, DR. SAMUEL C.....215 W. Lanvale St.  
 CLAGGET, L. B. KEENE.....University Club.  
 CLOTWORTHY, C. BAKER.....1400 Continental Bldg.  
 COCKEY, CHARLES T.....Pikesville, Md.  
 COHEN, MENDES.....825 N. Charles St.  
 COLE, R. C.....18 Builders Exchange.  
 COLSTON, FREDERICK M.....1016 St. Paul St.  
 COLTON, WILLIAM .....Calvert Bldg.  
 CORBIN, MRS. JOHN W.....2208 N. Charles St.  
 COTTMAN, J. HOUGH.....326 St. Paul St.  
 COTTON, MRS. JANE BALDWIN.....416 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.  
 CRAIN, ROBERT.....Calvert Bldg.  
 CRANE, C. T.....Farm. and Merch. Nat'l Bank.  
 CRANWELL, J. H.....1733 Park Ave.  
 CREMEN, STEPHEN A.....1625 Druid Hill Ave.

DALLAM, RICHARD..... Belair, Md.  
 DANDRIDGE, MISS ANNE S.....18 W. Hamilton St.  
 DARNALL, R. BENNETT.....Fidelity Bldg.  
 DASHIELL, DR. N. LEEKE.....1129 W. North Ave.  
 DAUGHERTY, WILLIAM GRANT.....10 E. Lafayette Ave.  
 DAVISON, G. W.....606 Fidelity Bldg.  
 DAWKINS, WALTER I.....408 Fidelity Bldg.  
 DAWSON, WILLIAM H.....702 Fidelity Bldg.  
 DAY, WILLARD G.....1022 N. Eutaw St.  
 DENNIS, JAMES T.....1008 N. Calvert St.  
 DENNIS, SAMUEL K.....406 Equitable Bldg.  
 DICKEY, CHARLES H.....1014 N. Charles St.  
 DIEHLMAN, LOUIS H.....Enoch Pratt Free Library.  
 DILLEHUNT, H. B.....221 St. Paul St.  
 DIXON, ISAAC H.....110 W. German St.  
 DOBLER, HON. JOHN J.....436 Harford Road.  
 DONALDSON, JOHN J.....220 St. Paul St.  
 DUER, DOUGLAS H.....36 and 38 S. Charles St.  
 DUER, HENRY L.....1804 St. Paul St.  
 DUNTON, WM. RUSH, JR., M. D.....Towson, Md.  
 DUVALL, DR. A. WIRT.....1609 Edmondson Ave.  
 DUVALL, RICHARD M.....14 E. Lexington St.

EARLE, DR. SAMUEL T., JR.....1431 Linden Ave.  
 ECCLESTON, REV. J. HOUSTON.....910 St. Paul St.  
 EDMONDS, RICHARD H.....Merchants National Bank.  
 ELLIOTT, DR. A. MARSHALL.....Johns Hopkins University.  
 ELLIOTT, THOMAS IRELAND.....10 South St.  
 ELLIS, MRS. THEO. H.....Forest Park.  
 EMORY, FREDERICK.....Queenstown, Md.

FECHTIG, DR. JAMES AMOS.....	1307 N. Charles St.
FERGUSON, J. HENRY.....	13½ W. Saratoga St.
FIELD, CHARLES W.....	1057 Calvert Bldg.
FISHER, RICHARD D.....	1420 Park Ave.
FISHER, ROBERT A.....	227 E. German St.
FOARD, JOSEPH B.....	507 Union Trust Bldg.
FOCKE, FERDINAND B.....	1718 Bolton St.
FORREST, CLARENCE H.....	1300 W. Lexington St.
FOSTER, REUBEN.....	2301 N. Charles St.
FRICK, FRANK.....	1514 Park Ave.
FRICK, J. SWAN.....	126 W. Franklin St.
FUEST, JACOB H.....	23 Hanover St.
GAITHER, GEORGE R., JR.....	815 Gaither Bldg.
GAITHER, THOMAS H.....	508 Cathedral St.
GAMBRILL, J. MONTGOMERY.....	2102 Chelsea Terrace.
GARNETT, JAMES M.....	1316 Bolton St.
GARRETT, JOHN W.....	Continental Trust Bldg.
GARRETT, ROBERT.....	Continental Trust Bldg.
GARY, E. STANLEY.....	857 Park Ave.
GARY, HON. JAMES A.....	1200 Linden Ave.
GIBSON, W. HOPPER.....	Centreville, Md.
GILL, JOHN OF R.....	Merc. Trust and Deposit Co.
GILMAN, DR. D. C.....	614 Park Ave.
GITTINGS, JOHN S.....	21 North St.
GLENN, JOHN M.....	831 N. Eutaw St.
GLENN, REV. WM. LINDSAY.....	Emmorton, Md.
GORDON, DOUGLAS H.....	International Trust Co.
GORE, DR. CLARENCE S.....	1006 Madison Ave.
GORTER, JAMES P.....	224 St. Paul St.
GRAFFLIN, WILLIAM H.....	Vickers Bldg.
GREENWAY, WILLIAM H.....	2322 N. Charles St.
GREGG, MAURICE.....	528 Equitable Bldg.
GRIFFITH, MRS. MARY W.....	The Farragut, Washington, D. C.
GRIEVER, DR. CLARENCE J.....	Park Ave. and Madison St.
HALE, ARTHUR.....	B. & O. Bldg.
HALL, CLAYTON C.....	10 South St.
HALL, SIDNEY.....	204 N. Calvert St.
HAMBLETON, F. H.....	Con. Gas Elec. Light and Power Co.
HANNA, HUGH S.....	Johns Hopkins University.
HANWAY, WILLIAM A.....	Hotel Sherwood.
HARDY, DR. GEORGE E.....	406 Hawthorn Road, Roland Park.
HARLAN, HON. HENRY D.....	1063 Calvert Bldg.
HARMAN, S. J.....	708 Fidelity Bldg.
HARRIS, W. HALL.....	216 St. Paul St.
HARTMAN, A. Z.....	1210 Bolton St.
HARVEY, WILLIAM P.....	932 N. Charles St.

HARWOOD, MISS ARENATH.....	Hotel Rennert.
HAYDEN, W. MOZART.....	Eutaw Savings Bank.
HAYES, HON. THOMAS G.....	282 N. Calvert St.
HAYWARD, F. SIDNEY.....	{ Sunnyside, Woodburn Ave., Govanstown, Md.
HAYWARD, THOMAS J.....	4 E. Eager St.
HENRY, J. WINFIELD.....	107 W. Monument St.
HILKEN, H. G.....	133 W. Lanvale St.
HILL, JOHN PHILLIP.....	700 Keyser Bldg.
HILL, THOMAS.....	405 Courtland St.
HISKY, THOMAS FOLEY.....	215 N. Charles St.
HODSON, CLARENCE.....	{ Asbury Terrace, Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.
HOFFMAN, R. CURZON.....	1203 St. Paul St.
HOLLANDER, DR. JACOB H.....	2011 Eutaw Place.
HOMER, CHARLES C.....	Second National Bank.
HOMER, FRANCIS T.....	213 Courtland St.
HOOPER, ALCAEUS.....	10 South St.
HOOPER, P. LESLEY.....	Havre de Grace, Md.
HOPKINS, J. SETH.....	19 E. Eager St.
HOUGH, SAMUEL J.....	207 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, CHARLES MCHENRY.....	810 N. Calvert St.
HOWARD, MCHENRY.....	919 Cathedral St.
HUGHES, ADRIAN.....	223 St. Paul St.
HUGHES, THOMAS.....	223 St. Paul St.
HULL, MISS A. E. E.....	1020 Cathedral St.
HUNT, GERMAN H.....	1802 Eutaw Place.
HUNT, WILLIAM B.....	West Arlington, Md.
HUNTING, E. B.....	213 Courtland St.
HURD, DR. HENRY M.....	Johns Hopkins Hospital.
HURST, J. J.....	1201 Calvert Bldg.
HUTTON, GAUN M.....	838 Hollins St.
HUTTON, N. H.....	23 W. North Ave.
HYATT, ALPHEUS.....	Porto Bello, Md.
HYDE, ENOCH PRATT.....	223 W. Monument St.
HYDE, GEO. W.....	Charles St. Ave., near Forest Ave.
IGLEHART, DR. JAMES D.....	211 W. Lanvale St.
INGLE, EDWARD.....	Mfra. Record Building.
ISAAC, WM. M.....	Masonic Temple.
JACOBS, DR. HENRY BARTON.....	11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JAMES, REV. B. B.....	Forest Park.
JAMES, NORMAN.....	Catonsville.
JAMES, HENRY PRATT.....	13 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JENCKS, FRANCIS M.....	1 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JENKINS, E. AUSTIN.....	919 N. Calvert St.



JENKINS, GEORGE C.....16 Abell Bldg.  
 JENKINS, MICHAEL.....616 Park Ave.  
 JENNISON, REV. JOSEPH F.....1306 Madison Ave.  
 JOHNSON, REVERDY.....10 South St.  
 JOHNSON, WILLIAM FELL.....Brooklandville, Md.  
 JOHNSTON, DR. CHRISTOPHER.....21 W. 20th St.  
 JONES, ELIAS, M. D.....2037 E. Lombard St.  
 JONES, LOUIS.....Longwoods, Talbot Co., Md.  
 JONES, SPENCER C.....Rockville, Md.

KIRK, JOHN L.....The Mt. Royal.  
 KEEDY, CLAYTON O.....Frederick, Md.  
 KERR, MRS. ALICE M.....Catonsville, Md.  
 KEYS, MISS JANE G.....208 E. Lanvale St.  
 KEYSER, H. IRVINE.....104 W. Monument St.  
 KEYSER, MRS. H. IRVINE.....104 W. Monument St.  
 KEYSER, R. BRENT.....200 E. Biddle St.  
 KING, JOHN C.....534 N. Fulton Ave.  
 KIRK, HENRY C.....1229 N. Charles St.  
 KIRKLAND, OGDEN A.....15 W. Mulberry St.  
 KNOTT, A. LEO.....323 N. Charles St.  
 KOCH, CHARLES J.....2950 E. Baltimore St.

LANKFORD, H. F.....Princess Anne, Md.  
 LANTZ, MISS EMILY E.....1704 John St.  
 LARRABEE, H. C.....1920 E. Pratt St.  
 LATROBE, HON. FERDINAND C.....205 St. Paul St.  
 LATROBE, OSMUN.....Maryland Club.  
 LAUPHEIMER, MAURICE.....Calvert Bldg.  
 LAWFORD, JASPER M.....718 N. Howard St.  
 LEAKIN, REV. GEORGE A.....Lake Roland, Md.  
 LEAKIN, J. WILSON.....705 Fidelity Building.  
 LEARY, PETER C.....University Club.  
 LEE, H. C.....1901 N. Charles St.  
 LEE, J. HARRY.....1901 N. Charles St.  
 LEE, RICHARD LAWS.....232 St. Paul St.  
 LEFTWICH, A. T.....211 S. Charles St.  
 LEMMON, J. SOUTHGATE.....Continental Trust Bldg.  
 LEVERING, EUGENE.....1308 Eutaw Place.  
 LINTHICUM, J. CHARLES.....220 St. Paul St.  
 LLOYD, HON. HENRY.....Cambridge, Md.  
 LOCKWOOD, DR. WILLIAM F.....8 E. Eager St.  
 LOVE, W. H.....10 South St.  
 LOWE, JOHN H.....832 Law Bldg.  
 LYON, J. CRAWFORD.....1209 Linden Ave.

MCADAME, REV. EWD. P.....Harrisonville, Md.  
 MCCLELLAN, WILLIAM J.....2119 Maryland Ave.

McCOMAS, HON. L. E.....	Gaither Estate Bldg.
McCORMICK, DR. THOMAS P.....	1421 Eutaw Place.
McCURLEY, ISAAC.....	Law Bldg.
McDOWELL, EDWARD G.....	117 W. Franklin St.
McELDERRY, HORACE C.....	20 E. Lanvale St.
McGAW, GEORGE K.....	220 N. Charles St.
MACGILL, RICHARD G., JR.....	309 Exchange Place.
MACHEN, ARTHUR W.....	36 Central Savings Bank Bldg.
MACKALL, THOMAS B.....	222 St. Paul St.
MACKENZIE, GEORGE NORBURY.....	1808 Park Ave.
McKIM, REV. HASLETT, JR.....	9 W. 48th St., New York.
McKIM, HOLLINS.....	1101 N. Calvert St.
McKIM, S. S.....	The Stafford.
McLANE, ALLAN.....	Maryland Trust Bldg.
McLANE, JAMES L.....	803 Cathedral St.
McPHERSON, REV. W. BRUCE.....	904 N. Fulton Ave.
McSHERRY, HON. JAMES.....	Frederick, Md.
MANDELBAUM, SEYMOUR.....	Fidelity Bldg.
MANN, HARRY E.....	100 E. Lexington St.
MARBURG, THEODORE.....	14 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
MARBURY, WILLIAM L.....	700 Maryland Trust Bldg.
MARSHALL, JOHN W.....	13 South St.
MATHEWS, DR. EDWARD B.....	Johns Hopkins University.
MATTHEWS, HENRY C.....	Albemarle St. and Canton Ave.
MATTHEWS, THOMAS F.....	Albemarle St. and Canton Ave.
MAULSBY, WILLIAM P., JR.....	Frederick, Md.
MAY, ALONZO J.....	1012 Hopkins Ave., W.
MIDDENDORF, J. W.....	Casualty Bldg.
MILLER, DECATUR H., JR.....	506 Maryland Trust Bldg.
MILLER, EDGAR G.....	646 Equitable Bldg.
MILLER, WALTER H.....	Maryland Nat. Bank Bldg.
MORGAN, G. EMORY.....	6 Club Road, Roland Park.
MORGAN, JOHN HURST.....	10 E. Fayette St.
MORRIS, JOHN T.....	215 N. Charles St.
MORRIS, HON. THOMAS J.....	708 Park Ave.
MOSELY, DR. WILLIAM E.....	614 N. Howard St.
MULLER, LOUIS.....	304 Chamber of Commerce.
MULLIN, MICHAEL A.....	809 Fidelity Bldg.
MURDOCK, FRIDGE.....	904 McCulloh St.
MURPHY, FRANK K.....	202 W. Lombard St.
MURRAY, DANIEL M.....	220 St. Paul St.
MURRAY, O. G.....	The Stafford.
MYERS, WILLIAM STARR.....	Princeton, N. J.
NEWBOLD, D. M., JR.....	334 Equitable Bldg.
NEWCOMER, WALDO.....	National Exchange Bank.
NICHOLSON, ISAAC F.....	1018 St. Paul St.

NICODEMUS, F. COURTNEY, JR.....	{ 120 Broadway, N. Y., Care of Pierce & Greer.
NIVER, REV. EDWARD B.....	1014 St. Paul St.
NORRIS, ISAAC T.....	Savings Bank of Baltimore.
NORRIS, J. OLNEY.....	920 Madison Ave.
NORTH, SAMUEL M.....	Baltimore Polytechnic Institute.
O'DONOVAN, DR. CHARLES, JR.....	10 E. Read St.
OLIVER, CHARLES K.....	1117 N. Charles St.
OLIVER, THOMAS H.....	Mechum River, Va.
OLIVER, W. B.....	Washington Apartment House.
OWENS, JAMES W.....	Annapolis, Md.
PACA, JOHN P.....	1925 Eutaw Place.
PANGBORN, JOSEPH G.....	817 N. Charles St.
PARET, RT. REV. WILLIAM.....	1110 Madison Ave.
PARLETT, JOHN F.....	1717 Park Ave.
PARR, CHARLES E.....	Chamber of Commerce.
PARR, HENRY A.....	31 Franklin Bldg.
PARRAN, WILLIAM J.....	1708 N. Calvert St.
PATON, DR. STEWART.....	22 Williams St., N. Y.
PATTERSON, J. WILSON.....	216 E. Baltimore St.
PEARCE, HON. JAMES A.....	Chestertown, Md.
PEARRE, AUBREY, JR.....	207 N. Calvert St.
PENNINGTON, JOSIAS.....	Professional Bldg.
PENNINGTON, WILLIAM C.....	7 E. Eager St.
PERINE, E. GLENN.....	18 E. Lexington St.
PERKINS, ELISHA H.....	Provident Savings Bank.
PERKINS, WILLIAM H., JR.....	345 N. Charles St.
PHELPS, HON. CHARLES E.....	Walbrook.
PHELPS, CHARLES E., JR.....	20 E. Lafayette Ave.
PLEASANTS, DR. J. HALL, JR.....	16 W. Chase St.
POPE, GEORGE A.....	212 Chamber of Commerce.
PORTER, WILLIAM F.....	224 St. Paul St.
PRESTON, JAMES H.....	220 St. Paul St.
QUIRK, REV. JOHN F.....	Loyola College.
QUITT, MAX H.....	215 St. Paul St.
RABORG, CHRIS.....	1314 W. Lanvale St.
RANCK, SAMUEL H.....	Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.
RANDALL, BLANCHARD.....	200 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
RANDALL, MRS. JANE R. H.....	1405 Park Ave.
RAYNER, A. W.....	8 E. Lexington St.
RAWLS, W. L.....	2404 Maryland Ave.
REESE, PERCY M.....	1201 N. Charles St.
REIFENIDER, HON. JOHN M.....	Westminster, Md.

REMSEN, DR. IRA.....	214 W. Monument St.
RICHARDSON, ALBERT L.....	817 N. Charles St.
RICHARDSON, MRS. A. L.....	817 N. Charles St.
RIDGELY, MISS ELIZA.....	{ 2119 Maryland Ave. Care of Mrs. Yeaton.
RIDGELY, MRS. HELEN W.....	Hampton, Towson, Md.
RIDGELY, RUXTON MOORE.....	601 Fidelity Bldg.
RIEMAN, CHARLES ELLET.....	217 W. German St.
RIGGS, LAWRASON .....	814 Cathedral St.
RIORDON, REV. MICHAEL J.....	Pikesville, Md.
RITCHIE, ALBERT C.....	745 Calvert Bldg.
RITTER, WILLIAM L.....	541 N. Carrollton Ave.
ROBERTS, MRS. MARGARET E.....	2016 Maryland Ave.
ROBINSON, RALPH .....	1310 Continental Bldg.
ROSE, DOUGLAS H.....	10 South St.
ROSE, JOHN C.....	628 Equitable Bldg.
RUSSELL, REV. WILLIAM T.....	408 N. Charles St.
SADTLER, MRS. ROSABELLA.....	1415 Linden Ave.
SAPPINGTON, A. DERUSSY.....	308 Maryland Telephone Bldg.
SCHMUCKER, HON. SAMUEL D.....	1712 Park Ave.
SCHULTZ, EDWARD T.....	1535 Park Ave.
SEARS, DR. THOMAS E.....	658 W. Franklin St.
SELLMAN, JAMES L.....	Merchants' National Bank.
SEMMES, JOHN E.....	828 Equitable Bldg.
SETH, JOSEPH B.....	100 E. Lexington St.
SHARP, HON. GEORGE H.....	2105 St. Paul St.
SHEPHERD, JAMES S.....	Cambridge, Md.
SHIPPEN, MRS. REBECCA LLOYD.....	209 W. Monument St.
SHRYOCK, HON. THOMAS J.....	1401 Madison Ave.
SILL, HOWARD .....	1012 Keyser Bldg.
SIQUEBAT, MRS. ANNA LEAKIN.....	Lake Roland, Md.
SKINNER, M. E.....	805 Calvert Bldg.
SLOAN, MRS. FRANK HOWARD.....	Hotel Rennert.
SLOAN, GEORGE F.....	1103 St. Paul St.
SMITH, JOHN DONNELL.....	505 Park Ave.
SMITH, MARION DEKALB.....	Chestertown, Md.
SMITH, R. CLINTON.....	Glenville, Md.
SMITH, THOMAS MARSH.....	16 E. Eager St.
SNOWDEN, WILTON.....	Central Savings Bank Bldg.
SOLLERS, BASIL.....	1530 Harlem Ave.
SOLLERS, SOMERVILLE.....	1311 John St.
SPAMER, C. A. E.....	215 N. Charles St.
SPENCE, W. W.....	1205 St. Paul St.
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STONE, JOHN T.....	N. W. Cor. Baltimore and North Sts.
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Vol. II

JUNE, 1907

No. 2

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## HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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VOL. II.

JUNE, 1907.

No. 2.

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### CORRESPONDENCE OF GOVERNOR EDEN.

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#### II.

##### EDEN TO LORD DARTMOUTH.

(private)

Annapolis 9<sup>th</sup> Sept: 1775

My Lord,

I had the Honour of writing to your Lordship on the 27<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> by Mr. Lloyd Dulany of this Province, and intended a Duplicate thereof by this Opportunity—but Matters being so circumstanced in this Country as to make it very unsafe to keep the Copies of Letters that have any Connection with publick Business, I found it necessary to destroy that, and shall just mention the Contents, having no Doubts of its getting safe to your Lordship's hands, and I hope, proving satisfactory with Regard to my Conduct here.

That Letter mentioned the sending back a Snow of M<sup>r</sup>. Funness's the Adventure, Capt. Henzell. The burning a Ship (at West River) belonging to M<sup>r</sup>. Gildart of Liverpoole; and a Copy of my Letter to the Officers of the Customs, with their Answer thereon. I inclosed also to your Lordship the proceedings of the Provincial Convention, and the Appointment of Delegates—with a Copy of the proceedings in Council, & my proposed Address to

the people :—the dissuasive Answer of the Council thereon, was, I believe sent enclosed to W<sup>m</sup> Eden.

I mentioned to your Lordship the Motives that had induced me to pursue a more lenient Course than some of my neighbouring Governours had done, and the Event has so far justified me that I continue to preserve some Authority in my Governm<sup>t</sup> when many of them have been necessitated to leave theirs—I mean not by this, My Lord, in the least to throw any Censure on others—only to observe that I had an Opportunity of availing myself of the Consequences of the Measures pursued in the other provinces, and of discovering the Turn of the peoples Mind, which by Experience I have found easier to govern by little, and perhaps unavoidable, Concessions, than by total Opposition.

Since my last to your Lordship, the Council of Safety met, but did nothing. M<sup>r</sup> Bordley declined acting M<sup>r</sup> Jenifer was chosen President. The Delegates from the several Provinces are now assembled at Philadelphia, in Congress, where, I hear, they intend to continue 'till some Return from His Majesty to their last Address shall be received by them, or denied—and if the latter is the Case, Manifestoes are to be sent to the sundry Powers in Europe, inviting them to trade with the free American Colonies—I heard this from Virginia—the Delegates of that province, one or two excepted, are the next to the four Eastern Gov<sup>ts</sup> for violent Measures, or Report speaks very falsely of them, as do also their own Itinerants.

The late violent proceedings have driven, and are driving many people of Character and property out of this Country—several of whom will have the Honour of waiting on your Lordship. M<sup>r</sup> Lloyd Dulany will probably have seen your Lordship. To M<sup>r</sup> Christie a Merch<sup>t</sup> of Baltimore, of very good Character, who was exceedingly ill-used by the Convention here, I gave a Letter to my Brother, desiring him to introduce that Gent<sup>l</sup> to your Lords<sup>ts</sup> when most convenient to you. This will be delivered to your Lordship by my particular Freind, the Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Boucher, whom I took the Liberty of mentioning in the most favourable Terms in my last—should that, by any Accident, which I scarce apprehend, being in a very good Ship, never arrive, M<sup>r</sup> Boucher, from having long been occasionally, a confidential Secretary to me, as

well as from his own knowledge of American Affairs in general and those of Virg<sup>a</sup> & Mary<sup>d</sup> in particular, is exceeding able to give your Lordship the fullest Information to any Questions you may propose. And should your Lordship have Occasion to employ him, you will find him a Man of Ability; and willing to do His Majesty any Service. Leaving a comfortable Estate, and a good (Living) to avoid persecution here, I hope that from the different Recommendations he carries with him, he may procure at home some Church Preferment equal to his Merit.

I shall conclude with informing your Lordship that I propose to continue here as long as I can be of the least Service to His Majesty, unless driven away or in danger of being seized as an Hostage. Boucher can communicate some Inducements I had to come away some time ago and my doubts thereon, which yet remain. To-morrow is the last day of Our Ports remaining Open. So that exe<sup>t</sup> by a few Ships yet to go, we shall have few Opportunities of writing. Your Lordships Dispatches by the June packet were opened before I received them—and if they had contained any thing, (besides the late Acts, with the Letter on, and Order for Mourn<sup>t</sup> for the Q<sup>n</sup> of Denmark) it was taken out.

I am, with great Respect, My Lord,  
Your Lordsh<sup>ps</sup> Obed<sup>t</sup> & very hum. Serv<sup>t</sup>  
Rob<sup>t</sup> Eden.

(private)

Annapolis 1<sup>st</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 1775

My Lord

When I last had the Honour of writing to your Lordship, I informed you of my having received your Lordships Letter, with the Acts of Parliament relative to America, and the Orders for Mourning for the late Queen of Denmark, by the June Packet, which, I told your Lordship had been opened before it got to this City. The July Packet is since arrived, but brought no Government Dispatches for this Province.

I had the Honour, in my Letter, by the Ship *Annapolis*, to enclose to your Lordship the proceedings of the late Convention,

with some Remarks thereon : and also an Address to the people of Maryland on the proposed Association therein, which I wished much to publish, but was dissuaded from it by the Council. Fearing, from the bad weather that Ship met with, carrying away all her Masts, and being nearly lost herself at Sea, that my Letters may by the Water be damaged, if not totally defaced, I inclose to Your Lordship another Copy of the Convention proceedings, as also a duplicate of the proceedings in Council on the 29<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> begging Leave at the same time to refer your Lordship to my information by the Choptank Frigate, since whose Sailing nothing extraordinary has happened here, except that, in Consequence of a Pilot Boat belonging to this City having been seized, for having Swivels on board, & other Causes, by the King-Fisher, about ten days ago, at the Capes, some few, but a very few, of the most violent here, made an Attempt, on Wednesday last, the 27<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> to collect the people of the City together, in Order to drive, or cart, out of the Town all the *Tories*, as they term those who will not muster, nor sign the Association. They were, I believe, partly incited to this by a Publication, that came down on Tuesday Night, (the same Evening they recieved the Account of the Seizure of Middletons Boat) in a Pennsylvania Paper, *Bradfords Journal*—which I have enclosed to M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Eden ; who will send it to Your Lordship, should you not have got it, and wish to see it, together with some other weekly papers. I must however do the Gentlemen of the Town, & the Citizens, the Justice to say that, on my speaking to many of them, and desiring their Attendance, they made a Point of being present at the meeting under *Liberty Tree*, and with Spirit, Resolution and Threats of Force, totally overset a mad-headed Scheme, set on foot by only eight or nine very worthless idle Fellows, and I hope have put an End to any future internal Attempts of a similar Nature in this City.—The Publication, My Lord, in the Journal that I refer to, begins the 3<sup>d</sup> Col. of the first page and relates to the late violent proceedings at Philadelphia respecting Mess<sup>rs</sup> Hunt & Rearsley, of which your Lordship, doubtless has recieved a full Account: since that, and since the above ment<sup>d</sup> Publication, I hear that above twenty Companies in Philadelphia have associated in Opposition to that Tar & Feathering Committee.

Which in all the Colonies will soon be the Case, for by this Suspension, as it were, of the Laws, All power is getting fast into the Hands of the very lowest of the People. Those who first encouraged the Opposition to Government, and set these on this licentious Behaviour, will probably be amongst the first to repent thereof.

I understand from Philadelphia that the intercepted Letters from some Members of the Congress which have fallen into General Gage's Hands, have made a disturbance there, and it is said that Adams's Letter has discovered the long suspected Views of the Eastern Colonies, which, with his Reflections on, and abuse of, M<sup>r</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Dickinson (the Farmer)'s Conduct, is likely to produce a Division in the Congress, but I beg leave to observe, My Lord, that I give not this as Matter of Fact : The Information came down in a private Letter from Phil<sup>a</sup>. yesterday—and it is here the important Whisper of the Day ; and I only merely take the Liberty, in my private Correspondence with your Lordship, of mentioning it, as a Matter that may, or may not, be true.

I shall only have one more Opportunity by Shipping Conveyance, of writing to your Lordship after the post comes in on Tuesday next, and I have before observed, the packet is a very unsafe Conveyance to America, and I can hardly suppose it otherwise from hence. I will, however, continue to give your Lordship such Information as may be in my Power for the good of His Majesty's Service, which it will ever be my Endeavour to promote to the utmost of my Abilities.

I have only to add that receiving no Instructions from Home, and waiting for the same, and the breaking up of the Congress, I have prorogued the General Assembly of this Province to Tuesday, 7<sup>th</sup> Day of Nov<sup>r</sup> next.

I am

My Lord

With great Respect

Your Lordships

most obedient

& very humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

Rob<sup>t</sup> Eden. .

To The Earl of Dartmouth Sec<sup>y</sup> of S<sup>t</sup> for the Col<sup>d</sup>



## EDEN TO LORD GEORGE GERMAIN.

Annapolis, 25<sup>th</sup> January 1776.

My Lord,

The Delegates (of Maryland) in provincial Convention, as they stile themselves, having entered into some Resolves, of which I have procured Copies, I think it incumbent upon me to transmit them to your Lordship as speedily as possible, and therefore send this Packet by Express to New York, in hopes that it will arrive safely there, and be forwarded thence, there being no opportunity of a conveyance by any Vessel from this Province at present; tho I have some expectation of being able to send a duplicate of this by a Brig for London, in the course of the ensuing month.

The enclosed Declaration (N<sup>o</sup> 3) I am informed is to be immediately published—so I have since heard are the Instructions (N<sup>o</sup> 2) but I know not if here, or at Philadelphia.

I am convinced of the sincerity of the Councils Assurances contained in their Address to me the 29<sup>th</sup> day of August—a Copy of which I have had the Honour of transmitting to your Lordship, and again refer thereto among the inclosed (N<sup>o</sup> 4) and, I must, my Lord, do the Members of the last Convention as they call it, and the People of this Province the Justice to say, I am satisfied they are as far from desiring an Independency that if the Establishment of it were left to their Choice, they would reject it with Abhorrence, so incompatible would such a State be with their real undissembled Attachment to, and Affection for His Majesty, His Family, and the mother Country: And I am confident they would esteem the full Restoration of Peace, and their former Intercourse with the Parent State, to be a most happy Event; an Event which, I doubt not, might be effectually produced, if they were replaced in the same State with respect to the Acts of Parliament that they possessed at the Conclusion of the last War.

My Station and Residence here affording me opportunities of Information, in Justice to the people of this Province, as well as by the Duty & Regard I owe to my King, and native Country, I

think myself obliged to make this candid and faithfull Representation of their Principles and Sentiments, and shall be supremely happy in any pleasing prospect of Success attending every Exertion in my power to bring about an happy Reconciliation between Great Britain & her Colonies, to the joint Honour and Welfare of both.

I am sorry to have occasion to Apologize for the passage of His Majesty's post through this Province having been stopped by order of the Convention—I can only say on that Head, My Lord, that I have reason to think those concerned therein, are since sorry for it. Their real Excuse is that it happened early on the Meeting of the Convention, before several of the most moderate Men were come up, and was resolved upon, when the Minds of the People were extremely agitated by Lord Dunmore's Proclamation, giving Freedom to the Slaves in Virginia, our Proximity to which Colony, and our similar Circumstances with respect to Negroes augmenting the general Alarm, induced them to prohibit all Correspondence with Virginia by Land or Water. A Fortnight before that, the Post had been stopped in another Province, and Letters taken out, and opened; mine amongst others; and I have not had the Honour of receiving any Letters from your Lordships Office since your circular one of the 22<sup>nd</sup> & M<sup>r</sup> Pownall's of May the 27<sup>th</sup>

You will observe, my Lord, by the enclosed Paper (N<sup>o</sup> 5) that the Corporation of this City are willing to cooperate with me in preserving its Peace, should any of His Majesty's Ships of War arrive here I hope they will continue in that Disposition, and it shall be my Endeavour to strengthen it throughout the Province, as earnestly as it is to persevere in my Duty to my Sovereign, and promote that Tranquility which abler heads than mine will, I hope, before Midsummer, point out the path leading to the Recovery of restoring Happiness to Millions—which soon to see is the sincere Wish of

My Lord, Your Lordships

most respectful

and most obedient humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

Rob<sup>t</sup> Eden.

[This letter encloses :—

Nº 2. Instructions to Delegates of Maryland Convention, 12 Jan. 1776. fo. 463.

Nº 3. Declaration of Delegates 18 Jan. 1776. fo. 471.

Nº 4. Maryland Minutes of Council, 29 August 1775. fo. 477.

Nº 5. Minutes of meeting of Citizens of Annapolis of 30 Oct. & their Address to the Governor. Nov. 1775. fo. 485.]

---

LORD GEORGE GERMAIN TO EDEN.

Kew Lane 7<sup>th</sup> September 1776

Deputy Gov<sup>r</sup>. Eden.

Sir.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I can acquaint you with the King's entire Approbation of your conduct whilst you remained in Maryland, & supported the Authority of a Governor under difficulties which were thought here to be unsurmountable; when your staying there was no longer practicable, the judicious manner in which you left the Province does you equal honour. His Majesty not satisfied with laying his Commands upon me to express in this manner His Royal Approbation is pleased, as a public mark of His Favour, to create you a Baronet. It is with particular pleasure that I signify this to you, and at the same time I cannot omit the opportunity of assuring you that I shall on all Occasions be ready to do justice to your Merits.

I am &c &c

Geo: Germain.

---

EDEN TO LORD GEORGE GERMAIN.

Downing Street 7<sup>th</sup> Sept: 1776

My Lord,—

His Majesty's entire Approbation of my Conduct in Maryland, which I had the Honour to be informed of by your Lordships very obliging Letter this Morning, affects me very sensibly; and I beg leave to assure Your Lordship that I recieve the Distinction which His Majesty is pleased to confer on me, with the most respectfull gratitude.

His Majesty's Service my Heart having long been warmly attached, and firmly engaged to, And Life employed in, This Favour can only add Gratitude to zeal, in my future Endeavours to promote the same, to the utmost of my Abilities, on every Occasion wherein His Majesty may think proper to employ me.

Be pleased, My Lord, to accept my sincerest Thanks for the singularly polite and obliging Manner in which your Lords<sup>h</sup> has been pleased to communicate to me His Majestys pleasure; and for your favourable Opinion and Representation of my past Conduct. I shall only add that to merit the Continuance of your Lordships Esteem shall be the Endeavour of, My Lord,

Your Lordships most respectfull  
& obliged humble Servant

Rob<sup>t</sup> Eden.

To The R<sup>t</sup> Honble L<sup>d</sup> G. Germain.

---

Extract of a Letter from M<sup>r</sup> Eddis to  
Gov<sup>r</sup> Eden. New York 23<sup>d</sup> July 1777.

The temper of the leading men in Maryland, still continues to be guided by a Spirit of Rancour and Violence; they appear confident of succeeding in their favorite Scheme of Independance, & of establishing their own Importance on the Ruins of the British Constitution; but if Conclusions may be drawn from favorable Appearances, the Majority of the People are disgusted with the Conduct of their Rulers, and ardently wish for a Restoration of legal Government.

In the late Election for Senators & Assembly men a striking Evidence appeared of the above Observation; several who were chosen into the first Body declined serving, and when their Number was compleated, the lower House waited several days, unable to proceed to Business, on account of the Absence of divers Senators, whom fear, or Consciousness of their Error, kept from the Scene of Action.

The Assembly men were returned by a very inconsiderable number of the People, a plain Indication that the Inhabitants in

general were disgusted with the Measures pursued. S. Chace & I. Brice were elected for Annapolis by three Voters only, viz., Cha<sup>s</sup>. Wallace John Duckett & Woodcock the Musician. Jere. Chace and John Smith were sent for the town of Baltimore by about 50 Votes; and not 100 Persons polled for the whole County, notwithstanding the Books were kept open for that purpose four Days. The other Counties proceeded in the same manner, & the Persons returned, were in general so very obscure, that even S. Chace observed that Six *Gentlemenlike* Persons could not be found in the Catalogue.

The Eastern Shore has for some time much suspected of the high Crime of Toryism, & in February last a Report prevailed that many Persons in Somerset & Worcester Counties were actually in Arms. General Smallwood at the head of about 500 men, with a Company of Artillery, crossed the Bay in order to reduce them to Obedience, & issued a Proclamation which I have inclos'd for your Excellency's Perusal.

Before M<sup>r</sup>. Smallwood's arrival at the Place where an Opposition was expected, the People were dispersed, and on Inquiry it appeared that a Dispute between the Churchmen and the Dissenters had given Rise to this Commotion. That altho' a Flag with G. R. had been raised by the former, the Insurgents had been almost altogether unarmed, & probably only meant to oppose the vindictive Republican Spirit of their Presbyterian Neighbours. It was however thought necessary to strike at the Root of any Attempts that might be formed to disturb the Establishment of their State. Accordingly many Persons were apprehended, & sent to Annapolis for Trial; Others who were suspected were obliged to take Oaths of Allegiance, and, in Appearance, before their Troops left that part of the Province, the dreaded Insurrection was effectually suppressed. The Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup>. Bouie was banished soon after to Frederick County, but D<sup>r</sup>. Cheney was reserved for a formal Trial, which he had not received while I remained in the Country.

The Bill passed for Payment of Sterling Debts with Congress and Convention Money will be attended with the most distressing Consequences to many Persons, especially to the friends of

Government, who have large sums upon loan. Several of the Senate, whether from *Principle* or *Interest*, I know not, expressed, without Doors, their highest Disapprobation of this Act, but only Carol of Carolton had resolution to oppose it in the proper Place. He animadverted on the Injustice thereof, & protested against the same being passed into a Law; but his Objections procured him no great Reputation as it was generally believed that he was not altogether actuated by Sentiment alone.

The Assessment Bill which your Excellency will observe to be exceedingly oppressive, with respect to the Mode of collecting, as well as the enormous Tax itself, has created the utmost Discontent throughout the Province, and I verily think will conduce in the end to the Confusion of the Framers, and open the Eyes of the misguided Multitude to see, & to pursue, their proper Interest.

The Bill to prevent the Growth of Toryism in its original State was rigid to a violent degree; but met with such Opposition in the Upper House, that, after being carried backwards & forwards several times, it at length passed in the present form. Col. Plater, Joseph Nicholson, and Turbot Wright were for admitting the Bill without Alteration.

You know, Sir, it has long been popular in this Country to exclaim against Administration on account of the number of Officers, and the Salaries, Fees &c. granted for their Support; but most true it is, that exclusive of Army & Navy Appointments, the Persons now employed, greatly, very greatly exceed every former Establishment, and if their Paper can be supposed of any real Value, the present Rulers most amply reward the Labourers in their Vineyard. How the Planter and the Farmer, who suffer every degree of Want & Inconvenience from this unnatural War, can submit so tamely to the Rapacity of their despotic Leaders, is an astonishing Reflection; but that they have submitted in the most abject manner, the inclosed List of Articles, with their Prices, will sufficiently evince.

In framing M<sup>r</sup>. Johnson's Council some Difficulties arose. Divers Persons who were chosen declined the honor intended them, notwithstanding the Allowance made for their Services

greatly exceeded former Custom. The Gentlemen who at length accepted are, Col. Lloyd, Major Sim, Tho. Sim Lee, John Rogers & a M<sup>r</sup>. Poke of the Eastern Shore. In days of old the utmost Interest was requisite to procure a very moderate Support, but in these disinterested times the greatest Offices of State are rejected by the majority of Persons to whom they have been offered. After M<sup>r</sup>. Holliday and Others had refused the Department of Chancellor, M<sup>r</sup>. Rich<sup>d</sup>. Sprig was prevailed on to act in that Station, until a Gentleman could be found better qualified to discharge the important Duties thereof. He accordingly, for some time before I left Maryland, signed and sealed all Civil & Military Commissions, issued in the Name of *that State*, which, as it immediately succeeded the modelling of their Government, were very numerous.

The Post of Attorney General has been offered to M<sup>r</sup>. Jenings, but he had not accepted when I quitted the Province. He had, however, in his Capacity as Mayor, taken the Oaths required by the new Constitution. Whatever were his Motives, his Compliance gave Pain to many of his friends.

M<sup>r</sup>. Johnson issued his Proclamation for the Assembly to meet on the 11<sup>th</sup> June, and it was expected that much Business would be transacted during the Sitting. S. Chace, who continues indefatigable in the grand Cause of Sedition, had been employed previous to their Meeting in framing a Bill to apply the Quit-Rents, and other Public Funds, to the Support of Rebellion, and it was the general Opinion he would carry his Point with a high hand, and I make not the least doubt, unless they are intimidated by some Capital Success attending His Majesty's Arms, they will speedily proceed to the Confiscation of Estates and Property belonging to Absentees, & others, attached to the British Constitution.

M<sup>r</sup>. Dulany's Situation has at times been exceedingly disagreeable. At Baltimore, Himself, his Lady and Daughter, with several of his Friends, were very grossly insulted by the Whig Club, who ordered them to leave the Town immediately, and the Province within three days, or their Lives should answer for their Refusal. These Gentry, for a Considerable time, took upon them-

selves to issue their Mandates, and to expel in a former Manner any person or persons whose political Sentiments they were pleased to disapprove. Above three Months they supported their Authority without Opposition, banished divers Inhabitants of the Town, and it was with difficulty this formidable *Legion* were at length reduced to Moderation, by a vigorous Exertion of *their* legislative Authority.

Annapolis has assumed a very different Appearance since Your Excellency left it. They have formed a Battery from M<sup>r</sup> Walter Dulany's Lot round the Water's Edge to the Granary adjoining your Garden; The Cannon are mostly 18 Pounders, the Works appear strong, & I am told are so. From your Wharf to the Hill where Callihome lived, they have thrown up a covered way to communicate with that part of the Town adjacent to the Dock. They have another Fortification on Hill's Point, & a Third on M<sup>r</sup> Ker's Land, on the North Side of Severn, on a high Cliff called Beaumont's Point. Three Companies of Artillery are stationed at the respective Forts, and in spite of Experience they talk confidently of making a vigorous Resistance in Case of an Attack.

At Baltimore they have fortified Whetstone's Point, of the Strength of which they boast much. They have sunk several Vessels in the Channel, and a Chain is placed across the Harbor. A Frigate, mounting 36 Guns, and called the Virginia, has been built at the said Place, the Command of which is given by Congress to Nicholson, and a M<sup>r</sup> Cook, related to M<sup>r</sup> Johnson, is promoted into the Defence, besides the above Ships, they have fitted out several Galleys which make a formidable Appearance, but, I am well assured, can be of little Service except in smooth Water at the Entrance of Rivers. A very great part of the Troops lately raised in Maryland are Convicts and Servants, in consequence of an Act "that Persons under Indentures &c<sup>t</sup> and had only a limited Season to serve, were at liberty to enlist, their Masters being paid in Proportion to the Residue of their time." This plan though it procured them many Recruits, greatly prejudiced their Cause, numbers of the Men so raised seizing every Occasion to desert, so that Orders have been issued to be par-



ticularly guarded how Persons under such Circumstances are received into the American Service.

The Mortality which has prevailed among the Provincial Troops is incredible. A vast number of those raised in Maryland brought back with them the Camp Fever, & deed prodigiously fast. The Church Yard, the Back of the Poor House and a Piece of Land which is inclosed in the Folly, are crowded with melancholy Proofs of Calamity. Medicines there are little or None in the Country, and every Appearance seems plainly to indicate the most dreadful of all Punishments, War, Pestilence and Famine.

Previously to the unhappy Affair at Trenton the general Disposition of the Colonies tended towards a Reconciliation with Great Britain on almost any terms. In Maryland the Persons attached to Government began to breathe with Freedom, and the precipitate Retreat of the Congress to Baltimore was universally expected to be succeeded by an immediate Acquisition of Philadelphia, but the Surprize of the Hessian Post, however trifling it might have been thought in a regular War, was attended with the most prejudicial Consequences to His Majesty's Arms. It gave Spirits to the Demagogues, recruited their Forces and enabled their Leaders to magnify in the most exaggerating terms, the amazing Advantages that would arise from this unexpected Incident.

The Congress soon after returned in a kind of Triumph to their usual Rendezvous.

[This extract is enclosed by William Eden to W<sup>m</sup> Knox, 10 September 1777. folio. 5.]

## THE BATTLE OF NORTH POINT.

FREDERICK M. COLSTON.

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When Napoleon abdicated on April 4th, 1814 (which ended England's war with France) the British Government determined upon a more vigorous prosecution of the war with the United States.

They decided to employ the seasoned and victorious troops of Wellington which had gone through the campaigns of the Peninsula, and had marched to Bordeaux on their way through France.

With this army, Wellington said that he could "go anywhere and do anything."

And after Waterloo, he said: "If I had the army which we broke up at Bordeaux, the battle would not have lasted for four hours."

Four brigades were designated for this movement, of which three were sent to Canada, and one to a Southern campaign, which latter was placed under the command of General Sir Robert Ross, a soldier of distinction and high character, who had served in Holland, Egypt and the Peninsula, where he was badly wounded in the battle of Orthes, and who was made a Major-General after Vittoria.

The object of this Southern campaign was stated by the Earl of Liverpool, Prime Minister, in a despatch of September 27th, 1814, to the Duke of Wellington, who was then at Paris, as follows:—

*"My Dear Duke:—*I have sent you the 'Extraordinary Gazette' of this day, with the very satisfactory account of the operations of our army and navy upon the coasts of America, by the destruction of the American flotilla and the capture and occupation for a time of the city of Washington. . . . I rejoice

to say likewise that Sir A. A. Cochran, General Ross and Admiral Cockburn are very sanguine about their future operations. They intend, on account of the season, to proceed in the first instance to the northward and to occupy Rhode Island, where they propose remaining and living upon the country until about the first of November. They will then proceed again southward, destroy Baltimore, if they should find it practicable without too much risk, occupy several important points on the coast of Georgia and the Carolinas, take possession of Mobile in the Floridas, and close the campaign with an attack upon New Orleans."

A London paper declared that "the truculent inhabitants of Baltimore must be tamed with the weapons which shook the wooden turrets of Copenhagen."

Baltimore had been called "a nest of pirates," because the Baltimore privateers had inflicted much damage upon the British commerce, and hence the strong hostility against the city.

General Ross sailed from Bordeaux on June 1st, and arrived at Bermuda on July 24th. Thence he started on his campaign in the Chesapeake and the capture of Washington followed.

The information that the enemy was ascending the Bay towards Baltimore was received on Saturday, September 10th, and the next morning the squadron, some 40 or 50 ships, including transports, was seen at the mouth of the Patapsco. But warned by the example of Washington and animated by a proper spirit Baltimore had not been idle. On Sunday, August 27th, the citizens were called upon by a Committee of Vigilance and Safety to aid in the erection of works for the defense of the city, which was promptly responded to, and the works were begun on that day.

A single instance will show the spirit that prevailed: The late Mr. Samuel W. Smith, of Park Street, Baltimore, a nephew of Gen. Smith, and then a lad of 12 years of age, being missed from his home, a search was made for him, and he was found in the intrenchments, with a shovel, diligently engaged in the work.

Major-General Smith, a Revolutionary officer, commanded the

forces, which were composed entirely of militia, with the exception of a squadron of U. S. Dragoons.

The line of intrenchments commenced on the harbor, west of the mouth of Harris' Creek, and was continued thence in a slightly northwest direction to and on Hampstead Hill to a point on what is now East Madison Street, a short distance east of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and about where St. Andrew's Catholic Church now stands. Thence the line went almost directly west to what is now Broadway, where the finished line ended, but there was a detached work west of Broadway and another one on McKim's Hill on the east side of the York Road (now Greenmount Avenue) and just south of the present Cemetery; and a further one about where Broadway now crosses Gay Street. One of the principal redoubts, Rodgers', is still visible in Patterson Park, through which the line of works passed.

Anticipating the landing of the enemy, General Stricker, who had served with credit in the Revolution as a captain, with a part of the Third Brigade was ordered by General Smith to march on Sunday evening out the Philadelphia Road to Long-log Lane (now the North Point Road) and at 8 p. m. he reached the ground on which the battle was fought the next day, and on which the night was passed.

The ground was well chosen, with the right resting on Bear Creek and the left near Bread and Cheese Creek; the first being an arm of the Patapsco and the second of Back River,—a total distance of about one mile. No intrenchments or defenses of any sort were thrown up. General Stricker reports that his force was composed of 5th, 6th, 27th, 39th and 51st Regiments.

These regiments were not organized and equipped as regiments of the Militia, or National Guard, are now, but were composed of separate companies (as was the custom before the Civil War), some of which were uniformed and drilled, but others were merely enrolled and appeared in their citizen's clothes, and some members even wore their silk hats in the field.

One company each from York, Hanover and Marietta, Penna., and one from Hagerstown, were incorporated in these regiments—all the rest were from Baltimore.

In forming the line Lieut.-Col. Henry Amey of the 51st Regiment was directed to form his regiment on the extreme left at a right angle with the main line. This was in conformity with the topography; but in attempting that formation the regiment got into confusion, owing, it is said, to the incapacity of the commanding officer. This was rectified by the exertions of the staff officers; but it is likely that the regiment became "rattled" at the exhibition of the incompetency of the commanding officer, for it was this regiment which gave way when the attack was made. It is only a staunch regiment that will stand in line under fire when it has lost confidence in its commanding officer.

The line was composed of the 5th, 27th, 39th and 51st Regiments, the 6th being held in reserve on Perego's Hill on the North Point Road, about one mile in the rear of the line of battle, which provided for the contingency which called forth the withdrawal of the American forces.

General Stricker reports that his entire force was 3185 men; but deducting the reserve and allowing for the defection of the 51st Regiment and part of the 39th, the battle was fought by only about 1700 men.

On Monday morning, the 12th, General Stricker got word about 7 a. m. that the enemy were landing at North Point and immediately made preparation to receive them. But as they did not appear, he sent out an advanced guard, composed of three companies, about 220 men, with one four pounder, and the cavalry. It encountered the British advance unexpectedly, and a skirmish followed, which became so lively that General Ross rode forward to see what it meant, and received his mortal wound. The story that General Ross was shot by a man in a tree is a myth. It was current at the time, but a contemporary account states that as the advanced forces came unexpectedly into contact, there was neither time nor motive for climbing trees. An account published in 1817 by a British Sergeant, who was Chief of Couriers at General Ross' headquarters, states that in the advance three men were discovered, one of whom was in a peach tree gathering the fruit; he jumped from the tree and all three fired

simultaneously and General Ross was killed by that fire. The skirmish line of the British fired and the three men were all killed beneath the tree where they were first discovered. It was found upon examination that the guns were loaded with buckshot and ball cartridges. On August 11th, 1846, Mr. Henry R. Wilson, of Baltimore, was at an inn at the Giants' Causeway, Ireland, and met a gentleman who told him that he was an aide-de-camp to General Ross at this battle and that the General was killed by a musket-ball and buckshot. Nor was he killed by Wells and McComas who were not in that advanced party.

The British landed on the Patapsco River a short distance north of North Point, and marched about 7 a. m. on a road leading from the shore to the North Point Road, where they took possession of an unfinished line of works between Humphrey's Creek and Back River, which had been thrown up by our forces previous to the arrival of the British, but which had not been occupied. This line was afterwards used by them to cover their embarkation. Here the enemy rested about an hour, and it was at this time that General Stricker, anxious to develop their movement, sent out the advanced guard as mentioned above, which, he says, was "to give evidence of my wish for a general engagement." The British column was composed of the 4th, 21st, 44th and 85th Regiments, 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the Royal Marines, the Marines from the squadron, detachments of the Royal Artillery, and Royal Marine Artillery, a brigade of seamen (600 men) armed with small arms, and the colonial black marines, with 6 field pieces and 2 howitzers.

The American reports state that between 7,000 and 9,000 British forces were landed, but only about 4,000 were actually engaged in the battle of the 12th.

General Ross was accompanied by Admiral Cockburn, who afterwards carried Napoleon to St. Helena on the *Northumberland*.

The British patrol brought in as prisoners three light horsemen, "young gentlemen belonging to a corps of volunteers, furnished by the town of Baltimore," who were questioned by General Ross, and told him that 20,000 men were embodied for the defense of Baltimore. To this General Ross is reported to

have said that he did not "care if it rained militia." Gleig, in his "Narrative," says that General Ross's advance to Washington was slow, but rapid and cautious to Baltimore. G. R. Gleig was an officer in the 85th Regiment, who afterwards entered the ministry and became Chaplain-General to the British Army. He was a familiar friend of the Duke of Wellington, his home being near Strathfieldsaye. He lived until 1888, being then 92 years old.

After their rest at Gorsuch's farm, Gleig says, the column moved forward, and hearing the firing which told them that their advanced guard was engaged, "the ranks were closed and the troops advanced at a brisk rate, and in profound silence. . . . We were now drawing near the scene of action, when another officer came at full speed towards us, with horror and dismay in his countenance and calling loudly for a surgeon." The surgeon's services were needed for General Ross, who died before he could be carried to the shore. Col. Brook, of the 44th Regiment, succeeded to the command. This officer had served in Flanders, Egypt and the Peninsula, where he commanded a brigade under Wellington.

Col. Brook "ordered the necessary dispositions for a general attack." The order of battle was arranged by Lieut. Evans, afterwards Sir DeLacy Evans, a very distinguished officer of the British Army. "The light brigade consisting of the 85th Regiment and the light companies of the other corps, in extended order, threatened the whole front of the American Army. The 21st remained in column upon the road; the 4th moved off to the right and advanced through a thicket to turn the enemy's left, and the 44th, the seamen and marines, formed line in rear of the light brigade."

Gleig says: "A dreadful discharge of grape and canister shot, old locks, pieces of broken muskets, and everything which they could cram into their guns, was now sent forth from the whole of the enemy's artillery; and some loss on our side was experienced. Regardless of this, our men went on without either quickening or retarding their pace, till they came within an hundred yards of the American line; as yet not a musket had been fired, or a

word spoken on either side, but the enemy, now raising a shout, fired a volley from right to left, and then kept up a rapid and ceaseless discharge of musketry. Nor were our people backward in replying to these salutes, for giving them back both their shout and their volley, we pushed on at a double quick, with the intention of bringing them to the charge. . . . Though they maintained themselves with great determination, and stood to receive our fire till scarcely twenty yards divided us, the Americans would not hazard a charge. On our left, indeed, where the 21st advanced in column, it was not without much difficulty and a severe loss, that any attempt to charge could be made. . . . Towards the right however the day was quickly won." And "as soon as their left gave way, the whole American Army fell into confusion, nor do I recollect on any occasion to have witnessed a more complete rout."

Col. Brook's report was dated "on board H. M. S. *Tennant*, Chesapeake, Sept. 17th, 1814." After describing the topographical features of the country, he reports his advance, and his arrangements for battle. This account does not differ from Gleig's "Narrative," which is more in detail and has been quoted above. He estimated the force opposed to him as about 6,000 men.

He says, "In this order the signal being given, the whole of the troops advanced rapidly to the charge. In less than fifteen minutes, the enemy's force, being utterly broken and dispersed, fled in every direction over the country, leaving on the field two pieces of cannon, with a considerable number of killed, wounded and prisoners.

"The 4th Regiment under Major Faunce, by a detour through some hollow ways, gained unperceived a lodgment close upon the enemy's left, and the enemy lost in this short but brilliant affair from five to six hundred in killed and wounded, which at the most moderate computation he is at least one thousand *hors de combat*. The 5th Regiment of militia, in particular, has been represented as nearly annihilated."

But the total loss of General Stricker's Brigade was 24 killed, 139 wounded and 50 prisoners, a total of 213.



The British loss was 39 killed and 251 wounded. There were a considerable number of deserters from the British forces.

The report of Col. Brook is noticeable for its exaggerations—5 to 600 killed and wounded and 1,000 *hors de combat* turns out to be 213 in all.

Instead of about six thousand the Americans had only 3,185, which was reduced to about fourteen hundred at the time of the British charge.

Only one gun was lost.

The 5th Regiment "nearly annihilated" lost 80 men out of 550. The entire American force was less than 15,000, including all those in the different forts, batteries and gunboats, and not more than about 10,000 opposed to the British advance.

General Stricker, after reporting the precipitate retreat of the 51st Regiment, which only delivered one random fire, says: "The enemy's line advanced about 10 minutes before 3 o'clock, with a severe fire, which was well returned by the artillery, the whole 27th, the 5th, . . . and from the 1st battalion of the 39th, who maintained its ground in despite of the disgraceful example set by the intended support on the left. The fire was incessant till about 15 minutes before 4 o'clock, when finding that my line, now 1400 strong, was insufficient to withstand the superior numbers of the enemy, and my left flank being exposed by the desertion of the 51st, I was constrained to order a movement back to the reserve regiment, under Colonel McDonald, which was well posted to receive the retired line, which mostly rallied well."

No pursuit was made by the British. Col. Brook says: "The day being now far advanced, and the troops (as is always the case on the first march after disembarkation) much fatigued, we halted for the night on the ground of which the enemy had been dispossessed."

The position was not intended to be the one on which the main battle was to be fought. It could have been easily flanked by an unmolested landing anywhere north of the mouth of Bear Creek, which is about five miles below Fort McHenry.

It was intended to harass and delay the enemy and to show

him that if he wanted to get Baltimore, he would have to fight for it.

It accomplished more than was hoped for or expected. The retreat from it had been planned. But for the defection of the 51st Regiment, the enemy would have been more seriously punished and delayed, and the only "disorderly rout" was the retreat of that regiment and a part of the line immediately adjoining it. When the 51st and part of the 39th broke ranks and fled, the remainder of the line stood firm until ordered to retreat.

Any experienced soldier knows that a retreat under fire from one position to another, even under orders, has the appearance of a rout.

After General Stricker had rallied his forces on his reserve at Perego's Hill, he formed his brigade and awaited another attack, but the enemy did not pursue, and finding that his right flank could be turned, he retired to Worthington Mill, where he spent the night of the 12th, and the next morning took post on the left of the main line of defences as previously arranged.

The British Army advanced at daylight on the 13th, and at ten o'clock arrived in front of the American line. The right extended as far as the Belair Road, where it crosses Herring Run, where they occupied Furley Hall (the residence of William Bowly, now owned by the Corse estate) and also Surrey, then occupied by Colonel Sterrett; and in both of these houses the British officers helped themselves very freely to stores and wines left there, and carried off some of the negro slaves.

From this movement it was thought that the enemy was disposed to attack by the Harford and York Roads; but the disposition of the American forces to meet this was prompt and effectual.

They occupied Judge Kell's house as headquarters, which was on an eminence just north of the Philadelphia Road, near the present Orangeville—and from an upper window the intrenchments on Hampstead Hill were plainly visible and inspected by the British officers, the distance being a short two miles.

Of this position Gleig says that "certainly more science was displayed in the distribution of their forces along their principal

position. . . . Here there were not only fortifications, but fortifications constructed in a scientific manner, and troops drawn up in such order as that, even without their works, many cross fires would have protected their front." And, "It now appeared that the corps which we had beaten yesterday was only a detachment, and not a large one, from the force collected for the defence of Baltimore."

Brook says: "During the evening, however, I received a communication from the Commander in Chief of the land forces, by which I was informed that in consequence of the entrance to the harbor being closed up by vessels sunk for that purpose by the enemy, a naval co-operation against the town and camp was found impracticable."

But this was after the day's bombardment of Fort McHenry, and that, and not the sunken vessels, caused the impracticability of the co-operation.

He continues: "It was agreed between the Vice-Admiral and myself that the capture of the town would not have been a sufficient equivalent to the loss which might probably be sustained in storming the heights. Having formed this resolution, after compelling the enemy to sink upwards of twenty vessels in different parts of the harbor, causing the citizens to remove almost the whole of their property to places of more security inland, obliging the Government to concentrate all the military force of the surrounding States, harassing the militia, and forcing them to collect from many remote districts, causing the enemy to burn a valuable rope walk, with other public buildings, in order to clear the glacis in front of their redoubts, besides having beaten and routed them in a general action, I retired on the 14th, three miles from the position which I had occupied, where I halted during some hours."

This is in the nature of an explanation, or excuse, and it is a meagre result in place of various boasts and expectations.

The capture of Baltimore, which was announced as part of the programme of the British Army and Navy, had been confidently expected. Vice-Admiral Warren declared "It is a doomed town," and the Governor-General of Canada proposed that the

public rejoicings at Montreal because of the capture of Washington be postponed in order that the fall of Baltimore might be celebrated at the same time.

Some time after midnight of the 13th the British commenced their retreat, and re-embarked on the morning of the 15th.

General Winder, with a brigade, was sent in pursuit, but owing to the fatigue of the troops no serious molestation was undertaken. The 3rd Brigade was not discharged from the service of the United States until November 18th, by a general order signed by "W. Scott," which says: "The Major-General in taking leave of this fine body of citizen-soldiers, who have done themselves and country so much honor, offers to them the thanks of the United States for their distinguished services."

Much rain fell during the days of the campaign and the American troops were in the open and received their rations irregularly, but the behavior of the men was good, and the unwonted exposure was cheerfully borne.

Lossing says: "The successful defense of Baltimore was hailed with great delight throughout the country, and trembling Philadelphia and New York breathed freer."

The effect of this failure, with the almost simultaneous one at Plattsburg, on the minds of the English Ministry is shown by the fact that, upon receipt of the news, it was proposed to send the Duke of Wellington himself to take the command in America.

The reports were received in London on October 17th, and on November 4th the Earl of Liverpool and Earl Bathurst both wrote to the Duke. The Earl of Liverpool says: "The other idea which has presented itself to our minds is, that you should be appointed to the chief command in America," and presented arguments in favor of it. Earl Bathurst wrote in the same terms.

The reply of the Duke to the Earl of Liverpool, dated Paris, November 7th, is as follows:

"*My Dear Lord*—I have received your letters of the 4th and you will have seen by that which I wrote to Lord Bathurst on the same day that I feel no disinclination to undertake the American concern, but, to tell you the truth, I think that, under

existing circumstances, you cannot at this moment allow me to quit Europe."

On November 9th he wrote to the Earl as follows :

"I have already told you and Lord Bathurst that I feel no objection to going to America, though I do not promise to myself much success there."

On November 18th he wrote to the same :

"I have already told you that I have no objection to going to America, and I will go whenever I am ordered."

On November 18th the Earl of Liverpool wrote to the Foreign Secretary, Viscount Castlereagh :

"I send you a copy of my last letter to the Duke of Wellington. There has not been time to hear from him in reply, but I trust no further difficulty will occur respecting his leaving Paris, and the knowledge that he is to have the command in America, if the war continues, may be expected to produce the most favorable effects."

The Earl wrote to Mr. Canning on December 28th, referring to "communications which I had with the Duke of Wellington. He had agreed to take command of the army in the ensuing campaign if the war should continue, but he was particularly solicitous for peace, being fully satisfied that there was no vulnerable point of importance belonging to the United States which we could take and hold except New Orleans."

The signing of the treaty of peace between England and the United States at Ghent on December 24th, 1814, of course put an end to the idea of the Duke's coming to the United States.

The failure of the British campaign at Baltimore, and at Plattsburg, had a decided effect upon the terms of the treaty of Ghent in favor of the United States. The Commissioners were in session when the news was received on October 17th, in London, and there were yet two months of negotiation before the treaty was signed.

Goulborn, one of the British Commissioners, wrote to Earl Bathurst on October 21st: "We owed the acceptance of our

article respecting the Indians to the capture of Washington, and if we had either burnt Baltimore or held Plattsburg, I believe we should have had peace on the terms you have sent to us in a month at latest. As things appear to be going on in America, the result of our negotiations may be very different."

A comparison of the instructions which the American Commissioners received on June 25th, 1814, as to terms, and what they got in December, especially on impressment, will show that some influence was at work to hold up their hands and increase their demands.

It was not the battle of New Orleans, for that was fought after the treaty was signed.

A London paper of June 17th had said that the Naval and Military Commanders on the American Station carried with them "certain terms which will be offered to the American Government at the point of the bayonet."

No history of any part of the War of 1812 would be complete without considering the attitude of New England during that time and which greatly affected the conduct of the war.

As early as in 1808, Sir James Craig, Governor-General of Canada, employed John Henry as a confidential agent to go to New England and report on the feeling there prevalent. In February he wrote that after a few more months of the non-intercourse policy, the New England States would be ready to withdraw from the Confederation. In February, 1809, he wrote: "There is good ground at present to hope that the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont will resist every attempt of the French party to involve the United States in a war with Great Britain." Those who favored the war were called sometimes the French party because the opponents declared that a war with Great Britain necessarily involved an alliance with France.

The English Ministry was of course kept advised of these sentiments.

It is unnecessary to quote here all the actions of the Legislatures and people of New England which were promptly made

public in England, but only to record the effect upon the attitude of Great Britain.

There was a policy of differentiation in the conduct of the war between the North and the South.

A British Order in Council of October 26th, 1812, clearly made a difference between the New England and the Southern States in favor of the former. President Madison noticed this and called it a policy "having for its object to dissolve the ties of allegiance and the sentiments of loyalty in the adversary nation, and to seduce and separate its component parts, one from the other." In other words, to encourage secession.

On March 30th, 1813, the Prince Regent issued a public notification of the blockade of ports from New York to New Orleans, but no mention was made of New England ports.

From the tenor of the British despatches of the time it seems likely that peace would have been proposed before but for reliance upon that hostile spirit and the threatened secession of that section from the Union.

Sir Henry Goulbourn wrote to Earl Bathurst on October 21st, 1814 (after referring to the operations at Baltimore and Plattsburg): "Indeed if it were not for the want of fuel at Boston, I should be quite in despair."

The Earl of Liverpool wrote to Viscount Castlereagh on December 23rd, 1814: "The disposition to separate on the part of the Eastern States may likewise frighten Madison, for if he should refuse to ratify the treaty, we must immediately propose to make a separate treaty with them, and we have good reason to believe that they would not be indisposed to listen to such a proposal."

While the opposition of New England to the war was on economic grounds, the question which brought it to a head and led to the Hartford Convention was one of "States' Rights." Massachusetts refused to put her troops under the command of a United States officer, and the Secretary of War then declined to pay those troops, whereupon a joint Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts made a report on the subject and recommended a convention of delegates from sympathizing States which met at

Hartford on December 15th, 1814, and in which all the New England States were represented.

No such question was raised in Maryland, because General Winder, a United States officer, held and exercised a command in this campaign. *Niles' Register* says: "On the 10th of September, Gen'l Winder was in Baltimore with all the forces of the 10th Military District at his command."

In conclusion, the Battle of North Point saved Baltimore from a pre-determined fate; it encouraged the rest of the country; it, with Plattsburg, caused the English Ministry to suggest that the Duke of Wellington should take command in America and it influenced the terms of the treaty of Ghent in favor of the United States.

Authorities consulted :—

Official Reports of Generals Smith and Stricker.

" " " Colonel Brook and Admirals Cochrane and Cockburn.

*The Annual Register*, London, for 1814.

*Niles' Register*, Washington, for 1812, 1813 and 1814.

*Narrative of the Campaign of the British Army at Washington, Baltimore and New Orleans*, by G. R. Gleig.

*The Citizen-Soldiers at North Point and Fort McHenry, September 12th and 13th, 1814*, published by N. Hickman, Baltimore.

*Supplementary Despatches of the Duke of Wellington*, edited by the Second Duke. London, 1858. 9th volume.

Official map of General Winder in the library of the Maryland Historical Society.

Manuscript Notes, by Wm. M. Marine.

*Field Book of the War of 1812*, by Lossing.

*The Hartford Convention*, by Dwight.

*The Canadian War of 1812*, by Lucas. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1906.



## THE PARISH RECORDS OF MARYLAND.

HENRY F. THOMPSON.

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The Protestant Revolution of 1688, which changed the Government of England, and placed William and Mary on the throne, extended its influence over Maryland, and ended there by taking the Government from the Lord Proprietary and handing it over to the King and Queen.

The first Royal Governor, Lionel Copley, called a meeting of the General Assembly at Saint Mary's in June, 1692, and that Assembly passed an "Act for the service of Almighty God and the establishment of the Protestant Religion in this Province," which Act provided for the division of the Counties into Parishes, the choosing of "six of the most able men of the said respective Parishes to be a vestry for such Parish," the building of churches except where there were churches already built, and the levying of a Poll Tax for the support of the Establishment.

Certain changes were made at different times in this Act, but in the main it was the law of the Province until the year 1776, when all connection between Church and State ceased, and the tax for the support of the Establishment was abolished.

Thirty-one Parishes were laid out by "metes and bounds," and in them vestries were chosen, and churches built with more or less promptness, so that the beginning of the Parish Records is in 1692, or about one hundred and fifty years after Thomas Cromwell, Vicar-General of England, required that in all Parishes, Records should be kept not only of marriages, births and deaths, but of the proceedings of the vestries of the several Parishes.

As these Records contain very often more than the mere mention of the marriage or birth, etc., they throw much light on the life and manners of the times, and this makes them of great interest

to the student of history, while to the genealogist they are of inestimable value, in the tracing of pedigrees.

It is therefore a subject of great regret, that so many of them should have been lost, through the carelessness of those who had charge of them, whether that carelessness was owing to a want of recognition of their value, or during and after the Revolutionary War to the fact that they were remnants of an aristocratic establishment.

Some of them are in books "with parchment leaves," and naturally these have stood the wear and tear of years, better than those which being on paper, have been worn and torn by frequent use.

Entries are not made regularly and dates are very much mixed up, apparently because the entries were made from memory or from memoranda, at long intervals, and sometimes they are made after the death of the person mentioned, in order that a true record might be handed down of certain facts relating to the deceased, as the following extract from the Records of Saint Peter's Parish, Talbot County, June, 1811, shows, viz. :

"Samuel Chamberlain 3<sup>d</sup> son of Samuel Chamberlain esquire, late of Saint Michaels Parish, Talbot County who was youngest son of Thomas Chamberlain of Sanghall near West Chester in Great Britain by his first wife, born 23 August 1742—Baptised by Henry Nicols Rector of S<sup>t</sup> Michaels—Confirmed by Bishop Clagett 26 May 1793, married 15 January 1772 to Henrietta Maria Holyday—Died 30 May 1811—Buried 1 June 1811."

The first entries in these Records always begin with the meeting of the Justices of the County, the fixing of the bounds of the Parish and the election and organization of the vestry. The vestrymen after taking an oath that they did not believe there was "any transubstantiation in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper or in the bread and wine at or after the consecration thereof," and the oath of allegiance "to William and Mary King and Queen of Great Britain," proceeded to the transaction of the business of the Parish.

Measures were taken for the building of a church, unless there

was one already built, when it was repaired and improved, and among other things the vestry went "to view the clay" of which bricks were to be made, which proves, even with no other evidence on the subject, that in 1692, it was no new thing to make bricks in the Province, and that the "Churches built of imported bricks" are fictions.'

Sometimes regular accounts of the receipts and expenditures are to be found, and the cost of building the church or repairing the old one, the expense of clearing the ground and caring for the church, tolling the bell, etc., etc., are all stated, generally in tobacco, but sometimes in pounds, chillings and pence, as in All Faiths Parish in Saint Mary's County, where was paid in 1693 "for Horses for bringing the Minister and his Lady from Saint Marys [about 25 miles] £1. 07/" and on the same day for "bringing his [the Rector's] goods from Saint Marys, 400 lbs of Tobacco."

There was also paid for a "Record Book and Register Book with parchment leaves, 500 lbs Tobacco" and for a "Chest for Keeping the books, 12/."

It was not only tobacco and pounds, shillings and pence, which formed the currency used by the inhabitants of the Province; for the various kinds of money in circulation are shown by the returns of the collections taken up in the several Parishes in compliance with a proclamation of the Governor of Maryland, calling for help for the sufferers by the fire in Boston in 1760.

In Saint Michael's Parish in Talbot County, there were received

72 guineas  
 2 Double Livres  
 3½ Pistoles  
 2½ Johannes  
 119 Pieces of eight  
 Sterling silver and  
 paper Cash  
 18 Copper pieces  
 4 Pistareens,

all valued at £195. 9/ 8½ currency, equal to about £120. sterling, which was a generous contribution, but it must have taken some reflection to decide on the value of the many different pieces of money. Besides these coins, there were notes of several kinds to complicate still further the difficulties of keeping accounts in the days of the Province.

In every Church, a table of the degrees of relationship within which marriage was forbidden, was set up, so that all the inhabitants of the Parish might have warning of the law on the subject, but there are many entries like the following to be found, showing that people did not always obey the law.

“John Giles appeared according to summons from the Vestry, for marrying Hannah Scott, sister to his late wife, deceased, and being admonished to put her away, has refused to do it—therefore the Vestry hereby orders the Clerk to make presentment to the Grand Jury against said Hannah Scott as having offended against the Act of Assembly in that case made and provided

September 1752 St Georges Parish Balt:”

Although there are many persons cited to appear before the different vestries for marrying within the prohibited degrees, there is not an instance of the infraction of the rule that “a man may not marry his Grand-mother.”

In these days, it is not customary for drunken men to frequent the church during service, but we know that Abram Cord was guilty of so doing, for he was fined five shillings for being drunk in Saint George's Church, Baltimore County, in April, 1750, and the fine was paid by him. There is no charge that he made any disturbance or in any way interfered with the services, but we are left to infer that the vestry thought him wanting in respect for the Church, when he showed himself there drunk.

The case of Mr. Crook was different, for he was a vestryman (although not very attentive to his duties, as he neglected to attend the meetings of the vestrymen), and was concerned in a riot in Joppa, then the county town for Baltimore County, and a shipping port, but now abandoned and even the site hardly known.

"Being informed that Joseph Crook a vestryman of this Parish aided and abetted a certain riot in the Town of Joppa on Easter Monday last, and was not in Church Easter day or Easter Monday, we are of the opinion that Mr. Crook be no longer a Vestryman and give notice to the Parish to choose one in his room.

S<sup>t</sup> Johns Parish Balt<sup>o</sup>. C<sup>o</sup>. May 1758."

A more remarkable case—not found in the Parish Records, but in the Public Record Office, London—is that of the Rev. Peregrine Coney. In a batch of charges against Gov. Nicholson, occurs this :—

"His Chaplain, Mr. Peregrine Coney, a pious and good man, the credit of the Clergy of this Province, happening one day to be, by the Governors meanes, a little disguised by drink, the Gov<sup>t</sup> sent for him to performe his duty of Divine Service, though he excused himselfe, and the Gov<sup>t</sup>, very sensible of the Condition he was in, yett commanded him to be brought and publicly exposed him to the Congregation, calling him Dogg, and then ordering him to be turned out of doors."

In the entries of births, sometimes the day and hour are given with much care, as if some of the children named were to have their horoscopes taken, as for instance :

"John Bullen the eldest and first son of Thomas Bullen and Rachel his wife was born the 26 April on Saturday between the hours of eleven and twelve oclock in the forenoon A. D. 1740.

S<sup>t</sup> Peters—Talbot County."

"Hugh Merrikin son of Joshua Merrikin and Diana his wife was born the 17 September about the hour of nine or ten oclock on the Sabbath day at night in the year of our Lord 1721.

S<sup>t</sup> Johns Baltimore County."

But no idea of a horoscope dictated the following, which was inspired by the delight of the father in the fact that his son came into the world at a time of rejoicing :

"Born (just as the guns were firing, on account of the Birth of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales), in Annapolis Frederick

son of Jonas Green and Anne Catherine his wife—and was Christened a few days after by the Rev. Mr. Malcolme, Dr. Alexander Hamilton and Mr. Samuel Middleton and his wife being sureties.

Saint Anne Annapolis 20 Jan'y 1750/1."

Sometimes strange, and now unknown names appear among the baptisms, and we find the following :

"Born 6 Sept. 1716 Marylandia daughter to his Excellency John Hart Governor of this Province and Anne his wife and baptised 21 September 1716

Saint Annes Annapolis."

"Sabarent Dulany dau. of Mr. W<sup>m</sup> Dulany and Mary his wife was born 7 February one Thousand seven Hundred and thirty seven

Saint Johns, Baltimore County "

The earliest notice of the baptism of a negro slave is in 1698, but after that date they are quite frequent.

"Samuel Matthews a negro of Mr. James Sanders S<sup>r</sup> was baptised the 22 January 1698/9 in the Parish of All Hallows by Mr. Coalbatch Minister

Ann Arundell C<sup>o</sup>."

What reason Mr. Goldsmith had for wishing to place on record the following fact is not known to the writer, but it was deemed of such importance that the Register made a special attestation to it :

"W<sup>m</sup> Copeland Goldsmith son of Thomas Goldsmith and Lilly his wife was born, and his left ear growing more from his head than the other, the Parents of the said child thought proper to request the Clerk of the Register in the Parish where the said child was born, to enter the same on the Register aforesaid, he being born with his ear in the Form as above expressed. In confirmation of the Truth of this entry, I have hereunto put my hand this 7 October 1757

Signed John Roberts, Register

S<sup>t</sup> Johns Baltimore County."

In days when distances were great and roads were bad, it was not remarkable that there should be some unpunctuality about the attendance at the meetings of the Vestry, and at a meeting of the Vestry of Durham Parish, Charles County, 9 October, 1779, the following Resolution was passed :—"That 12 o'clock be the hour of meeting, and to provide for punctuality that the Dial in the Church Yard is to determine the time of day and in case it is cloudy, the majority of watches which their owners on their honour think right."

Among the many duties of the Vestry was the nominating of persons who inspected the tobacco, which was shipped from different points in the Province, and the following extract from the Records of Durham show the indecision in the minds of some of those living in 1776, as to the Government of the Province :

"To the Governor for the time being, or the Convention, or the Council of Safety—The Vestry and Church Wardens have nominated and recommended as Inspectors &c. &c."—

Another reminder of the war is to be found in the same Record, where it is written :

"Invasion of the enemy prevented a meeting of the Parishioners to choose a Vestry on Easter Monday 1781."

We will give one more extract, which recommends itself, as the farewell words of a good man, who was Rector of Saint Anne's, Annapolis.

"John Humphreys late Rector of this Parish was born in the City of Limerick in the province of Munster, Ireland and aged this year of grace 1739, 53 years, in which he died.

"His parents were persons of repute and figure, his Father being a Practitioner in Physic, eminent for his skill and practice, born in Lincolnshire in England, married to a daughter of the N. family of Roper.

"He lost his parents very early never having known his Father nor had he at the age of 12 years one relation living in the Kingdom, nor has he seen one since, except one Hoddilow half-brother to his Father a good Citizen of London by profession a Drysalter.

He died in this Strange land among Friends who he hopes will say he did not displease them, nor offend by irregular or indecent living during sixteen years residence among them.

"He prays this may be recorded in the Church Register together with his Induction."

The early Parishes have been divided and subdivided, and Parish Registers are numerous, and kept with more system and regularity than in the early days, but they are lacking in the entries made at the will of the Clergyman or Clerk, which add so much interest to the old Parish Registers, whenever found.

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## NEW LIGHT ON SOME MARYLAND LOYALISTS.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

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The newly organized Bureau of Archives of the Province of Ontario has published as the second report of its archivist, Alexander Fraser, two volumes of the evidence in the Canadian claims of the United Empire Loyalists given before Col. Thomas Dundas and Mr. Jeremy Pemberton, two royal commissioners who came to America shortly before the close of the Revolution. Other loyalists appeared before commissioners in England. This inquiry into the losses and services of these exiles, in consequence of their loyalty, throws interesting light upon some Maryland Tories. The work of the Commissioners began at Halifax in November, 1785, and there, on December 20, came Hugh Kelly,<sup>1</sup> who was a native of Ireland and went to Maryland in 1774, meaning "to settle on the back of the Allegany Mountains." He purchased land near the mouth of the Cheat River, and built a house on a clearing he made there, but declared that he had been forced to flee in 1781 from Maryland where he then resided. He was made prisoner and had taken from him a horse valued at £25, a watch

<sup>1</sup>1, p. 55.



worth £7.10, and £133 Pennsylvania currency in cash. The value of the articles confiscated from his wife and himself after his escape, was £117 Pennsylvania currency. During the earlier years of the Revolution, he always paid fines as a non-juror and for not going out as a militia-man and during these years "carried on a very beneficial business in the manufacturing of linen and woollen goods." At his flight, he went to New York City and remained there, until it was evacuated, when he came to Nova Scotia.

At Shelburne, on June 20, 1786, Charles Oliver Bruff<sup>1</sup> swore that he was born in Talbot County, but resided in New York in 1775, as a silversmith. Three days later, Joseph H. Barton testified for Joseph Hill<sup>2</sup> that he had known him many years and had frequently been on his place in Worcester County, where Hill kept a large store of wet and dry goods and had above 100 acres of cleared land. "He was reputed to be a man of large property and was a magistrate in Maryland." His sons continued "to live in the States."

At Halifax, on July 20, Hugh Dean<sup>3</sup> testified that, a native of Scotland, he went to America in 1770 and in 1775 "was settled on the Eastern Shore of Maryland as a trader." From the beginning of the troubles, he declared his attachment to Great Britain and was, in consequence, molested and prevented from carrying on business." He engaged in the uprising of December, 1776, was wounded in the thigh and taken by the patriots and was then kept in jail for 11 months. During that time he made three attempts to escape, of which the last was successful, so that he got on board the Richmond frigate and went to New York. Remaining there until the peace, he then went to the Bahamas, where he resided in 1786. Henry Kelly and Anthony Stewart, formerly of Annapolis, testified in his behalf and Drs. Mathews and Stevenson sent certificates as to his loyalty. Dean stated that he had bought from Levin Gale in 1773, 500 acres of land in Somerset County, with buildings and improvements, paying 40s. sterling per acre for the property, on which he made improvements

<sup>1</sup>1, p. 139.

<sup>2</sup>1, p. 148.

<sup>3</sup>1, p. 173.

amounting to about £50. He had about 50 acres cleared corn land and the rest was chiefly woodland, valuable for lumber. All this land was confiscated, with stock and utensils valued at £100 stg., as well as 3 negro men and 1 negro woman, each worth about £40 currency. He did not owe a shilling, but left debts due him amounting to £2,500 currency.

Lt.-Col. Conolly,<sup>1</sup> who was taken prisoner in Frederick County in 1775, appeared before the Commissioners in London on February 2, 1784, but his examination yielded nothing of interest to students of Maryland history. Lt.-Col. James Chalmers<sup>2</sup> appeared on February 11, 1784, in London and testified that he was a native of Scotland and went to the West Indies when about 13 years of age. About 1760, he removed to Pennsylvania and later to Maryland, where he had a large plantation. At the commencement of the war "he was offered a regiment in the Rebel army," but, as he continued loyal, he had to retire to New York in 1777, leaving his land and negroes behind him. He served throughout the war in the Loyalist regiments, while his wife remained on his property in the endeavor to preserve it. Rev. John Patterson, formerly his pastor in Kent County, and Richard Smyth, a native of Maryland, gave evidence as to his loyalty.

Thomas Rogers,<sup>3</sup> a native of Ireland, came to Maryland in 1772, but left the Province for South Carolina in 1774.

Dr. Alexander Stenhouse,<sup>4</sup> appeared before the Commissioners on March 6, 1784, in London. He was a Scotchman who came to America in 1756 and settled in Baltimore County in 1759. Thence he removed to Baltimore Town in 1764 and remained there until 1776 in the practice of physic. While he was a loyalist, he could not take "active part, being so much engaged in business. He was called upon by the Rebels to take arms and desired by his customers to take part, but constantly refused, by which conduct he was deprived of the exercise of his profession and treated with contempt by his former friends." In April, 1776, he left Baltimore and went to Philadelphia, whence he came in a vessel to Lisbon and landed in England in July, 1776. He

<sup>1</sup> II, p. 1125.

<sup>2</sup> II, p. 1164.

<sup>3</sup> II, p. 1210.

<sup>4</sup> II, pp. 1211, 1250.

left behind him a house and lot in Baltimore worth £1,000 currency and debts due him amounting to about £3,000 sterling. In 1775, he made by his practice £707.10.6 sterling and £274 sterling by two branches of business. George Chalmers and James Christie testified in his behalf: the latter regarded Stenhouse's practice as the second in Baltimore.

Rev. William Edmondston,<sup>1</sup> a native of England who was rector of the parish of St. Thomas, Maryland, "prior to the troubles," testified in London on March 17, 1784. When subscriptions were made for collecting arms and ammunition early in 1774, he exhorted his parishioners "to continue their allegiance to the British government and circulated pamphlets among them" to dissuade them from resistance. In December, 1774, "he was brought before the Committee" and required to sign a recantation of all he had said, which he refused to do, but the "paper having been altered by some of his friends," he "prevented any ill usage by signing it in 1775." Being told by a friend when the "Association paper was going about," that, if he did not sign it "his house would be pulled down," he left for England with wife and family in November, 1775. He left 500 or 600 acres in Cecil County, 250 acres of which were cleared. The property was devised him by his father in 1753 and was valued at £1,600 sterling. He also had 550 acres in Baltimore County valued at £1,100. By act of Assembly in 1782, the Baltimore property, which he bought in 1772 for £1,500 currency and on which he had put improvements valued at £600 or £700 currency, was given his daughter and the Cecil plantation to his wife. "His negroes and other matters" were likewise given his wife and daughter by this act and he cannot return to America. His living was worth, on an average, £300 sterling, exclusive of "surplice fees which were £75 per annum" and "were always increasing." George Chalmers testified in his behalf and said he believed Edmondston "went so far as to have refused administering the sacrament to many who had taken part against us." Robert Alexander, a member of the Committee who examined Edmondston in 1774,

<sup>1</sup> II, p. 1124.

spoke highly of his respectability and his loyalty and Dr. Stenhouse bore witness to his loyal sermons.

In the third report of the Bureau are found applications for land in Upper Canada from Valentine and Jacob Oiler,—Oyler, Eyler, or Euler,<sup>1</sup> formerly residing in Frederick County. Valentine Eyler produced a certificate, drawn up in Frederick County on October 20, 1788, and signed by Joel Wright and 15 others, neighbors of Eyler, stating that his "general character" had not, "that we know of, been charged with anything unfavourable, except his Attachment to the British Interest in the late war, for which he suffered imprisonment and had his estate confiscated."

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## DATE OF FRANCIS SCOTT KEY'S BIRTH.

McHENRY HOWARD.

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1. Francis Scott Key died at the residence of his eldest child, Mrs. Elizabeth Phoebe (Key) Howard, wife of Charles Howard, at the northeast corner of Mount Vernon Place and Washington Place, (where the Methodist Church now stands), Baltimore, on 11th January, 1843. In an editorial notice of his death in the *Baltimore Sun* of 13th January, 1843, it is stated that "Mr. Key was born on the 1st of August, 1779, at Terra Rubra, his patrimonial estate in Carroll County, but which at that time formed a portion of Frederick County. At the time of his death he was in his sixty-fourth year." In all probability this information was obtained by the editor from Mrs. or Mr. Howard.

2. Mr. Charles Howard was making a Lloyd family book between about 1858 and his death in 1869—Mrs. Howard being still living—and in the book, now in my possession, he states that "Francis Scott Key" (whose wife was a Lloyd) "was born 1st August, 1779, at the residence of his father, John Ross Key, near Pipe Creek, in Frederick County, Maryland. Mr. Key died

<sup>1</sup> Pp. 93, 112.

in Baltimore whilst on a visit to his eldest daughter, Mrs. Howard, on the 11th January, 1843, in the 64th year of his age."

3. From a mass of rough notes of the late Major Frank Marx Etting, U. S. A., who died some 12 or 15 years ago, I made some copies about 10 years ago which I still have. Major Etting had married a granddaughter of Chief Justice Taney and his wife who was the only sister of Francis Scott Key, and he had been very industrious and much interested in hunting up and compiling information about his wife's family, and particularly the Key branch. I knew at the time that he was visiting many localities and examining records and making enquiries of members of the family and others. I find in these notes, "Fran<sup>s</sup> S. K. b. at Terra Rubra in Frederick Aug. 1st, 1779, & X bd. by Rev. Mr. Henope," and in another place, "Fran<sup>s</sup> Scott Key b. Pipe Creek Fred. Co., Aug. 1st, 1779," and in another, "Francis Scott Key born at Pipe Creek (Aug. 1 (2?) 1779, christened by the Rev. Mr. Henope," and in another, "Francis Scott Key b. Pipe Creek Fredk. Co., 1 Aug., 1779, christened by Rev. Mr. Henope."

Now I learn from Scharf's *History of Western Maryland*, Vol. 1, page 508, that the Rev. Frederick L. Henope was pastor of the Evangelical Reformed Church in Frederick County from 1768 to 1782. But I do not find in the records of that Church, now at the Maryland Historical Society, any entry of such baptism. The Key family was Protestant Episcopalian and a baptism by this Minister may have been because of illness or on some other emergency and so not recorded in this Church's register. And yet Major Etting must have got this precise information either from some church record or from a family Bible, most likely Key or Taney. I do not know where such a Bible may now be found, but I feel almost sure that Francis Scott Key did have one.

4. The entry of Francis Scott Key's matriculation at St. John's College at Annapolis, is as follows:—

"Francis S. Key, 10 years, entered Nov. 11th, 1789." All the authorities agreeing that he was born in August, this would make the year of his birth 1779 and not 1780.

5. On the other hand, the monument erected in Frederick in 1898 gives the date of his birth as 9th August, 1780. No doubt this was simply taken from the headstone at his grave which had the brief inscription (copied by me in 1896), "Francis Scott Key, born Aug. 9th, 1780, died Jan'y 11th, 1843." When his remains were removed from this grave to the site, in the same Cemetery, where the monument was about to be erected, I wrote to Frederick, stating the doubt and probable mistake about the date, and asking that the coffin-plate be examined, but I have never heard that this was done.

When he died in 1843 his body was placed in the Howard vault in St. Paul's burial ground, Lombard, Greene and Fremont Streets, Baltimore, and there it remained, without a tombstone, of course, until 1866. In that year his daughters, Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Alice Key Pendleton, wife of George H. Pendleton, selected a lot in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Frederick, and had his remains removed from the Howard vault to it. I have the correspondence about the removal. And I suppose the headstone, with the date August 9th, 1780, was put there by them then or shortly afterwards. If my mother, Mrs. Howard, who lived until 1897, had had any part in putting it there much later than 1870, I think I would have known of it. Mrs. Pendleton may have done so alone before her death in 1886.

Now I suppose that this inscription, August 9th, 1780, on the tombstone at least 23 years after his death, came to be made in this way: In the Bible of his second child, Mrs. Maria (Key) Steele, of Annapolis, there is an entry in her handwriting, "F. S. Key born Augst. 9th, 1780," and I think it probable that whoever had the headstone placed at the grave took the date from that entry. Mrs. Pendleton was a much younger child, under 20 at her father's death, and may well have applied to her older sister, Mrs. Steele, for the information. And even my mother, the eldest, in her older age, in 1866 or afterwards, so long after her father's death, may have forgotten or distrusted her memory of the date and would probably have accepted the entry written in the Bible of her next oldest sister.

At any rate, only in Mrs. Steele's Bible and on the tombstone, placed at his grave for the first time at least 23 years after his death, is the date of birth given as August 9th, 1780.

I conclude from the statement in the *Sun* at the time of his death, my father's entry in the Lloyd family book, Major Etting's notes with their precise account of baptism, and the entry on St. John's College register, that Francis Scott Key was born in 1779 and not in 1780, and from the above other than the College register, that it was on the 1st and not the 9th of August—all the other authorities making August to be the month.

It is more important, if a statue is to be erected, to know what original portraits there are of him. I know of but two.

1. My mother often spoke of one which was in the possession of her cousin, Mary Shaaff, (of Alexandria, Va., I think), who, she said, had promised to give, or at her death, to leave it to her. And it came, to her great gratification, about 1880 as near as I can recollect the date. She had it for several years and parted with it to her sister, Mrs. Pendleton, at whose death in 1886 it passed to her son, Frank Key Pendleton, now a lawyer in New York City, who still has it. It is a very good painting, either by Peale or some other leading artist at the time, and represents him as a very young man, probably not over 20.

2. John Randolph of Roanoke and Francis Scott Key had their portraits painted at the same time for exchange—as I have often heard my mother tell. But Randolph did not like Key's portrait and gave it to my mother. Neither did she like it much, and I have heard her say that a pin scratch across the face was made by her. Since her death it has belonged to my brother, James Howard. It was painted by a man named Wood, in Washington I suppose. It is not a good work of art, but is valuable as the only picture of him (that I know of), in later life. I should say it was painted when he was somewhere about 40. Being only 4 years old when he died, my own recollection of him is not distinct enough to enable me to say how good a likeness it is.

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## MONUMENT TO LADY CALVERT.

[FROM CUSAN'S *History of Hertfordshire*. Vol. II.]

In the Chancel [of St. Mary's Church, Hertingfordbury] is an Altar Tomb on which is the recumbent effigy of a lady carved in white marble. She is habited in a richly embroidered dress with tight fitting sleeves, and a ruff about her neck. Over her head is a kerchief, which is thrown back, disclosing the face. On a tablet in front of the Tomb is this inscription :—

D. O. M. S.

ET

IUCUNDISS. MEMORIÆ

ANNÆ GEOR. F. IOAN. N. MINNÆ

AD OMNIA QUÆCUNQ. EGREGIA NATÆ AD

MELIORA REGRESSÆ

PIETATE PUDICITIÆ PRUDENTIÆ INCOMPA-

RABILIS FÆMINÆ

GEORGIUS LEON. F. JOAN. N. CALVERTUS

EQ. AUR. INVICTISS. JACOBO REGI MAGNO-BRITANNICO FRANCICO  
HIBERNICO PIO FÆLICI ET SEMPER AUGUSTO SECRET. PRINC. ET  
A CONSILIIS SANCTIORIBUS QUICUM VIXIT ANNOS XVII SINE  
OFFENSA LIBEROSQ. PARI SEXUS DISCRIMINE X RELIQUIT CECI-  
LIUM LEONARDUM GEORGIUM FRANCISCUM HENRICUM ANNAM  
DOROTHEAM ELIZABETHAM GRACIAM HELENAM SEXTUM AUTEM  
FILIIUM JOANNEM MORTIS HEU SUE LUCTUSQUE PATERNI PRO-  
DROMUM EDIDERAT TAM SUAVIS CONTUBERNII MEMOR MARITUS  
DOLORI ET DESIDERIO IMPAR CONJUGI SANCTISSIMÆ

HOC MONUMENTUM MANUBUS GEMINIS GEMENS POSUIT SIBIQ.  
ET SUIS [ET] POSTERIS EORUM

VIXIT A. XLII M. IX D. XVIII



On the edge of the slab on which the figure is laid

OBIT VIII<sup>o</sup> DIE AUG. A<sup>o</sup> SALUTIS MDCXXI

Over the monument are three shields of arms. On the centre shield: Paly of six, or and sable, a Bend counterchanged for Calvert, impaling Sable, a Fess dancetté paly of four gules and ermine, between six Crosses-crosslet argent for Mynne. On the other shields Calvert and Mynne alone.

[TRANSLATION OF THE EPITAPH.]

Sacred to Almighty God and to the most pleasing memory of Anne, daughter of George, and grand-daughter of John Minne, a woman born to all excellent things, who has departed to [a] better [world], for Piety, Chastity, Prudence, incomparable

George Calvert, son of Leonard, grandson of John, Knight, Chief Secretary and Privy Councillor to the invincible James King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Pious, Fortunate, and always August, with whom [sc. George Calvert] she lived seventeen years, void of offence, and left ten children, equal in number of each sex: Cecilius, Leonard, George, Francis, Henry, Anne, Dorothy, Elizabeth, Grace, Helen, and had given birth also to a sixth son, John, the forerunner, alas! of her death and of his father's mourning—her husband, in memory of so sweet a wedded life, overcome by so great pain and grief, sorrowing, has placed with his hands this monument to his sainted wife, for himself, his [children], and their posterity.

She lived forty-two years, nine months, and eighteen days.

She died August the eighth, A. D. MDCXXI.]

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## A VISIT TO BOHEMIA MANOR.

REV. GEO. ARMISTEAD LEAKIN.

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During the recent summer, I visited with Rev. Mr. Shouler, of Elkton, and Mr. Johnson, author of a History of Cecil County, the site of the Labadist settlement on Bohemia Manor. We started from Elkton on July 17th, 1882, passed through Chesapeake City, and soon reached the place of our destination. The Labadist lot consisted of 4000 acres bought from Augustine Herman, who received his grant from Lord Baltimore, in 1660, principally in consideration of a valuable map of Maryland made by Herman, and now in the possession of our Society.

Jean Labadie, the founder of the Labadist sect, was born in France 1610. He deserted the Jesuits, and moving into Holland, Denmark and other places, established a communistic sect, which numbered several distinguished persons. He died in 1674, and his successor attempted to establish a colony in Surinam on the surrender of New York by the Dutch to the English, but the climate of Surinam being unsuitable, his disciples, Sluyter and Dankers, were sent to find a place for another colony, and this they found on Bohemia Manor, and purchased in 1684. The colonists left Wiewerd, Friesland, April 12th, 1683, and reached this country on July 12th. This settlement continued until about 1722, when it expired, leaving as a relic one original building.

The wonderful fertility of the soil with vast crops of corn and orchards of peaches, still amply justify the choice of the Labadist selection, "a noble piece of land." The ground extends to the Bohemia River for a long distance, allowing easy exportation of grain and importation of building and other material, besides furnishing an ample supply of fish and fowl. The distance is

some seven miles from Elkton. We were cordially welcomed at the house of Mr. Hanson, whose wife was a Miss Biddle, a family connected with the early history of Cecil County. Herman directed that a stone monument should be erected over his grave, and this still exists in the yard of Mr. Hanson's house. It unfortunately is broken into three pieces, which can easily be cemented. It is a marble slab of oolite, the same as the stones which mark Mason and Dixon's line,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet long and 3 inches thick, and has on it this inscription :

"AUGUSTINE HERMAN, FIRST FOUNDER  
AND SEATER OF BOHEMIA MANOR, 1661."

This was two years after Baltimore County was established, and thirteen before the establishment of Cecil, a Court of Baltimore County being held in 1664, at the house of Francis Wright (Clay Fall).

I think that this stone could easily be procured, and it certainly is worthy of preservation against future breakage, Herman being one of the most important men in the early history of Maryland, whose descendants are the Shippens, Hynsons, Frisbies, Bordleys, Brices, Dulanys, Chestons, Galloways, Jennings, and Randolphs.

It is a curious fact, that as late as 1687, this part of Maryland was disputed territory, William Penn, at that time warning James Frisbie not to pay taxes to Lord Baltimore.

After leaving the house of Mr. Hanson, beautifully situated on Bohemia River, we went first to the family vault, a few hundred feet southwest of the house.

Peter Bayard, nephew of Governor Stuyvesant, was one of the original Labadist trustees, to whom Herman deeded the land. He was the ancestor of the Bayard family, including Col. John Bayard, born on Bohemia Manor in 1738, who was at the battle of Trenton, and James A. Bayard, commissioner at the treaty of Ghent; James A. Bayard, son of the former, United States Senator, father of Senator Thomas F. Bayard. The manor house of Herman came into the possession of Richard Bassett, Governor of Delaware, through Peter Lawson. Governor Bassett con-

structed the vault over which was placed originally the commemorative slab of Herman above mentioned, and where the Governor himself was buried, and also James A. Bayard, commissioner, with Ann Bassett, his wife, and two children.

The property subsequently descended to Richard Bassett Bayard, whose widow lives in this city, a descendant of Col. Howard. Before dying Mr. Bayard had the memorial stone removed, and the bodies transferred to a cemetery in Wilmington. Hence there is no relic of this vault, but a large chasm filled with dock and other weeds as though wishing to hide the ruin beneath.

The original manor house built by Herman, has been destroyed, and in its place farther from the river, was built, probably by Governor Bassett, the present residence of Mr. Hanson. It is easy to define the site of the ancient mansion from the growth of weeds and from the numerous old bricks, one of which I brought with me. The facts in reference to the family vault of Governor Bassett, were kindly furnished me by the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard.

It is remarkable that while the memorial slab of Herman is in the yard of Mr. Hanson's house, the actual place of interment is entirely unknown, though tradition places it under a large walnut tree a short distance from the vault. A sad commentary on human greatness; Herman, the possessor of 20,000 acres of the finest land, and the place of his burial is forgotten. There is in front of the present house, a large area with fences raised on mounds of earth, supposed to have been a park for deer.

We then went higher up the Bohemia River to inspect the original Labadist house. This is now occupied by an Irish family, the matron of which, perhaps suspicious of our visit and caring very little for historical research, did not give us a hearty welcome. We supposed, however, from the windows and the brick, that this was of Labadist use and construction. Along this river with a portage of only six miles to the Apoguirnirink Creek, a great trade in those early days was carried on between the Chesapeake and Delaware canals.

We then went to the site of a mill built by the Vanbibber family in 1703, and subsequently purchased by Sluyter, one of

the Labadist colonists. Here again the foliage of bushes and rushes is so thick that you cannot define the foundation of the once busy mill. We found, however, a millstone through which a considerable tree was growing. The miller's house shared a similar ruin, and as we left we thought of Goldsmith's Deserted Village :

No more thy glassy brook reflects the day  
But choked with sedges works its weary way ;  
Along thy glades a solitary guest  
The hollow-sounding bittern guards its nest.

We then visited St. Augustine's Church, built in 1703, but here too has been devastation. The original building, constructed solidly of brick, has entirely disappeared, the bricks taken away to build chimneys, and in its place a pine board structure, which does little credit to the architect, and what is worse, through the neglect of vestries the records and documents for a century have been entirely lost.

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## MARYLAND'S PART IN THE EXPEDITION AGAINST CARTHAGENA.

CLAYTON C. HALL.

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The expedition against Carthagera, a stronghold of Spain on the north coast of South America, is mentioned in most of the histories which tell of England, or of the American Colonies, during the eighteenth century, but the reference is usually brief as to one of the minor incidents of the wars between European powers which followed one another at brief intervals during that century. To the student, however, of American history, or of the colonial policy of England, this expedition cannot fail to be of special and significant interest, in that it was the first occasion upon which American troops served outside the North American Continent in a war waged by the British Crown against one of the European Continental powers.

In several histories mention is made of the presence of American troops in the expedition against Carthagenæ; but generally no accurate indication is given as to the Colonies from which they came, their number, or the part they played in the military operations.

Smollett, best known as a writer of fiction, was also a graduate in medicine, and served in this expedition as assistant to one of the ship surgeons. In his "Account of the Expedition against Carthagenæ" there is to be found the narrative of an actual participant in the adventure, many of the incidents of which were also woven into the story of *Roderick Random*. While in the latter work it is impossible to distinguish with certainty between statements of historical fact and the fancy of the novelist, it is believed that much that is set down in the novel was derived from the personal experience and observation of the writer. Smollett's narratives have at least the merit of being written by one who was present upon the scene and who, a witness of the actual occurrences, wrote at first hand.

For the part taken by the Province of Maryland, reference must be made to the archives of this State. Much of the account is to be found only in manuscript records, contained in somewhat bulky volumes, which are wholly without index. It is therefore quite possible that even after careful examination some matters of interest may have been overlooked.

As to the circumstances under which the expedition was undertaken:—War was declared against Spain, by the King of England, on October 19, 1739, and according to the usage of the times it was proclaimed by heralds at the places appointed for this formality. For this war, which was forced upon Sir Robert Walpole's administration, much against his will and judgment, by the *jingoes* of that time, England was ill prepared. It was, however, determined, in order to assail the Spanish power in its colonial possessions in the New World, to send two expeditions,—one under Commodore Anson to proceed by way of Cape Horn, and attack the coasts of Peru; and the other, the command of which was given to Admiral Vernon, to wage war upon the Spanish Colonies in the West Indies. So hard pressed was Eng-

land for troops, that to help fit out the first of these expeditions, Chelsea Hospital had to be drawn upon for 500 invalids—out pensioners—old soldiers already worn out in service, a large number of whom,—Lord Mahon says all who had strength and limbs to walk out of Portsmouth,—deserted before they could be got on board the ships, while of the remainder, numbering 259, who embarked, every one perished from hardship or disease before the fleet, after having been scattered by the storms encountered in weathering Cape Horn, arrived at the rendezvous at the Island of Juan Fernandez.

For the expedition destined for the West Indies, requisition was made upon the more southern of the English Colonies of America for one regiment of troops. The New England Colonies were not called upon at this time, though they were for a subsequent campaign. Smollett says that the suggestion for raising troops in America came from Governor Spotswood of Virginia, to whom the command of the regiment was to be given.

In Bancroft's *History* (Vol. III, p. 440) it is stated that the Colonies north of Carolina were summoned to contribute four battalions to the armament, and that no Colony refused its quota. Even Pennsylvania, the historian adds, voted a contribution of money, and thus enabled its Governor to enlist troops for the occasion.

In Graham's *History* (Vol. III, p. 212) it is said that an application was made to Virginia and North Carolina for a levy of troops, and that both Colonies eagerly obeyed the summons, so that a considerable force, to which North Carolina contributed 400 men, was embodied and embarked in Admiral Vernon's Squadron.

In Burke's *History of Virginia*, it is mentioned merely that the Colonies voluntarily furnished their quotas under the command of the Governor of Virginia.

Maryland's contribution to the expedition seems to have been generally overlooked or ignored by the historians of that period, and in Scharf's *History of Maryland* the expedition itself is not so much as mentioned.

Maryland, however, was not overlooked when the demand for troops was made, and the ready response on the part of the Province was not lacking.

The fact of the declaration of war against Spain was communicated directly to Samuel Ogle, Governor of Maryland, in a letter dated October 29, 1739, from the Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, with which a copy of the declaration of war was sent. This letter was laid before the Council by Governor Ogle on April 11, 1740, together with a second letter from the Duke of Newcastle, dated January 5, 1739/40, informing the Governor of the proposed attack upon the Spanish Settlements in the West Indies, and notifying him of the King's desire that he should raise for this expedition as many men as possible in his Government. It was also stated that the American troops would be under the immediate command of Col. Spotswood, Governor of Virginia. In order to encourage enlistments, it was declared to be the King's intention for the new levies to be supplied with arms and proper clothing, and taken into his Majesty's pay, and that they should come in for their share of booty, and be returned to their respective homes when the service for which they were to be enlisted was over. These terms of enlistment and service are entered in full upon the Council records.

A proclamation was immediately issued making public the communication from the Crown, and calling in urgent terms upon his Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects within this Province cheerfully to enlist to serve in this glorious enterprise. And the General Assembly was forthwith convened to provide the necessary funds for carrying into effect measures for enlisting recruits. On April 30, 1740, a bill was passed by the Lower House appropriating the sum of £2636 : 16 : 3 current money, to be paid out of the office of the Commissioners or Trustees for emitting bills of credit, for the encouragement of voluntary enlistments. The bill, however, contained many provisions and omissions that were objected to by the Upper House, between which and the popular branch of the Legislature much jealousy and antagonism existed, and many weeks elapsed before a bill was framed upon which the two Houses could agree.

Meanwhile, according to the fashion of the time, much correspondence ensued between the two Houses through their respec-



tive conferees, all of which is spread at length upon the journals, each House charging the other with being much more ready with professions of loyalty and zeal than with a disposition to prove their sincerity by their acts.

It was not until June 2nd that a bill was finally passed. In this the appropriation was fixed at £2562 : 10, and provision was made for replacing the amount by taxes levied for the purpose, a provision upon which the Upper House had insisted. The number of enlistments contemplated was five hundred.

Other points urged by the Upper House were in relation to exemptions that should be given to enlisted men from public charges and arrest for debt. In one of its communications the Upper House, from which, sitting as the Governor's Council, the proclamation already referred to had emanated, said, "You must be sufficiently apprised of the dispositions of our inhabitants, that very few people who are clear of debt, and live with any tolerable ease here, will be induced by any motive even of honor and riches to be influenced by this expedition in the station of common soldiers." The appeal to "loyal subjects" to embark in this "glorious enterprise," had evidently been found insufficient.

The matter of exemptions was finally compromised, allowing seven years' exemption to a returned soldier from public charges and work upon the roads, and as to debt, it was provided that an enlisted man was not to be exempt from arrest for this cause unless all the debts proved against him by a specified date should be less than the amount of the bounty; and to avoid the temptation to desertion, no bounty should be paid until the soldier was "*secured*," by which was apparently meant mustered in and placed under military discipline.

The exemption of soldiers from arrest for debt does not seem to have been altogether popular. Among the proceedings of the Council on May 6, 1740, it is noted that Robert Conant, Sheriff of Anne Arundel County, having proceeded to arrest an enlisted man for debt, the delinquent debtor declined to be arrested on the ground that he was his Majesty's soldier. The Sheriff, as the record tells, in an impudent and arrogant manner, cursed his Majesty, King George, in these words, "God damn King George

and all his soldiers," and spoke several other disrespectful words. A warrant was promptly issued for the arrest of the Sheriff guilty of this treasonable language.

At a meeting of the Council on June 30th, the Governor submitted a letter from the Duke of Newcastle, dated April 5th, giving further directions in respect to the disposition and embarkation of troops, together with instructions from the King dated April 2nd. In these instructions, England's great need of troops was clearly manifested. The Governor was told that it had not been thought fit to fix any quota for Maryland, as the King "would not set bounds to their zeal," but referring to the great increase in the population of the Province, it was urged that they should exert themselves upon this occasion, as they could not render a more acceptable service to the Crown and to the mother country. Particulars as to the organization of the troops were also given. They were to be formed into companies of one hundred men each, including four sergeants, four corporals, and two drummers, and besides their commanding officers, which should be one captain, two lieutenants and one ensign for each company. The nomination of field and staff officers was reserved to the Crown, as well as the appointment of one of the two lieutenants for each company, who would be a man of experience in service and sent from home to meet the troops at the general rendezvous in the West Indies. One sergeant for each company was to be supplied by draught of old soldiers from the four independent companies at New York. Blank commissions were to be sent for the officers to be appointed by the Governor, and the commissions, it was charged, were to be filled out and issued without fee, gratuity or reward. The soldiers were to have the same rank and pay as the British regulars; the pay of non-commissioned officers to begin from date of enlistment; that of officers from the date of their commissions, though their order in seniority would be fixed by the date of the completion of the levies. Transportation to the rendezvous in the West Indies was to be furnished by the Province.

The General Assembly was again convened to meet on July 7th, to make the necessary appropriation for meeting the expense of transportation.

On July 26th, and again on August 12th, proclamations were issued ordering all enlisted men to assemble at Annapolis, to be mustered in and instructed and exercised in military discipline.

Upon the latter date there was laid before the Council a letter from William Gooch, Governor of Virginia, to whom after the death of Col. Spotswood, the command of the American Regiment was given, inclosing blank commissions for the officers for three companies, and asking that the Maryland contingent be ready within the Capes of Virginia before the middle of September.

The Council thereupon communicated with the Honorable Benjamin Tasker, Col. Robert King and Dr. Charles Carrol, a Committee appointed by the General Assembly for the purpose, and requested them to provide transports, victuals and other necessaries, and have them ready at the Port of Annapolis.

Commissions issued to the officers of the three companies raised in Maryland for this service are recorded as follows:—

On August 20th, to Thomas Addison, Esq., Captain of a Company of Foot raised by him; Thomas Crabb, gent., Lieutenant, and Wm. Chandler, gent., Ensign.

On August 26th, to John Lloyd, Esq., Captain of a Company of Foot raised by him; Thomas Lynn, gent., Lieutenant, and John Swords, gent., Ensign.

On September 6th, to John Milburn, Esq., Captain of a Company of Foot raised by him; John Watkins, gent., Lieutenant, and Andrew McKittrick, gent., Ensign.

On September 18th a proclamation was issued for the apprehension and arrest of four deserters from Captain Milburn's Company, and seven from Captain Addison's Company. These deserters are described with some particularity, by name, age, physical characteristics, etc., and it appears that one of the deserters from Captain Milburn's Company was a black man, Wm. Burgess by name; and one from Captain Addison's, named John Obryan, is described as a lusty well-made man, Irish, "but speaks pretty good English."

This narrative, drawn from the records of the proceedings of the Council, and the Journals of the Upper and Lower Houses of the General Assembly, brings the account of Maryland's part in

this expedition down to the time of the embarkation of the troops. It shows that Maryland's contribution of men comprised three companies, and from the directions already quoted as to their organization, it may be concluded that they numbered about three hundred men.

From this point the story of the American Regiment, of which the three Maryland Companies formed a part, becomes merged in that of the ill-fatal expedition in which they were embarked and the history of the attempts made upon the Spanish possessions in the West Indies.

After many delays the fleet intended to augment the forces already in the West Indies, set sail from England on October 26, 1740, a little more than one year after war had been declared. The troops were commanded by Lord Cathcart, and the fleet by Sir Chaloner Ogle. This fleet arrived at Dominica on December 19th, and the very next day suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Lord Cathcart, who succumbed to the effects of the climate. He was succeeded in command by General Wentworth, who seems to have been a man of personal bravery, but irresolute and much lacking in self-confidence. On January 19, 1740/1, the fleet arrived at Jamaica, the appointed place of rendezvous, where the American troops had already joined Admiral Vernon's command. The force now assembled at Jamaica was by far the most powerful armament ever seen in West Indian waters, amounting to no less than 115 ships, of which over 30 were of the line, with 15,000 sailors and 12,000 soldiers on board. Upon the uniting of the forces the supreme command of the fleet was assumed by Admiral Vernon, to whom it had been assigned by Sir Robert Walpole. Admiral Vernon was an ardent advocate of the war, and had been in Parliament a bitter opponent of the pacific policy of Sir Robert Walpole's administration, and the idol of the opposition. He is described as a man of violent temper, haughty and imperious in his bearing, of inordinate vanity, impatient alike of advice and control, headstrong in council, and jealous of his associates. It was hardly possible that matters could go smoothly with authority divided between two such men as Admiral Vernon and General Wentworth. It should

be said, however, of the Admiral, that he so far won the regard of Lawrence Washington, who served in this expedition, that the latter bestowed the name of his chief upon the estate which he owned on the banks of the Potomac and which afterwards became the home and burial place of his illustrious brother, General George Washington.

The plan of campaign was left to be determined by a Council of War to be held in the West Indies. Some advocated an attack upon Havana, which would apparently have been at that time an easy conquest. In fact, a little more than twenty years later, on July 30, 1762, during the Seven Years' War, Havana was actually captured by the English after an obstinate defense, but the following year, under the terms of the Treaty of Paris, it was restored to Spain. Admiral Vernon impetuously urged the selection of Carthagena as the point of attack, although it was by far the most strongly fortified place of Spanish America. So obstinately was he determined upon making the attack at that point that he was guilty of the singular imprudence of informing the French Admiral at San Domingo of his purpose, an imprudence which served to give the Spaniards ample notice of his plans.

The town of Carthagena is situated on the coast of what is now the Republic of Colombia, about 175 miles north-east of the Gulf of Darien, and 300 miles from Panama. The harbor, which is nearly land-locked, is seven miles in length, and affords excellent anchorage. It has now two entrances, Boca Grande and Boca Chica. The latter, the "Little Mouth," which is several miles south from the town, appears to have been the only one available 160 years ago. The place is still strongly fortified, though its importance has greatly waned, and the population is now only about 9000. The climate is described as excessively hot and unsalubrious, while leprosy is common and yellow fever often makes fearful ravages.

Admiral Vernon's insistence in making this place the point of attack has been severely criticised ; it is but fair to say, however, that an assault upon this place had been contemplated before the fleet had left England, as it was thought, on account of its proximity to the Isthmus of Panama, co-operation might be secured

with the other expedition under Commodore Anson, which had been sent to attack the coasts of Peru. At all events the Admiral's influence prevailed, and on March 4, 1740/1, the British fleet appeared before Carthagena. Upon the tongue of land or bar which serves to enclose the spacious harbor, were several forts and batteries, by which the entrance called Boca Chica was well defended. Upon a peninsula within the harbor stood a fort called Castillo Grande, which commanded the approach to the city, and the channel had been made almost impassable by means of sunken ships. The ramparts of the town were mounted with 300 cannon, and the garrison numbered 4000 men under the command of an experienced general.

On the morning of the 9th two small forts, St. Jago and San Philipo, were bombarded and captured. The next day troops were put ashore, and on the 11th, supplies and tents having been landed, operations were begun for the reduction of the fort at Boca Chica and Fort St. Joseph on the opposite side of the entrance to the harbor. An effective battery was constructed, though the work was slow on account of the exhausting effect of the tropical heat upon the unacclimated soldiers, while the negroes which had been brought from Jamaica as laborers were too much terrified by the unaccustomed noise of the cannon which were continually fired from the forts, to be relied upon for effective work. On the 22nd, the battery being completed, fire was opened upon the fort. Several ships of the fleet assisted in the bombardment, but their fire was less effective than that from the land battery. On the 25th, a breech having been effected, a night assault was made upon Fort Boca Chica, and it was captured after a brief struggle, together with the other outlying fortifications including Fort St. Joseph. A boom, consisting of cable chains and beams of wood, which had been constructed across the mouth of the harbor was then destroyed, and the fleet was thus enabled to effect an entrance to the outer harbor. Upon the capture of Boca Chica the Spanish withdrew to fortifications nearer the city. Admiral Vernon in great exultation immediately sent home a ship to announce the approaching victory. It was even said that a medal was struck in London in anticipation of the capture of

Carthagena, bearing on one side the head of Vernon with an inscription as "The Avenger of his Country."

It was not until March 30th that it was determined at a Council of War to land soldiers, artillery and stores at a place called La Quinta, in the inner harbor and on the land side of Carthagena. The object of this move was to cut off all communication between the town and the country back of it, and to lay siege to Castle Grande and Fort San Lazaro, of which the former commanded the mouth of the harbor, and the latter, situated upon a hill, commanded the town. It was expected that the Admiral would co-operate with the land forces by sending some of the largest ships to batter the town. Castle Grande was evacuated by the Spaniards without an attempt at defence. On April 5th a landing was made for the purpose of attacking La Quinta. Brigadier Blakeney advanced with the first division of 1400 men, besides 200 Americans who acted as pioneers. These latter were detached to deploy through some woods and dislodge any small parties that might be concealed in ambush. Meanwhile the grenadiers advanced through a narrow defile, and it is interesting to note that their mode of attack was precisely what is now used in street firing, or where troops are employed against mobs. The formation being in column of platoons, the first platoon fired, and immediately wheeling right and left uncovered the second platoon which advanced to the front and fired, repeating the manoeuvre, and so on throughout the column. The Spanish outposts fled toward the city, but it was not deemed prudent to pursue them.

The next day a party of Americans and West Indian negroes were set to work to clear the ground for an encampment. And on the 7th it was determined, under the advice of the engineer officers, to construct a battery from which to attack Fort San Lazaro. This plan Admiral Vernon regarded with contempt, and sent evasive answers to a request from the General that the fort should be bombarded by one of the large ships which were lying inactive. Meanwhile the Spaniards were busy strengthening the defenses of the fort, and the rainy season having set in, sickness wrought great havoc among the unacclimated assailants, who dropped down so fast that there were scarce sufficient men on duty

to maintain the proper guards of the camp, much less to fell wood and construct a battery. At last General Wentworth, urged on it is said by Admiral Vernon who taunted him with delay, determined to attempt to carry the fort by assault. This attack was made before dawn on the morning of April 8th. The division which was ordered to attack on the right was, either through the mistake or treachery of the guide, led to the centre where the ascent was much more difficult and the troops exposed to a murderous fire. The scaling ladders which had been provided were found too short to be of service at this point, and the Americans who were carrying them threw them down, and snatching up firelocks which had dropped from the hands of grenadiers who had fallen in the attack, mingled with the British troops and fought with bravery. But in spite of gallant fighting, and the sacrifice of many lives, the assault was found impracticable and the General reluctantly ordered a retreat. During a cessation of arms which was agreed upon, the dead were buried, and the sick and wounded were placed on transports and vessels used as hospital ships.

Acrimonious messages passed between the two chiefs, the Admiral accusing the General of dilatoriness, and the General demanding of the Admiral support from the fleet, which was not afforded, until finally, at a Council of War held on the flag ship on April 14th, it was agreed to abandon the siege. The Admiral had contended that there was not depth of water in the harbor for the large ships; but the evidence was plain even then that there was water sufficient for the draught of the largest ships even close up to the walls of the town.

The fortifications that had been captured were demolished, and on April 16, 1741, all troops having been embarked, the fleet set sail for Jamaica, and it is worth noting that the last tents to be struck were five belonging to the American troops. Thus ended in loss, failure and ignominy, the attack upon Carthagena, undertaken with an armament estimated to have been sufficient, if its efficiency had not been destroyed by dissensions between the commanders, to have reduced the entire West Indies under the dominion of Great Britain.



The suffering and loss of life from sickness were appalling. Hundreds fell before the guns of the Spaniards, but thousands perished from disease. General Wentworth declared that his effective force was reduced in two days from 6600 men to 3200 ; and the account of the horrors of the hospital ships, as given by Smollett who was an eye witness, is awful in its ghastly details. He tells of the tropical heat ; of the sick, wounded and dying cooped between decks where the headway was so low that even sitting upright was impossible ; of the utter lack of surgical attendance, nursing and proper food ; of filth and misery and despair ; of the dead unburied, flung unweighted into the sea, there to float on the surface of the water within view of the dying, a prey to sharks and vultures. His description of the so-called hospital ships closes with these words : " This picture cannot fail to be shocking to the humane reader, especially when he is informed that while those miserable objects cried in vain for assistance and actually perished from want of proper attendance, every ship of war in the fleet could have spared a couple of surgeons for their relief, and many young gentlemen of that profession solicited their captains in vain for leave to go and administer help to the sick and wounded. The necessities of the poor people were well known ; the remedy was easy and apparent, but the discord between the chiefs was inflamed to such a degree of diabolical rancor that the one chose rather to see his men perish than ask help of the other, who disdained to offer assistance unasked, though it might have saved the lives of his fellow subjects." Smollett describes the malady from which the troops and sailors suffered and perished in such numbers as " a bilious fever attended with such a putrefaction of the juices, that the color of the skin, which at first is yellow, adopts a sooty hue in the progress of the disease, and the patient generally dies about the third day." These symptoms have been pronounced by medical men to be those of yellow fever.

Of the number of the Maryland troops who survived to return to their homes no record has been found. Of the New England troops who served in the West Indian campaign of the ensuing year, it is said that but one out of ten survived the terrible effects of the climate.

It has already been remarked that the expedition against Carthagená was the first occasion upon which American troops were called upon by the British Government to serve outside the North American Continent. It was England's first call upon her Colonies as a part of what is now termed the British Empire.

In 1878, less than thirty years ago, during the Turco-Russian War, Lord Beaconsfield made the somewhat dramatic stroke of moving an Indian Regiment from Hindostan into garrison at the Island of Malta. It was a hint to Russia that where British interests were concerned, there was an Asiatic as well as a European power to be reckoned with.

Ten years ago, in 1897, upon the occasion of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in London, the sixtieth anniversary of the coronation of Queen Victoria, the pageant was swelled by the presence of troops or constabulary from Canada, from India, from Australia and from South Africa; an object lesson to the world of the wide-spread dominion of the British Crown. And later still, in the war in South Africa against the Boers, both Canadian and Australian troops were engaged in active service on the field of battle.

In the service of American troops in a war against Spain more than one hundred and sixty years ago, may perhaps be recognized the first step toward the development of an imperial policy, a development which was arrested and delayed for fully a century by the successful revolt and independence achieved by the American Colonies,—a revolt and independence which taught to English statesmen this great lesson in statecraft:—If the integrity of the Empire as a body were to be preserved, it would not be by cramping the members, but by allowing to each the largest measure of liberty and of autonomy.

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## WM. CLAIBORNE AND KENT ISLAND.

[FROM ADMIRALTY COURT LIBELS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS IN THE PUBLIC  
RECORD OFFICE, LONDON.]

William Claiborne sailed on or about 24<sup>th</sup> May, 1631, and arrived at Kecoughton in Virginia on the 20<sup>th</sup> July, 1631, in the ship *Africa*.

The partners in the venture were

William Cloberry	who held	$\frac{2}{6}$
Maurice Thompson	" "	$\frac{1}{6}$
John Delabarr	" "	$\frac{1}{6}$
Simon Sturgis	" "	$\frac{1}{6}$
William Claiborne	" "	$\frac{1}{6}$

Maurice Thompson, John Delabarr and Simon Sturgis sold out, and in 1637 the partners were

William Cloberry	who held	$\frac{2}{6}$
David Moorhead	" "	$\frac{1}{6}$
William Claiborne	" "	$\frac{1}{6}$
George Evelyn	" "	$\frac{1}{6}$

The cargo sent out in the *Africa* was valued at £1318.19.8. There were 20 men-servants sent in the same ship. The other expenses, freight, wages, etc. amounted to £700.12.4. Afterwards Cloberry and Company sent in the *Defence*, of London, goods etc. amounting to £170.15.1; and again in the ship *James*, of London, goods valued at £1136.3.8, and 60 men-servants; and in the *Revenge*, goods valued at £311.6.0, and 7 men-servants.

When Evelyn went out, Cloberry and Company sent to him in the *John and Barbara*, and the *Sara and Elizabeth*, goods valued at £2000, and 18 men-servants.

## PETITION OF CECIL, LORD BALTIMORE.

[This was evidently presented in March 1637/8, and preceded the Order in Council printed in *Md. Arch.*, III, 71].

To the Kings most excellent Ma<sup>tie</sup>, the Humble Peticon of  
Cecill, Lord Baltimore

Most humbly Sheweth

That whereas yo<sup>r</sup> Subiect being desirous to plant a Colony of English in some part of Virginia, did humbly desire to have a part of that Territory granted to him, w<sup>ch</sup> was referred to the consideracon of some of the Lords of the Councell, who upon hearing of the old Virginia Company and yo<sup>r</sup> Peticon<sup>r</sup> at severall times, thought fitt to advise yo<sup>r</sup> Ma<sup>tie</sup> to grant to yo<sup>r</sup> peticon<sup>r</sup> that patent of Maryland w<sup>ch</sup> now he enjoyeth: After the passing whereof the said Company having procured a peticon from Virginia against the said patent subscribed by William Clayborne and many others, p<sup>r</sup>sented the same to yo<sup>r</sup> Ma<sup>tie</sup> in May 1633, who was pleased to referr the consideracon thereof to the Board, and their Lo<sup>dps</sup> did thereupon then heare both partyes interested at large: And being desirous before they gave their judgm<sup>t</sup> in the cause, that there might be a mutuall accommodacon of the Controversy, did appoint that both pties should meete and make proposicons and answers to each other, and present them in writing to the Board, w<sup>ch</sup> was accordingly done, Whereupon their Lo<sup>dps</sup> having heard and maturely considered the Allegacons on either part, and particularly the ptenses of Clayborne did then thinke fitt by an order of 3<sup>rd</sup> July, 1633, to leave your peticon<sup>r</sup> to the right of his patent, and the other party to the course of law, Whereupon yo<sup>r</sup> peticon<sup>r</sup> hath proceeded in sending to that country divers Colonyes of y<sup>o</sup>r Ma<sup>ties</sup> sub<sup>ts</sup> at his great charges, who have planted themselves in severall parts thereof to the great hazard of their psons, and to the benefit and security of yo<sup>r</sup> M<sup>ties</sup> Sub<sup>ts</sup> in Virginia, as is confessed by the Governor and Councell there.

Yet, notw<sup>th</sup>standing the said William Clayborne being not contented with the said order, because he must know he had no

Legall right to his uniust p<sup>t</sup>enscs, not long after did conspire w<sup>th</sup> the Indians to destroy two of yo<sup>r</sup> peticon<sup>m</sup> Brothers with divers Gentlemen and others of yo<sup>r</sup> Ma<sup>ty</sup> Sub<sup>m</sup> and by many oth<sup>r</sup> unlawfule wayes to overthrow his plantacons; Whereof he fayling (but continuing his malice to yo<sup>r</sup> peticon<sup>r</sup>) whilst he is a prisoner at the Board upon a complaint of the Governor of Virginia for his contemptuous and mutinous carriage towards the Gov<sup>r</sup>ment there and rebellious deputation thence, hath lately upon false premises exhibited in his peticon to yo<sup>r</sup> Ma<sup>ty</sup> obtained a reference for granting of some part of yo<sup>r</sup> peticoners country to him, and for examining here some p<sup>t</sup>ended wrongs menconed in his peticon.

May it therefore please yo<sup>r</sup> most Excellent Ma<sup>ty</sup>, seeing that yo<sup>r</sup> peticon<sup>m</sup> patent and right hath passed so many tryalls, and that in confidence thereof, and of yo<sup>r</sup> Ma<sup>ty</sup> justice and favo<sup>r</sup> he hath expended a great part of his estate in planting that Country;

That yo<sup>r</sup> Ma<sup>ty</sup> wilbe pleased, in confirmation of the said order of the Board to leave yo<sup>r</sup> peticon<sup>r</sup> to his right and the said Clayborne to the course of law; that thereby yo<sup>r</sup> Ma<sup>ty</sup> may be free from the clamor of such pretenders, and yo<sup>r</sup> Subiect encouraged to proceed in the plantacon as he intended; And to that end that you wilbe pleased to revoke the Reference made for the said Clayborne, and to give order that no grant shall pass to him or to any other of any part of yo<sup>r</sup> peticon<sup>m</sup> Country; And that you will likewise be pleased, touching the examination of the iniuries p<sup>t</sup>ended to be done by yo<sup>r</sup> peticon<sup>m</sup> Agents in those parts, seeing they are alledged to be done in Virginia, that yo<sup>r</sup> Ma<sup>ty</sup> will be pleased to direct yo<sup>r</sup> Loyall Pet<sup>r</sup> to the Governor and Councell there to examine the said complaint and to rectify their opinions to yo<sup>r</sup> Ma<sup>ty</sup> that thereupon you may proceed according to Justice; for yo<sup>r</sup> Peticon<sup>r</sup> is confident that upon a true examination of the fact where it was committed it will appear that the said Clayborne and his servants are guilty of Piracy and Murder.

And yo<sup>r</sup> Peticoner, as in duty bound, etc.

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## WILLIAM CLOBBERRY TO SIR JOHN COKE, KNT.

Right Honble

The many wrongs and oppressions w<sup>th</sup> wee suffer from the Lord Baltimores people in Maryland who have lately, w<sup>th</sup> armed men comeing in the night, surprized our plantations, removed our servants, and wholly ruined what wee had there, enforceth us to renew o<sup>r</sup> complaints to his sacred Ma<sup>ty</sup>. In which way, being unable through sicknes to wait on you my selfe, I am bold to implore y<sup>r</sup> assistance for me and my partners therein, assuring y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> that wee shall not omitt to be really thankfull.

The Earl of Sterling wilbe pleased to ioyn his mediation w<sup>th</sup> your Hon<sup>r</sup> in moveing his Ma<sup>ty</sup> for our releife. I humbly take my leave, and remain

Your Hon<sup>rs</sup> most humbly to be commanded

William Cloberry

London, the 28<sup>th</sup> day of June, 1638

To the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Sir John Coke, Kn<sup>t</sup>. Principall Secretary of State, be these.

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MARYLAND AT THE END OF THE  
SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

HENRY F. THOMPSON.

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The Revolution in England which placed William and Mary on the throne, was followed by the "Protestant Revolution" in Maryland, with a like result, for the government of Lord Baltimore was swept away, and Maryland became a Royal Province whose Governor, Council and other officers were appointed by the Crown, so that Charles Lord Baltimore was still a large landholder but no longer a Count Palatine.

And so, at the end of the Seventeenth Century, Maryland had been under the Crown for nearly ten years, during which time, all

the Reports and letters from the Province were sent to the "Lords Commissioners for Trade and Foreign Plantations," or as that body was generally called the "Board of Trade," who had charge of the affairs of the Colonies.

The papers of the "Board of Trade" are preserved in the Public Record Office in London, as well as many other documents relating to the Colonies, and there are also many letters and reports to be found among the MSS. at Fulham Palace the residence of the Bishop of London, for in consequence of the establishment of the Church of England in Maryland, the connection between Church and State was very close, and many things relating to both, are to be found among the letters and reports to the Bishop of London in whose Diocese the Colonies were included.

The statements, which are embodied in this paper, are derived from documents to be found in the two repositories which have been named, and refer to the state of the Province some sixty-five years after the landing of Leonard Calvert and the small band of Colonists who accompanied him.

In those years the Colony had "increased and multiplied" so that the population had reached the respectable number of 30,000 and the settlements had spread over both sides of the Chesapeake Bay and the many rivers that flow into it. There were but few habitations far from the water, except in that part of the Province which lay south of the present line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Washington, where nearly all the land was taken up and more or less inhabited.

Roads were few and those little better than tracks or paths through the woods, which heading the rivers, crossed them where they were shallow, or leading from river to river, where ferries were established for the convenience of travellers, or others who might wish to cross the rivers. Very often near to these ferries were established houses where the way-farer might find food and drink, and a bed, should he wish to stop over night. The rooms were few, and many beds were put into the same room, so that there were many noisy people crowded together and these places were not always "havens of rest," however weary the traveller might be.

The most common highway was the water, which furnished at nearly all times an easy means of communication for those who wished to go from one part of the Province to another, whether their object was pleasure, or whether they wished to send their tobacco to the vessels, which lay in the rivers until their cargoes were completed, and several vessels were ready to sail for England.

The inhabitants of the Western Shore were more numerous than those on the Eastern Shore, and about three-fifths of the population were west of the Chesapeake Bay, while if we divide the Province by a line running east and west through the Patapsco and Chester rivers, we find four-fifths of the population are south of that line.

Of the population, there were about three thousand Quakers, a smaller number of Roman Catholics, about three thousand negroes, and nearly all the rest were of the Church of England.

The greater part of the negroes came from Africa, although some had been born in Maryland and some came from Barbadoes and a few from Virginia.

In a letter dated the 20 August, 1698, Governor Nicholson speaks of the number of negroes which were being brought into the Province and says :

“There hath been imported this summer about four hundred and seventy odd negroes viz. 396 in one ship directly from Guiny, 50 from Virginy, 20 from Pennsylvania, which came thither from Barbadoes : a few others from other places . . . their common practice is on Saturday nights and Sundays, and on 2 or 3 days in Christmas, Easter & Whitsuntide is to go and see one another tho’ at 30 or 40 miles distance I have, several times both in Virginy and here met negros, both single and 6 or 7 in Company in the night time. The major part of the negros speak English, and most people have some of them as their domestic servants & the better sort have 6 or 7 in those circumstances, and may be not above one English. And they send the Negro men and boys about the Country where they have business : and they commonly wait on them to all publick places, so that by these means they know not only the public but private roads of the country and circumstances thereof.”



The Governor thought that there was danger to the welfare of the Province in the increasing number of negroes, as he feared that a people who had so little in common with the white man, and many of whom spoke no English, might conspire among themselves and with the Indians to work some grievous harm. Their intimate knowledge of the country and of the habits of their masters and their families added greatly in his opinion to their power for harm doing, should they be led away by the Indians or designing persons.

They continued to arrive, however, and in the ten years from 1699 to 1708, twenty vessels arrived bringing 2938 negroes, all of whom came from Africa, except 126 who came from Barbadoes in two vessels. The largest number, which came in one vessel, was 320, who were brought in the *Henry Munday* which arrived in 1700, but with one exception, none of the others brought over 200.

Efforts were made to teach them the truths of Christianity, and that some were baptised is shown by entries in the Parish Records, copies of which are in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society.

Before 1694 there were four clergymen of the Church of England residing in Maryland, supported, as the Churches were built, by voluntary contributions, but the Act which was passed in 1692, provided for the division of the counties into parishes and laid a tax for the support of the clergy, so that a certainty of support was offered to them, with the result that through the efforts of the Bishop of London and Dr. Bray, his Commissary for Maryland, before the end of the century more than twenty parishes were supplied with clergymen.

Governor Nicholson was very zealous in the cause of the Church and of education, and one of the charges made against him was his great extravagance in building churches and schools. He wrote in March 1697 : "When I came hither (1694) I found very few of the Churches built according to the former Act of Assembly ; but I hope in God that they will be all finished this year & then we shall want Clergymen and a Commissary to inspect the Church

Affairs for whose maintenance an Act is passed and now sent to your Lordships. My Lord Bishop of London hath promised to send an able Commissary and some good Clergymen as also school Masters for the Free schools for establishing of which there was an act passed . . . . It is some charge to his Majesty to supply these parts with ministers, and schoolmasters, His Majesty being graciously pleased to allow twenty pounds to each of them for their Transportation, without which, H. M. bounty, I suppose very few of them would be able to transport themselves.

"There is often very great want and now especially of good Clergymen and Schoolmasters in these parts of the world, and I will not venture to answer for some of their lives and conversations.

"I hope (God Willing) to be able by the next Fleet to give your Lordships an account of a pretty good Church and School being nigh finished in this place.

"The chief Place of residence of Jesuits and Priests is within two miles of St Marys, where they have a good brick Chappell, and about 5 or 6 wooden ones in other places in the Country. Of Priests and Jesuits there is commonly six or seven in the Country, and they have severall good plantations to live upon ; but I suppose they have allowances from England and other places, and from the people of their persuasion in this country."

The church in Annapolis was not finished for several years, and then it was not so large or handsome as had been intended by our worthy Governor who wished it to be the church of the Province, and had subscriptions for the building of it, taken up in all the parishes. He said that as many persons from all parts of the Province official and others, were in Annapolis, the whole Province was interested in this church and ought to subscribe to it. He contributed much to the building of churches and schools, as well in money, as by his unceasing efforts to encourage those concerned in the work.

The Bishop of London had appointed as his Commissary, Dr Thos Bray, (whose name is so well known in connection with the organization of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel),

and before coming to Maryland, the Commissary interested himself in procuring libraries for the different parishes thinking that in a new and sparsely settled country it would be difficult or impossible, for the clergymen to have access to books.

The parishes were more or less well endowed—"Christ Church" in Calvert County having the largest income viz: 21,480 lbs of tobacco and St John's in Baltimore County the smallest, viz: 5,120 lbs. St John's Parish included the Gunpowder River and in it was the Court House of the county. There was no rector yet of any parish in Baltimore County and the largest "Patapsco," or "Saint Paul's,"—which included both sides of the Patapsco river as well as Back river and part of Middle river—only yielded an income of 8720 lbs of tobacco, so that it was united with "Broad Neck" Parish in Ann Arundell County under one rector, the Reverend Edward Top. Broad Neck Parish included that part of Ann Arundell County which was north of the Severn River, and its income was 8920 lbs, so that the two parishes had not more than many single parishes in the more southern part of the Province. It was not until 1702, that Saint Paul's had its own rector, Mr. Tibbs, and at that time D<sup>r</sup> Bray had received subscriptions in England to the amount of £50 per annum for the support of a clergyman for Saint Paul's Parish.

So inconsiderable were the settlements on the Patapsco, that according to a return made in 1698, only three shallops were owned in Baltimore County, and no vessels of any kind had been built. "Shallops" were small vessels used for the navigation of the Bay and rivers and carried from 12 to 18 hhds each, and the whole number owned in the Province was fifty-four. The pungy is not mentioned, and it is probable that that vessel, which belongs so peculiarly to the Chesapeake Bay, had not then been evolved. Of bay craft larger than "shallops" there were "sloops," which carried from 18 to 50 hhds each and of which there were sixty-one, so that in addition to canoes and small boats, there were one hundred and fifteen small vessels engaged in the trade of the Chesapeake. There were besides seagoing vessels, "pinks" and "brigantines" numbering fourteen of from 50 to 120 tons each, and three ships of about 300 tons each.

If Baltimore was unknown, and no ship building was going on on the shores of the Patapsco, Maryland-built vessels were known and appreciated in England, for within ten years two ships and one brigantine had been built for English owners. One of the ships belonged to Liverpool and was built by Major John Lowe of St Mary's County; and the other *The Torrington Loyalty*, was built by John Olliver of Kent County, and belonged to Torrington in Devon. She was loaded at Annapolis and carried 200 hhds of tobacco.

In 1698, there were on the stocks three ships for Maryland owners, and one of 450 tons for English owners, while of smaller vessels, there were 1 brigantine and 8 sloops in course of construction. Among the commanders were Cap<sup>t</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> Hill Jr., Henry Hill and Th<sup>os</sup> Francis and among the apprentices were Benjamin and Charles sons of Co<sup>l</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Burgess and Joshua and Samuel sons of Major Edward Dorsey and Edward son of Captain John Dorsey all of Ann Arundel County.

It is well known that the relations between the Marylanders and the Indians were friendly, but "Rangers" were continually on guard in the exposed parts of the Province, to watch the movements of the savages. In a letter from Co<sup>l</sup> John Addison of Prince George County, there is a statement in regard to the rangers, which may be interesting in the absence of any knowledge of the movements of those of Baltimore County. The letter is dated 19 May, 1698.

"The Rangers that is Co<sup>l</sup> Beale, Th<sup>os</sup> Orbon, J<sup>as</sup> Taylor, J<sup>os</sup> Walker, James Draine and J<sup>o</sup> Teares assembled at the head of the Eastern Branch. Cap<sup>t</sup> Ri. Owen, W<sup>m</sup> Smith, Morgan Faibell, J<sup>as</sup> Riggs, Th<sup>os</sup> Fletcher, and W<sup>m</sup> Marshall at the plantation where J<sup>os</sup> Lish was killed at the mouth of Goose Creek. And they rang'd out there, of each company, every week their turns. Cap<sup>t</sup> Owen hath been up at the Sugar-Loaf-Mountain on this side, his last time out: but met with no Indians; only the woods they were newly burned. Co<sup>l</sup> Beale and his party last week rang'd up the Eastern branch, and so to Mr. Snowdens Quarter, and headed Rock Creek and so down Potomoke, but discovered nothing."

He says at the end of his letter "All my family and my neighbours remain very sickly," and from the reputation of the country on the Potomac River below Washington in these days, we may well imagine that "Fever and Ague" held sway in those parts 200 years ago before any suspicion had fallen on the familiar mosquito.

The reputation of Co! John Addison is well known to students of Maryland history as that of a man universally respected and esteemed, and it may be well to give the report of Sir Thomas Lawrence, Secretary of the Province, in regard to some of his contemporaries, who were proposed for the Council. He says: "Robert Quarry is an honest gentleman but engaged in the service of Pennsylvania.

"Henry Lowe—is now Sheriff of Saint Mary's County and is a gentleman of good sence and fortune, he maryed a Relation of my Lord Baltimore who is a strict Papist.

"John Hammond—is an elderly man grave and serious, of a good Estate, he hath been one of the Provincial Justices and lives within three miles of Annapolis.

"Thomas Tasker—is a Planter and Merchant of good substance and esteem, he lives twenty miles from Annapolis, on this side of Patuxent River.

"Edward Dorsey—lives near Annapolis and builds houses there, those who have dealings with him say his honesty oftner fails him than his wit.

"Francis Jenkins—is a man of the best sence and Estate &c in Somerset County, who hath born all offices there and is proposed in the room of David Brown deceased.

"William Hatton—lives in Charles County, is reputed an honest man and of good substance.

"D<sup>r</sup> Thomas Bray—Commissary to my Lord Bishop of London who hath taken great care in the choice of neer twenty Ministers sent over within these three years, and of procuring sixteen parochial Libraries sent thither in which he is out of Pocket himself between two and three hundred pounds."

D<sup>r</sup> Bray never became a member of the Council, but his name

must ever be had in honour in Maryland, for his influence on her future was very great. His great objects were the establishing of Libraries—not only in Maryland but in other colonies—and the conversation and civilising of the negroes, and these he pursued zealously, even after he returned to England. Among the MSS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford there is one relating to D<sup>r</sup> Bray, from which the following is taken :

“The Secretary, Sir Th<sup>o</sup> Lawrence, with D<sup>r</sup> Bray did in behalf of the Province of Maryland wait upon the then Princess of Denmark, her late Majesty, humbly to request the gracious acceptance of the Governors and Countrys dutiful action in having denominated the Metropolis of their Province then but lately built, from her Royal Highness name Annapolis (sic) and soon after, he being favoured with a noble benefaction from the same Royal Hand towards his Libraries in America, he dedicated the premier Library in those parts, fixed at Annapolis and which has books of the choicest kind belonging to it, to the valued of near £400, to her glorious memory by the Title of the Annapolitan Library : which words are inscribed upon the several Books, as well in gratitude to her late Majesty, as for there better preservation from loss or embezzlement.”

This premier library contained 1,095 books and in addition a library was established in each parish under the care of the rector. The number of books in each parish varied, but the whole number was 1466, and the inhabitants of each parish thus had the use of books, which it would have been impossible for them to buy for themselves, but which must have been much wanted by many of those who lived in the sparsely settled country.

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## BLAKISTONE FAMILY.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

*(Continued from Vol. II, p. 64).*

13. JOHN BLAKISTONE<sup>6</sup> (*John*,<sup>4</sup> *Nehemiah*,<sup>3</sup> *John*,<sup>2</sup> *Marmaduke*<sup>1</sup>) inherited Longworth's Point and other property from his father. The Rent Roll for St. Mary's County records that, in 1754, he held two tracts of 450 acres and 100 acres respectively in St. Clement's Manor, and this land certainly included Longworth's Point which was subsequently devised by the will of his son Nehemiah Herbert Blakistone. John Blakistone died 18 Jan. 1756, having four days previously made a nuncupative will proved on the day of his death by the oaths of John Coode, John Mason, and Cyrus Simpson. In this will he names his sons Nehemiah Herbert (eldest), George, and John Blakistone; his wife Eleanor Blakistone; and his sister Susanna Mason (Annapolis, Lib. 30, fol. 45). He married Eleanor daughter of Col. George Dent of Charles County. She married, secondly, Alexander McFarlane of St. Mary's Co. (d. 1766), and thirdly, . . . Bayard. John Blakistone and Eleanor (Dent) his wife had issue:—
21. i. NEHEMIAH HERBERT BLAKISTONE,<sup>6</sup> d. 1816.
  - ii. GEORGE BLAKISTONE, d. s. p., 1774. His will, dated 13 Jan., proved 30 April, 1774, mentions his mother and his two brothers.
  - iii. JOHN BLAKISTONE, d. 1802, leaving by will (dated 21 April, 1791, proved 19 Feb. 1802) his whole estate to his wife Mary.
- 14\*. THOMAS BLAKISTONE<sup>5</sup> (*John*,<sup>4</sup> *Nehemiah*,<sup>3</sup> *John*,<sup>2</sup> *Marmaduke*<sup>1</sup>) died, apparently unmarried, in November, 1742. His will, dated 10 Nov., proved 8 Dec. 1742 (Annapolis, Lib. 23, fol. 15) mentions his sister Elizabeth Neale; Matthew Mason's three children, Matthew, Nehemiah Rodham, and Dorcas Mason; his sister Susanna Mason and "the child she is big with"; James, Bennett, and Raphael Neale, sons of Roswell Neale; and "my three brothers, John Blakistone, Roswell Neale, and Robert Mason." Testator's brother John Blakistone is constituted executor.
14. PRIDEAUX BLAKISTON<sup>5</sup> (*John*,<sup>4</sup> *John*,<sup>3</sup> *George*,<sup>2</sup> *Marmaduke*<sup>1</sup>) was born in 1696, and gives his age as 39 years in

a deposition made in 1735 (Kent Co. Records). 6 August 1720 he rendered an account as administrator of the estate of his brother John Blakiston, Jun. (Accounts, Lib. 3, fol. 62), his name being erroneously written in the record "Prederrick" instead of Prideaux. He married, 27 July 1729 (St. Paul's, Kent Co.), Martha, widow of William Dunn and daughter of Michael Miller, and with his wife rendered an account of her former husband, William Dunn's estate in 1732 (Accounts, Lib. 11, fol. 596). Prideaux Blakiston had a son of the same name, as appears by a deed, dated 25 Jan. 1775, whereby Prideaux Blakiston of Kent County conveys to John Page of the same county, 44 acres, part of Boxley, "devised by my grandfather, John Blakiston to my father, Prideaux Blakiston" (Kent Co., Lib. DD., No. 5, fol. 17).

15. THOMAS BLAKISTON<sup>5</sup> (*John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> George,<sup>2</sup> Marmaduke<sup>1</sup>*) was baptized 4 May 1701 (St. Paul's, Kent Co). In the entry of his baptism he is called the son of *Thomas* and *Hannah*—an obvious clerical error. He sold his share of Boxley to his brother Michael. 4 April 1741, Thomas Blakiston and Margaret, his wife, convey to Michael Blakiston, 50 acres, part of Boxley (Kent Co., Lib. IS., No. 23, fol. 240). Thomas Blakiston married Margaret, daughter of Col. Nathaniel Hynson. 26 August 1728, Joseph Young of Kent County and Mary, his wife, convey to Margaret Blakiston (formerly Margaret Hynson) wife of Thomas Blakiston of the same County, and daughter to the said Mary Young, the grantor, 100 acres, part of the tract Partnership, bequeathed to the said Mary by Col. Nathaniel Hynson, late of Kent County, deceased (Kent Co., Lib., IS., No. 10, fol. 277). In the will of Col. Nathaniel Hynson, dated 4 May 1721 and proved 16 Jan. 1721/2 (Kent Co., Lib. 1, fol. 213), this tract is devised to the testator's wife, Mary. The will of Thomas Blakiston, dated 17 April, proved 7 Sept., 1753 (Annapolis, Lib. 28, fol. 526), names the children given below. Thomas Blakiston and Margaret (Hynson), his wife, had issue:—

- i. ELIJAH BLAKISTON.<sup>6</sup>
- ii. THOMAS BLAKISTON.
- iii. JOHN BLAKISTON.
- iv. HANNAH BLAKISTON.
- v. MARY BLAKISTON.
- vi. REBECCA BLAKISTON.
- vii. LETTICE BLAKISTON.



16. VINCENT BLAKISTON <sup>5</sup> (*John*,<sup>4</sup> *John*,<sup>3</sup> *George*,<sup>2</sup> *Marmaduke*<sup>1</sup>) was baptized 6 Feb. 1703/4 (St. Paul's, Kent Co.) and died in 1769. He was twice married. The register of St. Paul's Parish records the births of three children of Vincent and Mary Blakiston, while in his will he names his wife Susanna. By his second marriage he seems to have had no issue. The will of Vincent Blakiston of Kent County, dated 11 Nov. 1768, was proved 20 March 1769 (Annapolis, Lib. 37, fol. 561). He leaves his whole estate, real and personal, to his wife, Susanna, during widowhood; negro boy Tom to my wife's grand-daughter, Rebecca Miller; negro boy, Chester, to James Blakiston, son of Ebenezer; bequest to my son-in-law, Alexander Beck; the remainder of my land, being 50 acres, part of Boxley, to my said son-in-law, with remainder to his children; if he has no child, then to the said James Blakiston, son of Ebenezer; my wife executrix. Witnesses: Thos. Ringgold, James Williamson, Richard Wickes. Vincent Blakiston and Mary, his first wife, had issue:—

i. MARY BLAKISTON,<sup>6</sup> b. 10 Oct. 1731.

ii. HANNAH BLAKISTON, b. April 17—.

iii. PAGE BLAKISTON, b. 10 April 17—, d. s. p., 1762. His will (dated 25 Jan., proved 1 Nov., 1762) leaves to Ralph Page all his right, title, etc., to tracts called Middle Branch and Hazard, and appoints him executor. Witnesses: Anne Blakistone, Sarah Blakistone, William Blakistone (Annapolis, Lib. 31, fol. 844).

17. EBENEZER BLAKISTON <sup>5</sup> (*John*,<sup>4</sup> *John*,<sup>3</sup> *George*,<sup>2</sup> *Marmaduke*<sup>1</sup>) sold his share of Boxley to his brother William. 29 July 1741, Ebenezer Blakiston, Jun. of Kent County, with Mary, his wife, conveys to William Blakiston of same County, 50 acres, part of Boxley, willed to the said Ebenezer by his deceased father, John Blakiston, lying near Swan Creek in Kent County (Kent Co., Lib. IS., No. 23, fol. 316). He died in 1777, intestate, 14 Nov. 1777, Mary Blakiston of Kent Co., widow, gave bond in £1000 sterling, as administratrix of Ebenezer Blakiston, late of said County, deceased, her sureties being Thomas and Marmaduke Medford, both of Kent County (Kent Co. Admin. Bonds, Lib. 6, fol. 32). Ebenezer Blakiston married, 14 April 1737, Mary Maxwell (St. Paul's, Kent Co.), but as he left no will it is difficult to trace his issue.
18. WILLIAM BLAKISTON <sup>5</sup> (*John*,<sup>4</sup> *John*,<sup>3</sup> *George*,<sup>2</sup> *Marmaduke*<sup>1</sup>) married 5 Feb. 1735/6 (St. Paul's register) Ann, daughter

of Jacob Glenn of Kent County, who mentions his daughter Ann Blakiston and her husband, William Blakiston in his will (dated 24 April, proved 1 Dec., 1746). She was born 4 Oct. 1714 (St. Paul's). William Blakiston held 50 acres of Boxley by the terms of his father's will, and he purchased 50 acres more from his brother, Ebenezer (see above). He held, therefore, 100 acres of this tract, and this he sold in 1742, to his brother Michael. 23 Nov. 1742, William Blakiston of Kent County and Ann, his wife, convey to Michael Blakiston of the same County, 100 acres, part of Boxley, near Swan Creek, in Kent County (Kent Co., Lib. IS., No. 24, fol. 71). Between this date and 1745 he removed to Kent County, Delaware. 12 Dec. 1745, John Hanmer of Kent Co., Md., conveys to William Blakiston of Kent Co., on Delaware, a tract of 200 acres on Longford's Bay, called New Key (Kent Co., Lib. IS., No. 25, fol. 352). He sold this land some two years later. 4 Sept. 1747, William Blakiston of Kent County, upon Delaware, and Ann, his wife, convey to John Ringgold of Kent County, Maryland, 200 acres, called New Key, purchased by the grantor from one John Hanmer, 12 Dec. 1745 (Kent Co., Lib. IS., No. 26, fol. 71). A closer approximation to the date of William Blakiston's removal to Delaware is given by a deed at Dover (Lib. N., fol. 2). 29 Aug. 1743, John Scott, late of Kent County, Delaware, but now of Orange County, Virginia, conveys to William Blakiston of Kent County, Delaware, part of a tract, called Chester, on Duck Creek. His wife Ann was living as late as 28 Feb. 1750, when she joined her husband in a deed (Dover, Lib. O., fol. 83). Between 26 Aug. 1755 and 12 May 1756 (Dover Records), William Blakiston married, as his second wife, Mary, widow of Thomas Williams and daughter of Thomas Courtney of Kent County, Delaware. He died in 1758, intestate and administration on his estate was committed to John Pleasanton, his widow, Mary having renounced her right to administer (Dover, Lib. K., fol. 180). William Blakiston and Ann (Glenn) his wife had issue (with perhaps others):

- i. FRANCINA BLAKISTON,<sup>6</sup> b. 16 Jan. 1738/7 (St. Paul's, Kent Co.).
  22. ii. FREELEY BLAKISTON, b. 1 Jan. 1741 (Family Record).
19. MICHAEL BLAKISTON<sup>5</sup> (*John*,<sup>4</sup> *John*,<sup>3</sup> *George*,<sup>2</sup> *Marmaduke*<sup>1</sup>) was baptized at St. Paul's, 2 Dec. 1711, and he died in

1758. He married Ann Bradshaw, 8 Dec. 17—, the date being partly obliterated in St. Paul's register. His will dated 24 Oct. 1757 and proved 2 March 1758, names his wife, Ann, his sons, William, Michael, and John, and his daughter, Sarah, and provides that the residue of his personal estate is to be divided among "all my children" at majority, his sons to be of age at 21 and his daughters at 16 or marriage. The will of Ann Blakiston, widow of Michael, is dated 29 Sept. 1771 and was proved 7 Dec. following. She names her daughters, Sarah and Ann, her son, John, and her grand-children, Richard and Ann Blakiston, and leaves the residue of her estate "among all my children." The issue of Michael Blakiston and Ann (Bradshaw) his wife, as derived from their wills, and from the register of St. Paul's Parish, was as follows :—

- i. WILLIAM BLAKISTON,<sup>6</sup> d. s. p., 1763.
- ii. MICHAEL BLAKISTON, b. 24 Sept. 1738 ; mar. Rachel . . . and had
  - a) Richard,<sup>7</sup> b. 27 April 1768, b.) Ann,<sup>1</sup> b. 7 July 1769.
- iii. SARAH BLAKISTON, b. 22 July 1741.
- iv. JOHN BLAKISTON, b. 14 May 1743.
- v. JAMES BLAKISTON, b. 28 Nov. 1746.
- vi. GEORGE BLAKISTON, b. 2 Jan. 1748/9.
- vii. ANN BLAKISTON, b. 28 March 1750.
- viii. RICHARD BLAKISTON, b. 1 March 1757.

20. BENJAMIN BLAKISTON<sup>5</sup> (*John*,<sup>4</sup> *John*,<sup>3</sup> *George*,<sup>2</sup> *Marmaduke*<sup>1</sup>) died in 1760. His will, dated 3 May 1758 and proved 23 Dec. 1760, bequeaths a large landed estate lying in Kent and Queen Anne Counties, and mentions his wife, Sarah, his sons, John, William, and George (minor), his daughters, Sarah Comegys, Ann Spearman, and Priscilla Blakiston, and his grand-children, Benjamin, Richard, and Ebenezer Blakiston, sons of his son John. Testator's wife, Sarah and his son, William are appointed executors. The will of Mrs. Sarah Blakiston, widow of Benjamin (dated 8 Jan., proved 21 Jan. 1764) mentions her son, George Blakiston, her grand-daughter, Sarah Comegys, her grand-son, John Thormond, and her grand-daughter, Ann Worrell. The register of Shrewsbury Parish, Kent County, records the birth, 21 Sept. 1728, of Ebenezer, son of Benjamin and Sarah Blakiston ; he probably died before his parents. Benjamin Blakiston and Sarah, his wife, had issue :—

- 23. i. JOHN BLAKISTON,<sup>6</sup> d. 1774.
- ii. EBENEZER BLAKISTON, b. 21 Sept. 1728.
- 24. iii. WILLIAM BLAKISTON, d. 1775.

25. iv. GEORGE BLAKISTON.  
 v. SARAH BLAKISTON, mar. Bartus Comegys.  
 vi. ANN BLAKISTON, mar. William Spearman.  
 vii. PRISCILLA BLAKISTON, mar. Simon Worrell.
  21. NEHEMIAH HERBERT BLAKISTONE<sup>6</sup> (*John*,<sup>5</sup> *John*,<sup>4</sup> *Nehemiah*,<sup>3</sup> *John*,<sup>2</sup> *Marmaduke*<sup>1</sup>) died in 1816. His will, dated 7 July 1814, was proved in St. Mary's County, 8 June 1816, and in it he devises to his children, Longworth's Point, which had descended to him from his great-grandfather, Col. Nehemiah Blakistone and Elizabeth Gerard, his wife. The records of King and Queen Parish, St. Mary's County, show that Nehemiah Herbert Blakistone was several times elected a vestryman of the parish. He married first, 30 Jan. 1772, Mary Cheseldine, daughter of Kenelm and Chloe Cheseldine (King and Queen register), and secondly, in August 1801, Eleanor Gardiner Hebb (St. Mary's Co. Mar. Lic.). By his first wife, Mary Cheseldine, he had issue (dates of birth from King and Queen register):—
    - i. THOMAS BLAKISTONE,<sup>7</sup> b. 10 April 1773.
    - ii. ELEANOR BLAKISTONE, b. 14 Dec. 1774.
  26. iii. KENELM BLAKISTONE, b. 24 Dec. 1776.
  - iv. MARY BLAKISTONE, b. 6 Dec. 1778.
  27. v. GEORGE BLAKISTONE, b. 28 Nov. 1780.
  - vi. MARGARET BLAKISTONE, b. 1784; d. 20 Jan. 1846; mar. . . . .  
 Goldsmith.
  - vii. DENT BLAKISTONE.
- Nehemiah Herbert Blakistone and Eleanor Gardiner Hebb, his second wife, had issue:—
- i. HENRY HERBERT BLAKISTONE, mar. Dec. 1826, Ann E. Shanks.
  - ii. JOHN BLAKISTONE, b. 1806; d. 14 Feb. 1863.
  - iii. BERNARD BLAKISTONE, d. 1832; mar. Nov. 1831, Rebecca Jordan Allstone.
  - iv. CAROLINE GARDINER BLAKISTONE, d. unmarried, 1817.
  - v. JULIANA BLAKISTONE.
  - vi. JANE MARIA BLAKISTONE, mar. Jan. 1831, Robert McK. Hammett.
22. PRESLEY BLAKISTON<sup>6</sup> (*William*,<sup>5</sup> *John*,<sup>4</sup> *John*,<sup>3</sup> *George*,<sup>2</sup> *Marmaduke*<sup>1</sup>) removed to Philadelphia as a young man and his descendants continue to reside in that city. He was married at Christ Church, Philadelphia, 12 Sept. 1765, to Sarah Warnock (b. 1746) and they had issue as follows:—
  - i. ANN BLAKISTON,<sup>7</sup> b. 1 June 1766.
  - ii. WILLIAM BLAKISTON, b. 21 July 1768.
  - iii. ELIZABETH BLAKISTON, d. young.
  - iv. JOHN BLAKISTON, b. 15 Nov. 1773; grandfather of Kenneth M. Blakiston, head of the publishing house, P. Blakiston's Son & Co.

- v. SARAH BLAKISTON, b. 5 Aug. 1779.
- vi. MARY BLAKISTON.
- vii. REBECCA BLAKISTON, b. 1783.
- viii. RACHEL OFFLEY BLAKISTON.
- ix. ELIZABETH BLAKISTON.

23. JOHN BLAKISTON<sup>6</sup> (*Benjamin,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> George,<sup>2</sup> Marmaduke<sup>1</sup>*) died in 1774. His will, dated 28 Nov. 1774, was proved 21 Dec. following. By Frances, his wife, he had issue :—

- i. BENJAMIN BLAKISTON,<sup>7</sup> d. 1785.
- ii. EBENEZER BLAKISTON.
- iii. JOHN BLAKISTON.
- iv. LEWIS BLAKISTON.
- v. RICHARD BLAKISTON, d. s. p. before 1774.

24. WILLIAM BLAKISTON<sup>6</sup> (*Benjamin,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> George,<sup>2</sup> Marmaduke<sup>1</sup>*) died in 1775. His will, dated 3 April 1772, was proved 27 Jan. 1775. By Ann, his wife, he had issue :—

- i. BENJAMIN BLAKISTON,<sup>7</sup> d. 1801; married . . . and had a) Ann Blakiston,<sup>8</sup> b) William Blakiston, c) James Blakiston.
- ii. SAMUEL BLAKISTON, d. 1796.
- iii. WILLIAM BLAKISTON.
- iv. ELIZABETH BLAKISTON.

25. GEORGE BLAKISTON<sup>6</sup> (*Benjamin,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> George,<sup>2</sup> Marmaduke<sup>1</sup>*) died in 1778. His will, dated 9 Aug. 1778, and proved 1 Oct. following, is recorded at Dover, Delaware. By Martha, his wife, he had issue :—

- i. EBENEZER BLAKISTON.<sup>7</sup>
- ii. JOHN BLAKISTON.
- iii. FRANCES BLAKISTON.
- iv. SARAH BLAKISTON.
- v. PRISCILLA BLAKISTON.

26. KENELM BLAKISTONE<sup>7</sup> (*Nehemiah Herbert,<sup>6</sup> John,<sup>5</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> Nehemiah,<sup>3</sup> John,<sup>2</sup> Marmaduke<sup>1</sup>*) was born 24 Dec. 1776 and died in 1821. He married, 1°. Chloe Tarlton (license 6 Feb. 1800), 2°. Juliet Locke (license 22 April 1816). His will, dated, 12 Jan. (with codicil, 16 Jan.) 1821, was proved in St. Mary's County, 8 Feb. following. Kenelm Blakistone had issue :—

- i. NATHANIEL BLAKISTONE,<sup>8</sup> mar., June 1822, Hopey Morgan.
- ii. STEPHEN BLAKISTONE.
- iii. FERDINAND BLAKISTONE.

27. GEORGE BLAKISTONE<sup>7</sup> (*Nehemiah Herbert*,<sup>6</sup> *John*,<sup>5</sup> *John*,<sup>4</sup> *Nehemiah*,<sup>3</sup> *John*,<sup>2</sup> *Marmaduke*<sup>1</sup>) was born 28 Nov. 1780, and his will, dated 7 Nov. 1842, was proved in St. Mary's County, 17 Jan. 1843. He married (license, 18 Jan. 1813) Rebecca Goldsmith and had issue :—

- i. JAMES THOMAS BLAKISTONE,<sup>8</sup> mar., Nov. 1840, Ann, daughter of Dr William Thomas of Cremona, St. Mary's Co., and Eliza, his wife, daughter of Henry and Mary (Sothoron) Tubman.
- ii. DR. RICHARD PINKNEY BLAKISTONE, mar. . . . .
- iii. GEORGE WELLINGTON BLAKISTONE, mar., 27 May 1845, Joanna Cheseldine.
- iv. LILLIAS D. BLAKISTONE, mar., Jan. 1839, John F. Dent.
- v. ZACHARIAH DEMENEAU BLAKISTONE, mar., 10 Jan. 1860, Harriet Ann Shanks.
- vi. LUCINDA BLAKISTONE, mar., May 1854, J. R. W. Mankin.
- vii. ANN REBECCA BLAKISTONE, mar., Nov. 1856, Biscoe Cheseldine.
- viii. PRISCILLA HERB BLAKISTONE, mar. . . . . Lancaster.

## MARYLAND GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

COMMUNICATED BY MR. LOTHROP WITHINGTON, 30 LITTLE RUSSELL STREET,  
W. C., LONDON.

ELIZABETH LEVETT of Prince George's County, Maryland, widow. See *Mag.*, i, 380–381.

[The following extracts from the records at Annapolis should be added to the note in *Mag.*, i, 381. 18 Aug. 1703, Account of Daniel Mariarte of Anne Arundel Co., executor of Honor Mariarte, late deceased—Item, a legacy from deceased to Rachel Lawrence as per receipt of Benjamin Lawrence (Inv. & Acc. Lib. 24, p. 43). 24 July, 1704, Additional account of do.—shows payments to Edward Mariarte in part of his portion; "a legacy to Margaret, sister to accountant and wife of Thomas Sprigg, Jr.;" and a legacy to Elizabeth Clarke, another sister (Lib. W. B., no. 3, p. 415). 2 Oct. 1706, Third additional account of do. shows payments to Benjamin Lawrence, "who married Rachel, daughter of said Honor Mariarte," and to Edward Mariarte, son of the deceased (Inv. & Acc. Lib. 25, p. 414)].

JOHN WESTCOTT, citizen and Apothecary of London. Will 11 April, 1694; proved 9 Nov. 1696. To the poor of All Halowes Barking, London, wherein I now dwell, £5. To the poor of Ham in Parish of Kingston, upon Thames, 40 shillings. To my wife, Mary, £200, my house and goods in Kingston, Surrey, in possession of Daniel Needham, Maultman, and two houses in Shoe Lane, London, in possession of Henry Dutton, turner, and Hugh Davis, painter, and all my jewels to be enjoyed by her for life,

and after to my son, Samuel. To my son, Samuel, the Bull Inn, Kingston, and houses in Kingston. To my three daughters, Anne, Sarah, and Mary, £500 each. To my mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Chamblett, to Mrs. Elizabeth Devon, to Mr. Will and Mr. Thomas Bloom, to Mrs. Rebecca Chamblett, to Mr. Riches Chamblett, to my sisters, Elizabeth Gunstone and Sarah Sharp, £4 apiece. To my sisters, Elizabeth Gunstone and Sarah Sharp, £3 per annum for life. To my brother, Thomas Westcott of the Island of Nevis, £10. A bill not to be put against my sister, Mary Gray of Maryland, in Virginia. Executor, Mr. William Bloome. Witnesses: John Jackson, Francis Collingwood, servants to Mr. Stokes, Coffeeman in Exchange Alley, London. Codicil, 19 Oct. 1696, revoking £3 a year to Sarah Sharp and mentioning her son, William Sharp to try and get him into hospital by Sir John Moore's influence. Witnesses: William Bloome, Thomas Wakelin, William Brown. Bond, 236.

JOHN LANGLEY of St. Saviour's, Southwalk, Co. Surrey, Phisitian. Will 9 February, 1698; proved 15 February, 1698. To my two sons, William and Richard £50 each. To my two daughters, Elizabeth and Tomazin, £100 each. To my daughter, Margaret Day, now in Maryland, £40. To my daughter, Sarah Sidbury, £10. To my wife, Tomazin Langley, house, etc., in Lambeth. To my friend, Richard Drew, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, and his wife, £5 and 20 shillings. To my friend, James Moore and wife, 20 shillings each. Residuary legatee and executrix, my wife, Tomazin Langley. Witnesses: Sam<sup>l</sup> Hilliard, Thomas Legg, John Martin. Pett, 26.

HENRY LOWE of St. Mary's Co., Maryland, Gent. Will dated 25 Oct. 1717; proved 14 Nov. 1717, in Maryland. To my son, Henry Lowe, Junior, the land he now liveth on containing 1300 acres. To my son, Bennett Lowe, the land he now liveth on. To my son, Thomas, my old plantation in the Freshes. To my son, Nicholas, my now dwelling plantation. To my three daughters, Anne Lowe, Elizabeth Lowe, and Henrietta Maria Lowe, land called Golden Grove. To my daughter, Dorothy Lowe, my new design in the Freshes. To my daughter, Mary Lowe, the Woods quarter. To my son, Henry, land called Green Oak. To my son, Bennett, all my lands in Baltimore Co., held between Mr. Darnall and myself. To my son, Harry, £300. To my son, Bennett, £250. To my daughter, Susanna Maria, wife of Mr. Charles Digges, £100 in full of her portion of my estate. All the

rest to be divided among the children (my said daughter, Susanna Maria, excepted). Executors, sons Henry and Bennett. Witnesses: Samuel Grastis, Ri: Brooks, Mic. Jenifer.

Isham, 233.

[This will is recorded at Annapolis, Lib. 14, fol. 453. The testator, Lieut. Col. Henry Lowe, was the son of Henry Lowe of Park Hall, Co. Derby, England, by Prudence, his wife, daughter of John Lowe of Owlgreaves (*Familiae Minorum Gentium*, p. 1037), and the nephew of Jane Lowe, who married 1<sup>o</sup>. Secretary Henry Sewall (*Mag.*, i, 190), 2<sup>o</sup>. Charles, 3rd Lord Baltimore. He was Collector of the Customs for Maryland in 1684 (*Md. Arch.* viii, 564) and was recommissioned in 1685 (*ib.*, xvii, 401). He was a Justice of the Provincial Court, 1694, 1696-97 (*Md. Arch.* xx, 137, 406; xxiii, 128), was High Sheriff of St. Mary's Co., 1698-1700 (*ib.* xxi, 332; xxiv, 114; xxv, 26, 33), and represented St. Mary's City in the Assembly, 1701-1702 (*ib.* xxiv, 123, 159, 233). He was again elected to the latter position in 1704, but declined to take the oaths and was dismissed (*ib.* xxiv, 330, 356, 382, 383). He is styled Lieut. Colonel in the Archives in 1698, and thereafter Lieut.-Col. Henry Lowe, married Susanna Maria, daughter of Richard Bennett, Jr. (*Mag.*, i, 73-75), and widow of John Darnall (d. 1684). They had issue:—i. Henry Lowe, Member of Council, 1717-21 (*U. H. Journals*), ii. Bennett Lowe, mar. Eleanor (b. 20 Feb. 1705), daughter of Col. Thomas Addison, iii. Thomas Lowe, iv. Nicholas Lowe, Member of Council, 1726-28, d. 1728, v. Susanna Maria Lowe, married Charles Digges (d. 1744) of Warburton, Prince George's Co., vi. Jane Lowe, married James Bowles (d. 1727), vii. Anne Lowe, d. unmarried, 1719, viii. Elizabeth Lowe, married Henry Darnall of Portland Manor, ix. Henrietta Maria Lowe, x. Dorothy Lowe, married Francis Hall of Prince George's Co., xi. Mary Lowe, married Edward Neale. Of these children, Jane is not named in her father's will, but her sister, Anne Lowe, in her will (14 June, 1718, proved 23 May, 1719), mentions, "my sister, Madam Jane Bowles, wife of Mr. James Bowles."]

JAMES BOWLES of St. Mary's County in the Province of Maryland, Merchant. Will 13 June 1727; proved 23 June 1729. Being God be praised in present Health both of body and mind considering the frailty and uncertainty of humane life do make this my last will and Testament revoking all others heretofore made by me and this to be my only Will as followeth Viz. Imprimus I bequeath my soul to the Almighty God the Creator whom I most earnestly beseech to pardon all my sins and to accept thereof for the sake of Jesus Christ our blessed Saviour and Redeemer my body I desire may be decently but privately without pomp buried at the discretion of my Executrix herein after mentioned. Item as to such worldly Estate as God hath been pleased to bless me with and which is in my power to dispose of I give devise and bequeath as followeth. Item I give to my daughter Eleanor Bowles the plantation, land and Houses commonly called and Knowne by the Name of Half Pone and all the land I have a right to in Scotch Neck where Robert Philip, Daniel Curr, John Gibbons and Henry Tucker now dwell to her and her heirs for ever. Item I give to my daughter Mary Bowles



all the Land where Hector McLain did live joining to John Reads and all the land called Hogg Neck and so up along the Branch called Break-Neck Hill to the Main Road as goes to our Church and so to the Bridge and all the land the south side of the Branch from where Owen Read did live to the Head Line between John Hall and William Wilkinson to her and her heirs for ever. Item I give to my daughter Jane Bowles all the Residue of my land that lays in St. Mary's County viz<sup>t</sup> that part where my Dwelling House stands and all that land called Massons and over St. Thomas Creeke where Doctor Magill lives to her and her heirs for ever. Item I give to my loving wife Rebecca Bowles a quarter-part of any of my lands above mentioned during her natural life, where she pleases to take it and my desire is that she may take it when it may not be prejudicial more to one child than another if can help it. Item as to my personal Estate which God in his Goodness has given me be it in Cattle, Hoggs, Goods, Negroes, Money, Tobacco or Debts or any other thing I give and bequeath it all equally between my loving wife and my three daughters above mentioned and pray God bless them with it and my desire is my Children may all live in Love and Unity and be dutiful to their Mother and that their Mother will be loving and tender to them and if which God forbid any dispute and difference should happen, my desire is that one party choose two Men and the other choose two Men and the Arbitrators if they cannot agree to choose three men and their Judgment to end any difference, but in case my wife should be with child when pleas'd God to take this life from me then my Will is that that Child shall come in for an Equal part of Land and Personal Estate and if please God that Child should be a Son then my Will is that all my land may goe to him for ever. To my Uncle George Bowles all the debt he owes me & £20. My wife Rebecca Bowles executor. Witnesses: W<sup>m</sup> Brogden, J<sup>no</sup> Mitchell, Josias Jeffery, D. Makgill, Edmund Plowden. Guarantee signed by Ben Leon Calvert.

Abbott, 159.

[This will was proved in Maryland, 3 January, 1727/8, and is recorded at Annapolis, Lib. 19, fol. 300. The testator, James Bowles, was a Member of the Council of Maryland, 1720-27 (U. H. Journals). He married first Jane, daughter of Lieut. Col. Henry Lowe (see above), and secondly Rebecca (b. 3 January, 1704), daughter of Col. Thomas Addison (b. 1679; d. 1727) by his first wife, Elizabeth (b. 1686; d. 1706), daughter of Thomas Tasker (d. 1700) of Calvert Co. By his first marriage, James Bowles had an only daughter, i. Jane Bowles; by his second wife he had two daughters, i. Eleanor Bowles married 1°. William Gooch, son of Sir William Gooch, Governor of Virginia, 2°. Warner Lewis of Gloucester Co., Va., 2°. Mary Bowles married 1°. in 1739, William Armistead of Hesse, 2°. Rev. Thomas Price (Va. Mag., iii, 113; W. & M. Qu'y, vi. 166).

Mrs. Rebecca (Addison) Bowles survived her husband and married secondly, 10 June, 1729, George Plater (b. 1695; d. 1755) of Sotterly, St. Mary's Co., and had issue by him. A notice of this marriage is to be found in the *Maryland Gazette*, 17 June, 1729].

CHRISTOPHER VERNON of the Province of Maryland, planter. Will 8 December, 1724; proved 14 December, 1724. To William Vernon my nephew and my niece, Ann Moore, son and daughter of my late brother, John Vernon, £100 apiece. To Jane, their mother, £100 for her own use apart from John Ashton her now husband, to be paid to Mr. Thomas Hare for her use. To my Kinsman, Robert Atkins, £100 for his wife and children. Bequest to Eleanor Maria Haveningham (under 21), the daughter-in-law of Mr. Peter Defrene. Residuary legatee and executrix, my Aunt, Mrs. Anne Vernon. Witnesses: Barth: Cooper, W<sup>m</sup> Cooper, Will: Gill. Bolton, 285.

[This will is recorded at Annapolis, Lib. 18, fol. 373. Subjoined (fol. 375) is a power of attorney from Mrs. Anne Vernon of the parish of St. Ann's Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, spinster, executrix of the last will and testament of Christopher Vernon formerly of the Province of Maryland, planter (but late of London, deceased) to Mr. William Chapman of South River, Maryland, to recover all moneys due the estate in Maryland, etc. A suit in Chancery (1711-14, Lib. PL, fol. 340 ff.) shows that Lewis Evans of A. Arundel Co., died leaving four daughters, i. Elizabeth, since married to . . . Ancill, ii. Sarah, since married to Samuel Griffith of Calvert Co., iii. Katherine, iv. Ann, and that Lois, the widow and executrix of said Lewis Evans, subsequently married a certain Christopher Vernon, by whom she had a son, William. An abstract of the will of Lewis Evans (10 Dec. 1690; proved 11 March, 1690/1) naming his wife Lois and the above mentioned four daughters, is given in Baldwin's *Calendar*, ii. 45, and the register of St. James Parish, A. Arundel Co., records the marriage, 19 Aug. 1708, of Francis Ancill and Elizabeth Evans. The same parish register records the following children of "Christopher and Loys Vernon":—Ephraim, b. 18 Feb. 1691/2; William, b. 23 Jan. 1693/4; Loys, b. 10 Oct. 1697; Thomas, b. 27 Jan. 1701/2; Lucy, buried, 27 Sept. 1718].

THOMAS MASON of Cecil County, Maryland, Merchant. Only son and heir at law of John Mason, late of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, taylor. Will 4 November, 1731; proved in Philadelphia, 13 March, 1731; proved in London, 6 June, 1732. To William Carter of Philadelphia, £15 current money of America. To my executor, John Capron of Philadelphia, £20 sterling. To my sister, Mary, all my estate, real and personal, including £150 sterling bequeathed me by Amy Lee of Eaton, near Windsor in that part of Great Britain called England. Executor, John Capron. Witnesses: Owen Owen, John Jones, Francis Sherrard. Bedford, 171.

JOHN SEYMOUR of Plymouth, Co. Devon, Doctor of Physick. Will dated 27 August, 1741; proved 19 Sept. 1741. To my

three daughters, Jana Maria Seymour, Margaret, now wife of Peregrine Osborn Bradshaw, Gent., and Hester Seymour, my plantation in Maryland, left me by my late Aunt Anne Lynnes, widow. Residuary legatee and executrix, Jana Maria Seymour. Witnesses: Thomasin Bedford, Sarah Warren, John Elford.

Spurway, 243.

[The testator was the son of John Seymour, Governor of Maryland, 1704-1709, and the Aunt mentioned in the will was the Governor's sister, the wife of Philip Lynes of Charles County. The following is an abstract of her will, recorded at Annapolis, Lib. 13, fol. 325. *Ann Lynes* of Charles County. Will 20 Nov. 1611; proved 17 Dec. 1711. Bequests to Mary Chrismund and my god-daughter, Ann, daughter of James Tyere. To Ann Hoskins, wife of Col. Philip Hoskins, £10. To Frances Hoe, wife of Col. Rice Hoe in Virginia, my best suit of apparel, viz.: one silk gown and petticoat, and one pair of lace sleeves. Bequests to my friend, Maj. Walter Story, to Robert Yates, to Col. Philip Hoskins, to Mrs. Mary Hemsley, wife of Philemon Hemsley, to Richard Loe, to Judith Warren, wife of John Warren, to Sarah Story, daughter of Walter Story and Mary his wife, to Elizabeth Douglas, wife of Benjamin Douglas, and to Mary Douglas, daughter of Joseph Douglas and Penelope his wife. To John Seymour, eldest son to Col. John Seymour, late Governor of Maryland, 1000 acres on Elk River, called Bellconnell. Executors, Maj. Walter Story, and Mr. Michael Martin. Witnesses: James Bement, Joseph Crosmand (written Crismund in the probate). Mrs. Lynes' husband, Philip Lynes, was in Maryland as early as 1676 (Md. Arch., ii, 553) and, according to a deposition was aged 43 years in 1692 (Md. Arch., viii, 433). In 1681 he was foreman of the jury which tried Josias Fendall, John Coode, and George Godfrey (Md. Arch., v, 315, 327, 331, 333), and in 1694 he was Mayor of St. Mary's City and a Justice (*ib.*, xx, 147, 190). In 1696 he was a member of the Grand Jury of the Province, and was foreman of that body in 1698 (Md. Arch., xx, 539; xxv, 40). He was a member of Assembly for Charles County, 1701-1702 (House Journals), and a member of Council, 1708-1709 (U. H. Journals), under the administration of his brother-in-law, Governor Seymour. He was buried at Annapolis, 13 August, 1709 (St. Anne's Register). The following is an abstract of his will, recorded at Annapolis, Lib. 12, fol. 151. *Philip Lynes* of Charles County, Gent. Will 6 Aug. 1709; proved 15 Aug. 1709. Bequests of land, etc., to the Vestries of "Pickawaxen, Newport, Durham Parish, in Charles County," and Piscataway Parish, in Prince George's County. To Madam Jane Seymour, Mrs. Mary Contee, my brother, Capt. Thomas Seymour, and my friend, William Bladen, each £10, to buy mourning rings. To Mrs. Frances and Mrs. Judith Townley, Mr. James Wooten, and Rev. Amos Garrett, each £5, and to my good friend, Hon. Col. Thomas Greenfield, 40 shillings, for the same purpose. Bequests to Col. Greenfield's youngest daughter, Joane, to my cozen, Mrs. Mary Contee, and to Mr. William Bladen. My loving wife, Anne. Lands belonging to me in this Province and in Pennsylvania. Residuary legatee and executrix, my said wife, Anne Lynes].

ROGER NEWMAN of Baltimore County, Maryland. Will 10 May, 1704; proved 30 December, 1704. To my executor, Charles Greenberry, one negro man, called Tom and one negro woman, called Jenny and her two children, and one bay stone horse; also to said Charles Greenberry, my dwelling plantation at Bay Side, near the north side of Patapsco River, on payment of £500 to my sister Susannah Coatsworth should he desire to

keep the land. To Mrs. Rachel Greenberry, my silver caudle cup and cover. To my friend, Henajge Robinson, £20. To my friend, Edward Hancox, £20. To my brother, D<sup>r</sup> Caleb Coatsworth, £10. To Eliza Samson, the girl Betty to serve according to the custom of the country. To James Read, £10. Remainder to my sister Coatsworth. Executor, Charles Greenberry. Witnesses: Sam<sup>l</sup> Young, W<sup>m</sup> Hawkins, Charles Greenberry, Edward Hunt. Proved in Maryland 14 June, 1704. Ash, 268.

[Recorded at Annapolis, Lib. 3, fol. 258. Col. Charles Greenberry, who is named as executor, was the son of Col. Nicholas Greenberry, member of the Council, and Ann, his wife. According to a Bible record he was born 9 Feb. 1672, and died 19 Nov. 1713. He represented Anne Arundel County in the Assembly, 1702-1709, and was a member of Council, 1709-1713 (Assembly Journals). He was also one of the Justices of Anne Arundel County, 1702-1709 (Ms. Court Records). In the records he is styled Major in 1702 and Colonel in 1708. He married Rachel (b. 25 Sept. 1681; d. 26 Feb. 1749), daughter of John and Comfort Stimson and had three children, all of whom died young. His wife, Rachel survived him and married secondly, 24 Oct. 1715, Charles Hammond (b. 1692; d. 1772) of Anne Arundel County. Col. Greenberry's will is recorded at Annapolis, Lib. 13, fol. 542. The following is an abstract:—*Charles Greenberry* of Anne Arundel County. Will 7 Feb. 1710; proved 8 Dec. 1713. To my wife, Rachel, all my real estate for life, and after her death, my land called Whitehall to the Vestry of Westminster Parish, for the better support of a minister there. To my sisters, Anne, wife of John Hammond and Elizabeth, wife of Robert Goldsborough, £20 each. To my loving couzens, Henry, Nicholas, Anne, and Elizabeth Ridgley, and Katherine Howard, each two cows, two yearlings, and £5. To John Eager, a cow and calf. Residuary legatee and executrix, my wife, Rachel].

CHARLES HALL, Citizen and Fishmonger, London. Will 28 February, 1697/8; proved 12 June, 1699. "I, Charles Hall, being bound on a voyage to Virginia with goods on account of Peter Martell of London, Merchant, give everything to the said Peter Martell." Executor, Peter Martell. Witness: W<sup>m</sup> Fashion, Scrivener. William Clarke of the parish of St. Bridgett, alias Brides, London, Gent., deposes that he knew Charles Hall, late of Maryland and the parts beyond the Seas, and that the signature is the same as he once saw the said Charles Hall sign. Pett, 94.

JOHN NICHOLSON of Caecill County, Maryland. Will 29 August, 1692; proved 11 August, 1693. To my deare and loving wife, Catherine Nicholson, everything I possess and ordain her executrix. Coker, 128.

BENJAMIN SCRIVENER of St. Botolph, without Aldgate, County Middlesex, Merchant. Will 22 December, 1686; proved 26 June, 1699. To my wife, Grace Scrivener, one-third of my estate in

the parish of Hartley Wintney, County Southampton, and in Maryland, and in all parts beyond the Seas or elsewhere ; and in case I die without issue, I give the other two parts to my kinswoman, Frances Freeman, daughter of my brother-in-law, Thomas Freeman, and to Benjamin Kinsley, son of my sister, Rhoda ; if they die before 21 or marriage, all to go to Elizabeth Freeman, another daughter of my said brother-in-law. Residuary legatee and executrix, my wife, Grace Scrivener. Witnesses: Rhoda Kinsley, Thomas Freeman, Mary Hounson, W<sup>m</sup> Jones, Scrivener. Pett, 107.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

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*Meeting of March 11th.*—In the absence of the Recording Secretary, his place was filled for this meeting by Mr. Louis H. Diehlman.

Announcement was made of the selections by the various standing committees of their representatives on the Council of the Society. The list of these appears as a portion of the list of officers.

The resignation was read and accepted of Mrs. Theodore H. Ellis; and the deaths during the month, were announced of Rev. W. F. Brand, a corresponding, and Mr. Edward Niemann, an active member.

Four new members were elected; viz.: Miss Annie H. Abell, Miss Mary F. Day and Mr. James U. Dennis, active, and Rear-Admiral Theodore F. Jewell, associate.

Among the donations reported were an autograph letter of Hon. W. L. Marcy and the Elbert family chart, the latter of special interest to the genealogists.

The paper for the evening was read by Dr. Edward B. Matthews on the Mason and Dixon Line, detailing the events which led up to the establishment of this boundary, the actual running of the line, and the resurvey of it recently made.

*Meeting of April 8th.*—An unusually large attendance was the feature of the April meeting, and those who were there had the pleasure of seeing the collection of photographs which had been made to form a portion of the Maryland Exhibit at the Jamestown celebration.

In addition to these there was a collection of six large photographs from portraits of the several Lords Baltimore. These had been prepared by Mr. H. Mason Raborg of New York, and were also for exhibition at Jamestown, after which they are to be

returned to and belong to the Society. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Raborg.

The new members elected were Miss Grace Winchester Fisher, and Messrs. James E. Hancock, Clinton L. Riggs and Charles E. Riordan.

The most important of the contributions to the collections was that from Mr. Oswald Tilghman, of a print from a plate made about seventy-five years ago of the State House at Annapolis. This was especially interesting, as it showed the brick wall which surrounded the Capitol inclosure at that time.

Mr. Basil Sollers read a paper specially prepared by him on "The Acadians transported to Maryland."

*Meeting of May 13th.*—The death was reported of Major N. H. Hutton.

The interest aroused by the remarks of the President at the annual meeting of the desirability of increasing the membership of the Society was shown in the increased number of members to be voted for. The following were elected: Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Baughman, Messrs. J. H. Buchanan, William H. Dix, George Forbes, Henry P. Goddard, E. Livezey, C. Howard Lloyd, J. V. McNeal, Thomas O'Neal and Miss M. Louisa Stewart, active, and Mr. Samuel L. Wilson, associate.

A portrait was shown as that of Leonard Calvert, the first Governor of the colony. It came from Mr. H. Mason Raborg of New York, and like the portraits of the Lords Baltimore mentioned in the proceedings of the April meeting, is for exhibition at Jamestown and thereafter to become the property of the Society. This photograph was uniform in size and framing with those of the Lords Baltimore.

A volume of the genealogy of the Eden family, was presented by Rev. Robert Eden of London. This contains a portrait of the last colonial Governor.

"The Creation and Development of American Administration" was the subject of the paper of the evening, prepared and read by Mr. John Philip Hill.





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No. 3

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# MARYLAND

## HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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### JOHN FRANCIS MERCER,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND, 1801 TO 1803.

JAMES MERCER GARNETT.

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As preliminary to a sketch of the life of John Francis Mercer, Governor of Maryland from 1801 to 1803, a brief account of his parentage and family may be given, as mistakes have been made in respect to them.

John Francis Mercer was the son of John Mercer, of Marlborough (the name of his estate), Stafford County, Virginia, by his second marriage with Ann Roy, daughter of Dr. Roy, of Essex County, Virginia.

John Mercer was the son of John Mercer, of Dublin, Ireland, and his wife, Grace Fenton, grandson of Robert Mercer, and great-grandson of Noel Mercer, of Chester, England, which is as far back as the records in my possession extend. Family tradition, however, connects this English family of Mercers with the Mercers of Aldie, Perthshire, Scotland. John Mercer came to Virginia in 1720 at the age of sixteen, and in 1725, at the age of twenty-one, married his first wife, Catherine Mason, daughter of Col. George Mason (2nd), of Stafford County, Virginia, sister of Col. George Mason (3rd), and aunt of George Mason (4th), of Gunston, Fairfax County, Va., who drew the Bill of Rights, and assisted in framing the first Constitution of Virginia in 1776.

The sons of this marriage were George, John Fenton and James. John Fenton was lieutenant and captain in the French and Indian War, and was killed by the Indians on the Warm Springs Mountain, Virginia, near Edwards's Fort, in 1756. George and James were both educated at William and Mary College, the former, George, serving as lieutenant and captain in Col. George Washington's regiment in the French and Indian War, and later as lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp to Col. Washington, and with him representing Frederick County, Virginia, in the House of Burgesses, from 1761 to 1765. The latter, James, served as captain in the French and Indian War, commanding at Fort Loudoun, Winchester, Va., in 1756, represented Hampshire County, Virginia, in the House of Burgesses, 1763 to 1776, was a member of the Virginia Conventions of 1774, 1775 and 1776, of the Committee of Safety, 1775 to 1776, of the Continental Congress, 1779 to 1780, Judge of the General Court, 1780 to 1789, and of the Court of Appeals of five judges from 1789 until his death in 1793. The father of these three sons, John Mercer, of Marlborough, was a prominent lawyer, was Secretary of the Ohio Company, and author of Mercer's *Abridgment of the Laws of Virginia*. He is said to have written the first tract published in Virginia against the Stamp Act, but no known copy of it is in existence. His eldest child by his second marriage with Ann Roy, Grace Fenton, eldest sister of John Francis Mercer, married Muscoe Garnett, of Essex County, Virginia, in 1767.

It has been thought by some that this Virginia family of Mercers was the same as that of Doctor, later General, Hugh Mercer, of Fredericksburg, Va., but the only connection is that Dr. Mercer's sister, Isabel Mercer, was the first wife of Col. George Mercer, above-mentioned, as stated in Judge John T. Goolrick's recent "Life of Gen. Hugh Mercer." Dr. Mercer came to this country from Scotland about 1745, and settled first in Pennsylvania and afterwards at Fredericksburg, Va., and was physician to the family of John Mercer of Marlborough.

The subject of this sketch, John Francis Mercer, was born May 17th, 1759, at Marlborough, Stafford County, Va. He was educated at William and Mary College, as were his elder

brothers, that being the most convenient and accessible college for young Virginians, and he graduated there in 1775 at the early age of sixteen. But the war between Great Britain and her colonies had begun, and it was not long before we find him in the military service. We learn from Force's *American Archives* (Fifth Series, Vol. I, 1776), that he was First Lieutenant in Captain Wm. Washington's company of the third Virginia Regiment, the field-officers of which were Colonel Hugh Mercer, Lieutenant-Colonel George Weedon, and Major Thomas Marshall, father of John Marshall, Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. The commissions of the field-officers of this regiment were dated February 13, 1776, and that of First Lieutenant John Francis Mercer, February 26, 1776, before he had completed his seventeenth year. It does not appear that there was at that time any objection to enlisting young men under eighteen years of age, as was the case in this country some eighty-five years later. From a field return of the third Virginia Regiment, then commanded by Col. George Weedon, dated November 5, 1776, we find Lieutenant Mercer "appointed Captain to the General's guard," which is always regarded as a responsible position.

The only account that we possess of John Francis Mercer's services during the Revolutionary War is found in a letter of his to Colonel Simms, without date, but from a reference to President Madison, it must have been written between 1817 and 1821, the date of Gov. Mercer's death. This letter is in the possession of his great-grandson, Major Carroll Mercer, of Washington, D. C., and it has been printed in Gaillard Hunt's *Fragments of Revolutionary History*, published by the Historical Printing Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1892. This being the principal authority that we have I shall quote freely from this letter, although it relates chiefly to the Yorktown campaign. He says: "I became a captain in the Third regiment of the Virginia line from the battle of Brandywine, my commission bearing date from that day," that is, September 11th, 1777; Heitman's *Historical Register* says, "to rank from 27th June, 1777." It may be added here that he was wounded in that battle, and doubtless was out of



service for several months. He continues : " In March, 1778, I was appointed in general orders at Valley Forge Aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen'l Lee ['with the rank of Major,' says Heitman], and in that capacity served at the action of Monmouth Court-house [June 28th, 1778], and afterwards gave my evidence in his trial, which will be found entirely exculpatory of his conduct in that much misunderstood and misrepresented affair. After the sentence of the Court Marshal [*sic*], suspending Gen. Lee from all command for one twelve-month, was confirmed by Congress, I determined to quit the army and study law, and in the Fall of 1779 I fixed myself for this purpose at Williamsburg, under the auspices and direction of Mr. Jefferson, then lately appointed Governor of Virginia."

In the fall of the following year, 1780, General Robert Lawson, on the invasion of Virginia by General Leslie, received authority to raise a legionary corps of volunteer militia to be commanded by officers of his own selection and appointment. "It was in virtue of this authority," says Col. Mercer, "that I received my first appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel from General Lawson, dated the 24th of October [1780], in one of the regiments of foot of which the command was given to Colonel James Monroe in a similar manner." This force joined the command of Gen. Muhlenberg near Smithfield, Isle of Wight County, Va., in November, but about November 20th, Gen. Leslie embarked his troops and proceeded to join Lord Cornwallis by water. The camp of Gen. Muhlenberg broke up, and the legionary corps "were perhaps too precipitately disbanded," says Col. Mercer. After the disbanding of Lawson's corps Col. Mercer commenced the practice of the law at Fredericksburg, Va., and was residing there in the beginning of May, 1781. Gen. Weedon had taken command of the troops near Fredericksburg, and "it was here," says Col. Mercer, "that Gen'l. Weedon communicated to me a letter from the Marquis de la Fayette stating his total want of, and great distress for, cavalry, and conveying a request that I would exert myself to raise a volunteer corps of horse. With the assistance of Mr. Washington, the present judge [that is, Judge Bushrod Washington], then a youth

of twenty, Mr. Ludwell Lee, the Mr. Brents, and other young gentlemen, a corps was collected, armed, and marched in less than a week. At first it did not exceed thirty; it gradually, however, grew in numbers and reputation, but never exceeded fifty on duty at any one time; they furnished their horses and arms themselves, and paid their own expenses until all their resources were exhausted, without recurring to the distressing modes which the decline of paper money had rendered almost indispensable and universal, requisition, impressment and payment in certificates. This troop joined the Marquis in Hanover County, at the moment that Col. Tarleton had made his demonstration, whilst the American troops were drawn up expecting an immediate attack, and was instrumental in ascertaining that the enemy in view were only a reconnoitring party. The moment they disappeared the Marquis abandoned the road to Fredericksburg, and leaving that position to its fate, directed his march through the upper part of Spotsylvania [county] and crossed the head waters of Mattapony in the route to Orange C. H., with a view of forming a junction with Wayne and gaining the upper country through which Wayne was then marching." . . . "From the time that my volunteer corps had joined the Marquis their activity and good conduct had distinguished them in the army, where such corps had before fallen into disrepute; the duty they had performed would have destroyed the same number of any regular troops; their youth, their spirit, and the honourable pride incident to their station in life, encouraged them to attempt anything, and, accustomed to ride in the woods, their fine horses extricated them when surrounded by the numerous adverse cavalry; they lived on the flanks and rear of the enemy, and although few days passed without some of them, and often the whole corps, being pursued by parties greatly superior in number, yet they sustained no loss themselves; on the contrary, the day Tarleton made the movement against Muhlenberg, they proceeded to Richmond, alarmed the Pickett on Shockhoe hill, fell into Tarleton's rear, carried off his Parolle [*i. e.*, his rear-guard], and conducted them safe through the woods to the American camp, altho' the whole force of Tarleton was then in motion between. These were the only prisoners made by any

part of the army during the summer campaign that I recollect ; certainly they were the only horsemen that were taken."

Col. Mercer came near being captured on a reconnoitring expedition to Williamsburg, July 6th, 1781, but he escaped and rejoined his troop.

Cornwallis was encamped at Williamsburg, and Lafayette, having information that he was on the eve of crossing James River, directed Col. Mercer's corps to obtain the earliest intelligence of the movement. For this purpose they made a circuit of twenty miles and halted back of the Palace, and were at Lord Cornwallis's headquarters,—which were at President Madison's house at William and Mary College, the Reverend James Madison, afterwards Bishop of Virginia, being then President of the College,—a very short time after Cornwallis left them, and they informed the Marquis in time for him to put his troops in motion that evening. He continues : "The American army halted that night about eight or ten miles from the enemy, and early in the morning of the 6th of July I rode up to Green Spring house [near Williamsburg], and was informed by a black with a knapsack at his back standing at the door, that it was the quarters of Col. Tarleton, who (he said) was then in a spring-house a few yards distant. During the conversation myself and three or four young gentlemen with me found ourselves suddenly surrounded in a decayed yard formed of brick walls, but the enemy, by pushing to cut off our retreat, enabled us to escape in a contrary direction, and outriding them in the wood, I was enabled to gain my troop which I had placed in cover on the road. The manner in which I had gained this intelligence, which was so abrupt as to admit of no deception, and what I saw of the enemy's force, satisfied me that their main body had not crossed and was not crossing, and I gave this as my decided opinion to the Marquis at 11 o'clock whilst advancing with his troops."

This incident is followed by an account of the battle of Green Spring, near Williamsburg, in which Lafayette and Wayne were defeated by the British. From the account given the defeat seems to have been due to a lack of efficient reconnoissance, and hence an ignorance of the numbers of the British. This action does not

loom up large in the battles of the Revolution, but I have noticed that the losing side, in its histories, does not lay much emphasis on defeats.

Col. Mercer says: "Major McPherson and the head of Armand's horse led the column; I followed with my troops; then at a considerable interval the Continental light infantry were followed by Gen. Wayne's brigade, the whole amounting to 2200 effective men, a force rather unequal to 8000, the flower of the British army, posted with every advantage not now more than a mile in front."

Major McPherson was ordered to take command of 150 riflemen on the left, and Lieut.-Col. Mercer of a similar number on the right. The latter attacked a picket of 100 or 150 men near a house, drove them off, and gained possession of the house. At this moment his troop was sent to him, and though they "could be of no possible use, to encourage the riflemen and give them confidence," he drew up the troop in a lane which led towards the main road and the enemy. The enemy opened with three pieces of artillery at from 300 to 400 yards. Almost at the first discharge Col. Mercer's horse received a cannon-ball in his body, which carried away his rider's stirrups and bruised his foot, several of his troop were dismounted, and the riflemen fled. He mounted another horse, but it was impossible to rally those who had fled, and the whole front line of the enemy advanced with shouts. Two pieces of artillery now arrived, but Col. Mercer advised the Captain to withdraw them, "which advice he followed with reluctance and saved his pieces. This advanced corps was entirely dispersed, and the wounded were retaken by the enemy." Col. Mercer continues: "I fell back with a few of my troops, having ordered on the others to join a party who acted as body-guard to the Marquis. At the distance of about 300 yards in the rear of where we had been engaged, I found Gen. Wayne's brigade drawn up across the road and through the wood to the right. I staid with them until they were defeated. We had just begun to assume the stiff German tactics, as the British acquired the good sense, from experience in our woody country, to lay it aside. Wayne's brigade was drawn up in close order, while the

British advanced in open order, keeping up a deadly fire, and the destruction among Wayne's troops was very great. In less than thirty minutes from the retreat of the advanced corps, the rout was total, and our flying and dispersed soldiers escaped along the causeway and through the morass." Fortunately the British horse, "who never made an effort during the action," did not advance, for, if they had done so, "had charged down the road and taken possession of Green Spring," Col. Mercer thinks that very few of the Continental troops could have escaped, the Marquis's army would have been broken and dispersed, and Lord Cornwallis would have escaped the catastrophe at York.

The editor has a note on this battle, stating that this account is at variance with the printed accounts, and he refers to Johnston's *The Yorktown Campaign and the Surrender of Cornwallis*, and to Marshall's *Life of Washington*, but as it is the account of an eye-witness and participant in the engagement, who acknowledges a disastrous defeat, it deserves the greater credit.

Col. Mercer continues: "As it was, the troops collected that night a few miles beyond Green Spring, and the next day being not pursued and being joined by an excellent corps of horse from Baltimore commanded by Captain More, and having preserved all their baggage, they soon forgot the disaster of this day.

"The British were, therefore, perfectly right when they speak of defeating the militia in the commencement of this action; they defeated those I commanded, who, being reinforced by the corps of Galvan and Willis, the corps of volunteer horse and two pieces of artillery, made no doubt a very formidable appearance, although none of them did any mischief except the Riflemen and Galvan's, and the latter not much. When our accounts speak nothing of the engagement of the advanced militia, it only shows that such confusion reigned that no one had any just knowledge of this affair who has yet described it. Thus terminated one of the most silly and misjudged affairs that took place during the war."

The editor here quotes from Tarleton's *Campaigns*, who says: "The events of this day were particularly important and claimed more attention than they obtained." He thinks that Cornwallis "might certainly have derived more advantage from his victory;"

that, if the light infantry and cavalry had been detached next morning before dawn of day to pursue the Americans, "La Fayette's army must have been annihilated," and this "would have prevented the combination which produced the fall of Yorktown and Gloucester."

Col. Mercer informs us that "The next day the Marquis thought proper to compliment my corps highly in general orders which, indeed," continues he, "they always deserved, but on that day none of them were with me till towards the close of the action of small arms, and although afterward they were exposed to great danger, they could not possibly render any service," and he concludes his narrative of the action near Green Spring: "Many of the gentlemen of this corps being dismounted, and all exhausted, and finding that the armies were about to operate on the south side of James River, I obtained permission for the corps to return to their homes, and I know nothing farther of the military transactions of this campaign till the siege of York and Gloucester, but believe they were altogether unimportant and almost devoid of military incidents."

We see from this narrative of Col. Mercer, and from that of Col. Tarleton, that Cornwallis did not take advantage of his success near Green Spring; and if he had taken proper advantage of it and routed Lafayette's army, which seems to have been in his power, he might have escaped the subsequent disaster at Yorktown.

The final section of Col. Mercer's letter gives his experiences in the siege of York and Gloucester, which had been invested by Washington and Rochambeau, with the fleet of Count de Grasse at the mouth of York river. He says: "Early in September [1781] Gen'l. Weedon, being about to take the command of the troops destined to act against Gloucester, applied to me to accompany him, promising me a command of select militia.

"I consented and Genl. Weedon . . . took post at Dixon's mill about the middle of September, and, soon after, Genl. Choisy joined us with the legion of the Duke de Lauzun and 1000 marines, having now command of 1600 French regular troops and about 2000 American militia." . . . "Agreeably to Genl.

Weedon's order I had selected from the militia such old soldiers as I could find, who, having retired from the army after the expiration of their terms of service, were now performing their tours of duty with the militia as other citizens. To these I added the most likely young men that volunteered their services, and such young gentlemen as officers as appeared most promising; personally I was acquainted with none of them. Of such material I collected a corps consisting of 200 rank and file, and a proportionate number of officers. Without much relation to size, as a distinction that appeared best calculated to create an *esprit de corps*, they were termed the Grenadier regiment. After arming and disciplining them in the best manner time and circumstances would permit, they were attached to the legion of Lauzun, the infantry of which did not exceed 350 men fit for duty.

"Until this time I had acted without any commission, but the Court of my native county of Stafford, probably being apprized of the circumstances, recommended me to the Executive, who forwarded me a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the militia of that county, but which was not necessary to confer an authority that was never disputed."

Here follows an account of the action before Gloucester of October 2, 1781, the only action in which Mercer's troops were engaged before the surrender of Cornwallis.

He says: "Early in the morning of the 2nd of October, I was ordered with my corps to join Lieut.-Col. Count Robert Dillon, who, with 150 of the Dragoons of Lauzun, was directed to gain the road that led to Gloucester by York River and to move on towards that post, whilst Gen. Choisy and the Duc de Lauzun, at the head of 150 Dragoons, proceeded down the Severn Road in the same direction, followed at a considerable interval by the French and American infantry, the whole intended to take up a position as near as practicable to the town of Gloucester."

Gen. Choisy overtook the foraging legions of Tarleton and Simcoe, and, as he had no infantry with him, "he requested me to hasten my march by dismounting and setting an example to the corps by running;" which Col. Mercer did, and he soon joined the French Dragoons, who found it necessary to fall back

before the British horse. "This they did slowly, with order and firmness, under the fire of the enemy until they found that my corps was just emerging from the lane, when they fell in behind them and faced about to receive the charge of the British horse now formed again and advancing with their infantry in the wood." "My little corps of new troops, which did not exceed 160 rank and file fit for duty, were at first somewhat startled to find the French horse retreating so rapidly by them in the open field, exposed to at least 460 horse of the enemy and a body of infantry in the wood; and their situation was evidently rendered more critical by having a very high fence in their rear, and the lane they advanced through blocked up by the French horse. However, they were immediately ordered to deploy, so as to push their left flank into the wood, which they did with great celerity and good order, and commenced firing, one-half on the cavalry on the right, and the other half on the infantry advancing rapidly through this wood. The horse of the enemy had approached within 250 yards, and the infantry were not at more than 150 yards distance when the firing began. No regular troops could behave with more zeal and alacrity than this corps of militia. Their spirits had been raised by running them up, and being hurried into action without time to reflect on their danger, they discovered as much gallantry and order as any regular corps that I ever saw in action. Fortunately Tarleton did not like the reception prepared for him, and at a critical moment sounded a retreat, when not 100 cartridges remained unexpended in the regiment." . . . "From the fire the corps kept up, Col. Tarleton no doubt concluded them much more numerous than they were, but nothing could excuse his not proving the fact, with his great superiority.

"That night I took possession of the advanced redoubt on the main road with 150 French and 150 Americans, and the French and American troops encamped in the fields on each side of the lane." He resumes: "The siege continued a tiresome, uninteresting blockade on the Gloucester side, without military incidents, except that men were repeatedly and uselessly sacrificed by the French General in idle reconnoitring. The day before the sur-



render, and when the capitulation had been agreed on at York, Col. Tarleton came out and dined with Gen. Choisy. . . ." Orders were given "that no infantry except that of the legion of Lauzun and my corps should be present at the surrender. We marched for that purpose two miles in front of the camp, and after the arms were piled on the outside of the breastworks, Col. Hugo of the legion and myself took possession of a redoubt, and thus ended the campaign in Virginia of 1781. A few days after Genl. Washington in General Orders noticed this action of the 2nd, and returned his thanks to the legion of Lauzun and the Grenadiers of Mercer for their conduct."

The editor of this letter quotes from State Department MSS. Washington's General Orders of October 4th, 1781, returning thanks to the Duke de Lauzun and his gallant officers and men, in which he states specifically that "the corps of the allied Army were Duke de Lauzun's Legion and the Militia Grenadiers of Mercer."

From the Journals of the Continental Congress it appears that on the 18th of December, 1782, John Francis Mercer was elected to represent Virginia in that body in the room of Edmund Randolph, Esq., resigned, and took his seat on Feb. 6th, 1783. Further, in the following Congress, on Nov. 3rd, 1783, we have a record that Mr. J. F. Mercer and Mr. A. Lee produced an extract from the Journal of the House of Delegates of Virginia, by which it appears that on the 6th of June, 1783, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, John Francis Mercer, Arthur Lee and James Monroe, Esqs., were elected, by joint ballot of the Senate and House of Delegates, delegates to represent Virginia in Congress for one year from the 1st Monday in November; and again, on March 19th, 1784, Mr. Mercer, a delegate from Virginia, is mentioned in the Journal as attending. We know that John Francis Mercer was a delegate from Virginia to the Continental Congress for three years successively, from 1782 to 1785. In the latter year occurred an event which ended his political services to his native State and caused him to transfer his allegiance from Virginia to Maryland. This was his marriage on February 3, 1785, to Sophia, daughter of Richard and Margaret

(Caile) Sprigg, of Cedar Park, on West River, in Anne Arundel County,—later his wife's estate,—which soon became his residence, and so remained until his death thirty-six years afterwards.

His marriage occurred when he was not yet twenty-six years of age, by which time he had served as Lieutenant, Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Revolutionary War, in the intervals of which service he had studied law with Gov. Jefferson and practised it in Fredericksburg, Va., and soon after the close of the war he was elected a member of the Continental Congress, in which he remained until his marriage. This was a remarkable and varied experience for a young man of twenty-five, and to have been chosen a member of Congress by the Virginia General Assembly, along with Jefferson, Hardy, Arthur Lee and Monroe, would show a high regard for his abilities on the part of his constituents.

Within two years after his removal to Maryland he was sent as a delegate to the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution, along with James McHenry, Luther Martin, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, and Daniel Carroll. Mercer was the youngest of the delegation, their respective ages,—as given in an article on the "Framers of the Constitution" in the *Magazine of American History* (XIII, 313) for April, 1885,—being Martin, 43, Mercer, 29 (this should be 28), Carroll, 32, McHenry, 34, and Jenifer, 64.

Along with his colleague, Luther Martin, with Edmund Randolph and George Mason, of Virginia, and a dozen others, he refused to sign the Constitution, doubtless, from having been trained in the principles of Jeffersonian Republicanism, fearing consolidation and encroachment upon State Rights.

Luther Martin, in his "Genuine Information" (which will be found prefixed to Yates's *Secret Proceedings and Debates of the Federal Convention of 1787*, and elsewhere), has set forth his reasons for withholding his signature, and I presume Mr. Mercer agreed with him.

The question, however, between the Maryland Federalists and Anti-Federalists remained to be fought over when the State Convention met on April 21st, 1788, to consider the ratification of the Constitution. The fullest account that I have seen of the

action of this Convention is in Dr. Steiner's excellent articles on "Maryland's Adoption of The Federal Constitution" (*American Historical Review*, Vol. v, pp. 22 and 207, being the numbers for October, 1899, and January, 1900); and it is upon this account that I shall draw in the necessarily brief notice of the subject that can be taken in this sketch. Opinion was so one-sided in Maryland that there were scarcely enough Anti-Federalists to make it interesting; but, as might be expected from his antecedents, Mr. Mercer was found on that side. The Maryland Convention met, as just stated, on April 21st, 1788, and continued in session until the 29th. Of its seventy-six members, there were but twelve Anti-Federalists, four from Anne Arundel County, Samuel Chase, Jeremiah T. Chase, John Francis Mercer, and Benjamin Harrison, four from Baltimore County, and four from Harford County. The Anne Arundel delegates were the leaders of the opposition, and we have a letter from Daniel Carroll to Madison, stating that "if the Anne Arundel election had not taken the extraordinary turn it did, I may say there could not have been a straw of opposition; perhaps adoption would have been unanimous." Maryland's action was awaited with interest because of its supposed effect on the action of Virginia. On account of the large majority of Federalists in the Convention, they contented themselves with listening to the arguments of the opposition without replying, Alex. Contee Hanson alone being mentioned as the leader of the Federalists. On the final vote William Paca, of Harford, an Anti-Federalist, voted with the Federalists in the hope of securing amendments; and he had prepared at least twenty-eight. A Committee of thirteen on amendments was appointed, consisting of nine Federalists and four Anti-Federalists, the latter being Samuel Chase, Jeremiah T. Chase, John Francis Mercer and William Paca, but, with a two-thirds majority, more than half of Paca's amendments were easily rejected. There was great rejoicing by the Federalists over the result. The Anti-Federalists published an address to the people of Maryland, which is reprinted in *Elliott's Debates*. Mr. Hanson prepared a reply, and Daniel Carroll sent a copy of it to Madison, which is now among the Madison papers in the Library of the

State Department (more recently removed to the mss. Department in the Congressional Library), and it is, we are told, the only copy known. In a letter to Madison soon after the adjournment of the Maryland Convention Washington writes that he "had learned that Mr. Chase made a display of all his eloquence, Mr. Mercer discharged his whole artillery of inflammable matter, and Mr. Martin did something, I know not what, but presume with vehemence, and yet no converts were made,—no, not one."

Notwithstanding the action of Maryland, it may be remembered that the result in Virginia was very close, the final vote standing, —after a lengthy debate lasting three weeks,—Ayes 89, Noes 79, and Edmund Randolph, then Governor, changed sides.

In the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1903 (Second Series, Vol. xvii), we find a letter of John B. Cutting to Thomas Jefferson, then in Paris, dated London, 11 July, 1788, in which occurs the following reference to the Maryland Convention: "Meanwhile Mr. Martin and Mr. John F. Mercer, a young gentlemen whom you well know, went to the General Convention, opposed the great leading features of the plan which was afterwards promulgated, withdrew themselves from any signature of it, and from the moment when it was proposed for ratification, in conjunction with Mr. Chase and his once coadjutor, Mr. Paca, exerted every effort to hinder its adoption. When the Convention met on the 21st of April, whatsoever proposition came from Messrs. Chase, Paca, Martin, or Mercer, was viewed with jealousy or disgust, and generally rejected by a great majority;" also, since the adjournment of the Convention, the Anti-Federalists,—whose dozen names are all given,—"have appealed to the public, complaining of the Convention, defending their own conduct, and asserting that they consider the proposed form of national government very defective; and that the liberty and happiness of the people will be endangered if the system be not greatly changed and bettered."

After Mr. Mercer's participation in the Federal Convention of 1787 and in the State Convention of 1788, he served in the House of Delegates during the session of 1788–89, and again in that of 1791–2, until he was sent to Congress in 1791 in the

room of William Pinkney, resigned, where he remained over two years, *i. e.*, from November 22, 1791, to April 13, 1794. The Annals of Congress state that on November 9, 1791, the Speaker laid before the House of Representatives a letter from the Governor of Maryland, inclosing a letter to him from William Pinkney, a member returned to serve in this House for the said State, containing his resignation of that appointment; also, a return of John Francis Mercer, elected a member to serve in this House in the room of the said William Pinkney, which were read and ordered to be referred to the Standing Committee of Elections. On November 22nd the House met in Committee of the Whole to consider the report of the Committee on Elections. It appears that Mr. Pinkney had never taken his seat, nor had the requisite oath been administered to him, hence it was a question whether he could resign from the House, having been only a member-elect. This state of affairs led to a discussion which continued the day following and ended in the "acceptation" of the report of the Committee, which was in favor of Mr. Mercer's election. An amendment was, however, made to the report of the Committee the next day, which said report and amendment were twice read and agreed to by the House, as follows: "It appears that, at an election held for the State of Maryland, on the first day of October, 1790, William Pinkney was duly elected a Representative of that State to serve in the House of Representatives of the United States; that the certificate of his election has been duly transmitted by the Executive thereof, and heretofore so reported by your Committee; that, by letter, dated the 26th of September, 1791, directed to the Governor and Council of that State, William Pinkney resigned that appointment, and that, in consequence of such resignation, the Executive issued a writ for an election to supply the vacancy thereby occasioned, and has certified that John Francis Mercer was duly elected, by virtue of that writ, in pursuance of the law of the State of Maryland in that case provided, [therefore],

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee that John Francis Mercer is entitled to take a seat in this House as one of the Representatives for the State of Maryland in the stead

of William Pinkney." So finally Mr. Mercer took his seat. Although there was no dispute as to the facts of the case, it gave the speakers a fine opportunity to wrangle, and it took them three days to decide how he should take his seat, all due to the fact that William Pinkney had never taken his seat, nor the oath of office.

On January 27, 1792, in Committee of the whole House, Mr. Mercer addressed the House on the bill for making further and more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers of the United States, and on March 30th he spoke at greater length on the Public Debt. Again, on March 1, 1793, we find him speaking on Mr. Giles's resolutions,—(which are given in full),—relating to the official conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury, who was charged with having made disbursements of money in violation of law; Mr. Mercer manifestly agreed with Mr. Giles and severely condemned the Secretary of the Treasury. The last mention we find made of Mr. Mercer in Congress is when he was appointed, April 1st, 1794, on a Committee to bring in a bill "to organize and raise a military force—to consist of 25,000 men, rank and file, to serve ——— years, or during a war between the United States and any European power." This was the last service, doubtless, that Mr. Mercer rendered in Congress, for he resigned his seat April 13th, 1794, and retired to his residence, Cedar Park. It may be remembered that this number, 25,000 men, was the maximum limit of the regular U. S. Army until 1861.

It is a matter of regret that so few private letters of Mr. Mercer remain, and we are entirely dependent upon his public career and letters for our idea of the man. In the correspondence formerly in the Library of the State Department at Washington, and now in the mss. Department of the Congressional Library, will be found letters of his to Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. It would prolong this paper to too great length to quote freely from them. There is one letter, however, to Jefferson, which must serve as an exposition of his political principles, written soon after he left the Governor's chair.

Some years after his retirement from Congress he entered the

State Legislature again. On November 4, 1800, we find him representing Anne Arundel County in the House of Delegates, serving as chairman of the Committee on Finance and on several other committees, but lack of space will not permit details. At the November session, 1801, he was elected Governor of the State, receiving 59 votes to 26 for Mr. James Murray, and at the November session, 1802, he was re-elected, receiving 53 votes to 22 for Mr. James Murray, who alone was nominated in opposition on each occasion. After the expiration of his term as Governor, he was again sent to the House of Delegates from Anne Arundel County, and one of the important committees on which he served at this session was that to inquire into and report whether any and what further measures are necessary and proper on the part of this State in order to establish the western boundary thereof, that perennial question of the boundary line between Maryland and Virginia, which, however often settled, always bobs up serenely on some future occasion, but this time it was the western, and not the southern boundary that was in question. On December 24, 1803, "Mr. Mercer from the Committee delivers to the Speaker the following report," but it must suffice to quote only the appended resolution :

"Resolved—That the governor and council be and they are hereby authorized and required to adopt the measures necessary to carry into effect, as soon as may be, in concert with the State of Virginia, the resolution of the legislature of this State, passed during the November session, 1801, so far as the same can be effected conformably with the resolution of the legislature of Virginia of the 26th day of January, 1802, by causing to be run by commissioners, as therein proposed, a line from the most western source of the north branch of Patowmack, due north, till it intersects the Pennsylvania line, which line, when agreed upon, run and marked, by and under the authority of the said commissioners, shall be considered and held as the *western* boundary line between this State and the State of Virginia, until farther and definite measures shall be taken to ascertain the *southern* boundary of this State,"

It is now more than one hundred years since this report was made, and we have still to await "*definitive* measures—to ascertain the southern boundary of this State," so it might be concluded that said boundary is undiscoverable.

The last record that I can find of Gov. Mercer's services in the Legislature is his membership during the sessions of 1804–5 and 1805–6, so that he served continuously in the House of Delegates for three years after the expiration of his term as Governor. I do not know whether it was then common for governors of Maryland to return to the Legislature after the expiration of their terms as Governor, but this instance shows that it was not then considered beneath the dignity of a Governor to serve his county as a member of the House of Delegates.

I must now recur to the letter referred to above from ex-Governor Mercer to President Jefferson, begun at West River, October 19, 1804, and completed at Annapolis, October 27. It seems that Gov. Mercer had recommended for appointment as Commissioner of Loans a certain Mr. Harwood, but it pleased President Jefferson to appoint a certain Mr. Hall, which mortified Gov. Mercer very much; but the special interest of the letter for us is the exposition it gives of his political principles, so the major part of the letter will be omitted. Gov. Mercer writes: "My Politics [are] now and always have been very simple; they have been fundamentally the same thro' life and ever openly declared. I was decidedly opposed to the adoption of the Federal Government, and was termed an Anti-Federal with about as much justice as one generally experiences from party. All the objections I then urged against the Constitution have been since confirmed by experience; they chiefly were that they changed the principle of our Government from Republican to Monarchical. I had ever believed, and still do believe, that the People themselves are the best Electors of their own Officers, and where they cannot well be brought into action, I would prefer those large Assemblages of functionaries who partake most of the qualities of the people. When the source of the appointment remains with the people themselves, or even a numerous body of Representatives, the route to office must be by open, generous, disinterested and independent



efforts to serve them. Public virtue and patriotism will constitute the best claims to office, and that species of virtue which alone can support republican institutions becomes gradually the basis of private character and the only means by which even Ambition can mount to Power ; but when one man or a few men appoint, the access to office is too generally by intrigue, cunning, flattery and servility. How seldom have we read in history of a single magistrate, or a secret Council, employing the disinterested or independent ? They are rejected because too unaccommodating ; it appears to be more flattering to self-love to seek out some servile, cringing dependent, and to say, 'This man owes his greatness all to me ; the more weak or even the more wicked, the more dependent he must be on me ; as he has risen, so he must fall with me ; I may therefore safely rely on his attachment.'

"Such has been generally, and I fear too often will be, the sentiment and language of power in all ages and all climes. Such is the genius of monarchy, and I lamented that, altho' it was not the basis, it was made the dome that connected and crowned the Pillars of our Constitution. I lamented also that the great and indeed only security of a confederation of Republics was destroyed by so far consolidating the general Government as to sink the distinctive spirit of separate States. A diversity of State-interests, prejudices and parties, (for parties will exist in some degree where there is freedom,) acting without uniformity and frequently counteracting each other, leaves the great majority of the Component Members sound and cool to repress the agitation of a part. Parties in politics, like sects in Religion, can only be divested of their danger by multiplying their number and diversifying their objects. Now one universal sympathy pervades the whole Continent on every public question ; the individuality of States is solv'd into two great parties, which, as they alternately command the majority, will inflict increasing injuries on each other, until violence and rancour, with their concomitants, anarchy and bloodshed, can admit of no other remedy than the bayonet of a military despot.

"General Washington might have ended the drama before it well began, but a Royal or Hereditary Government cannot be

established here now without some military force, and it will not, I apprehend, require a large one, but from the contempt of the military for the civil character, I suppose it must be by a military Leader. Unless therefore effectual measures are taken to calm the animosity and rancour of party, I do apprehend that the first war we are engaged in will verify my predictions that the Federal Government must soon terminate in a military despotism. An unambitious, unenterprising man may be selected to command the Army, but he can never hold the station. An Army presupposes something more than mortal in him who commands, and little more than passive mechanism in those who obey. As the strongest spirits must ascend when mixed with a weaker medium, so genius and enterprize will find their way to the head of the Army, or there will soon be no Army. An able enterprising military Leader at the head of a few troops between two contending hostile factions, who would prefer anything to the success of their adversaries, will not require the talents of a Bonaparte to play the same game that has been repeated over and over from the beginning of the world.

“As to the changes which you consider as contemplated by one of our parties, or a British form of Government, which justly has its admirers among the best of all parties, I cannot but consider them as idle dreams; they can never be carried by suffrage, and they never will be carried by the bayonet; the man who has power to place himself at the head of an Empire, will never in reality limit his own authority, for Helvetius has very truly said that every man would rather be Grand Seignior than King of England.

“Such was my language respecting the new Constitution 16 years ago; my disapprobation was founded on what I thought fundamental errors, and altho’ I had many minor objections, they were but as boils and blotches on the body of a criminal already sentenced to die.

“From the progress, however, which I had observed in public opinion, I had no doubt that any change that could be made would be from bad to worse, and when the Constitution was established, as I could see no other resting-place, I determined

to abide by it, believing that it might last longer than I should, and, tired of revolutions, I trusted that a good administration might palliate its defects, if it could not rectify its vices, the most destructive of which has been that it has carried discord and unhappiness into the bosom of almost every private family united as brethren before.

"In fact, the attempt to unite the States has disunited all the People. From a mild temper, philosophic turn of mind, and benevolent heart, I did expect (and I so express'd myself) that you would do much to heal the wounds already inflicted by party spirit, and which I really thought had been designedly exacerbated to pave the way for a revolution; if the event has not answer'd my expectation, I am willing to attribute it in some measure to the conduct of the Federal Presses, but the great cause must be sought elsewhere, and, I believe, in an irremediable vice of the Constitution. Still I would be one of the last men in America who would attempt to change or mend it. The only change I now look to with any hope is the strengthening of the State Governments by rendering their offices more eligible in order to divert the current which now sweeps everything into the vortex of the General Government."

The letter concludes with the statement that he has given an exposition of his political views, and will soon be no more seen or heard of in politics, but wishes to remain in the memory of his friends, of whom Jefferson is one.

We have seen that Gov. Mercer served in the House of Delegates two years longer, and this position he seems to have preferred to that of Congressman or Governor.

During the latter part of his life his health gave way, and he visited Philadelphia to consult a physician, where he died on August 30th, 1821, and there he was buried, having served his day and generation to the best of his ability. His remains were later removed to Cedar Park. Whether we agree or not with his political principles, we must concede that he ever remained true to them, and that in his political, as well as his social, relations he exhibited the characteristics of a high-toned, honorable gentle-

man, of whom the State he served, and in which he spent thirty-six years of his life, may well be proud.

Gov. Mercer was survived by his wife, Sophia Sprigg. She is buried at Cedar Park, near her great-grandparents, Richard Galloway and Sophia, his wife, her grandparents, Thomas and Elizabeth Sprigg, and her parents, Richard and Margaret (Caile) Sprigg. He was also survived by his son, Major John Mercer, and his daughter, Margaret Mercer, who devoted her life to the education of girls and was known as the "Hannah More of America." She died unmarried, in 1846, at Belmont, Loudoun Co., Va., and is buried at Cedar Park. Her Life has been written by Dr. Caspar Morris, of Philadelphia.

Major John Mercer was educated at St. John's College, Annapolis, and having received a military commission as Major, accompanied Gen. Winfield Scott to Europe on an inspection of military fortifications. He married in 1818 Mary Scott Swann, daughter of Thomas Swann, of Alexandria, Va., and sister of the late Gov. Thomas Swann, of Maryland.

Major Mercer died in 1848 and his wife in 1864, and they are both buried at Cedar Park. They left a large family of children, who, with their descendants, are noted in the Mercer genealogy printed in "The Sun" of September 17th and 24th, 1905.

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## COLONIAL WOMEN OF MARYLAND.

ANNA SIOUSSAT.

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The beginnings of the colonization of our shores, the causes which led to them, the varied ways of their fulfillment, and too often their tragic endings, form a theme so fascinating that one might well be pardoned if, like the pilgrims of old, the attractions of the portal should so enchain him that his days might be ended in its contemplation, rather than in that of the inner shrine.

In the vast aggregation which spreads out before the student it seems well to select two threads from out of the warp and woof of colonization and along them to trace the influence of women. Those commonly chosen in historical research have been Spanish and English beginnings, and surely no brighter ray has ever been thrown upon these shores than the coruscations from the casket of Isabella, whose womanly intuitions stood her in good stead when she cheered the heart of her irresolute consort and exchanged her jewels for a continent. The contest, however, for this goodly heritage, was more hotly made—more thoroughly prolonged, and indeed only ended, between France and England with the fall of Quebec in 1759. While to Spain undoubtedly belonged the first substantial right of discovery—a claim respected and allowed in all the earlier English settlements—while John and Sebastian Cabot were sent out by Henry VII a year before Columbus made his second voyage, France, availing herself of the enterprise and endurance of Verrazzani, was more tenacious in her grasp, and while from her internal condition she could pursue no elaborate plan of conquest, she obtained a steadfast footing upon the territory which became “Nova” in turn to each—as nation after nation filed past in the march of colonization.

Although the bleak shores of Labrador and Newfoundland had little to attract the hardest adventurer, the fishermen of

Normandy and Brittany lost no time in settling along the north-eastern coast of the Terra Incognita. Verrazzani in the service of Francis I, had in 1524 reconnoitred several of the natural harbors, now our finest seaports, and his log contains the earliest reliable information extant relating to the coast of the present United States; and the wildest dream of the romance-maker has never exceeded the relation of the first white woman—a daughter of France—who inhabited for any length of time the shores of North America.

In 1542 the Sieur de Roberval, intrepid successor of Verrazzani and Cartier, in his voyage of discovery and intent of colonization steered to the northward to the Straits of Belle Isle and the Isle of Demons—so called, from the traditions of the Indians, confirmed by the French voyageurs, of its possession by fiends from the nether world. His crew seems to have been an extraordinary one, embracing as it did, not only nobles and adventurers, but women as well. These were high-born dames, and among them sailed Marguerite, a niece of the viceroy. In the ship was a young gentleman of France who had embarked for love of her. This love was only too well requited, and the stern viceroy, so Parkman tells us, “scandalized and enraged at a passion which scorned concealment and set shame at defiance, cast anchor by the haunted island, landed his indiscreet relative with her old Norman nurse and left her! Her lover threw himself into the surf and gained the shore. The ship vanished. The demon lords of the island soon asserted their supremacy, and in the form of beasts and other shapes unutterably hideous, howling in baffled fury, tore at the branches of the sylvan dwelling; but repentance having come to the young pair, a celestial hand ever interposed and there was a viewless barrier they might not pass. The fiends grew frantic, but all in vain. Marguerite stood undaunted amid all these horrors, but her lover, dismayed and heart-broken, sickened and died; her child soon followed; the old nurse was laid to rest in the unhallowed soil, and Marguerite was left alone. Neither her reason nor her courage failed. When the assailants came too near, she shot at them with her arquebus; they defied her with hellish mirth. Thenceforth she trusted in

Heaven alone. The bears proving more substantial foes, she killed three—'all as white,' says the old chronicler, 'as an egg.' It was two years and five months from her landing when, far out at sea, the crew of a small fishing craft saw smoke curling upward from the haunted shore. They warily drew near and descried a female figure in wild attire signalling to them. Thus was Marguerite rescued and restored to her beloved France, where Thevet met her, and heard the tale of wonder from her own lips."

Such brave navigators and adventurers as those already named, and many others, with their actual occupation of the soil, gave to France a priority of claim which justified the bestowal by her monarch upon Madame Antoinette de Pons, Marquise de Guercheville, of an original letter of possession for the whole of North America from the St. Lawrence to Florida. Her expedition set sail from Dieppe on the 26th of January, 1611, and with no worse adventure than the encountering of icebergs "larger than the church of Notre Dame," on the day of Pentecost anchored before Port Royal, now Annapolis, Nova Scotia. Here her arms, with the cross and the lilies of France, were planted by her people, conducted by two Jesuit priests, Père Biard and Père Masse.

Thus our own "Land of Mary" was for a time in tenure of a woman, and that woman so distinguished for her piety and virtue, in a court and age where such graces were most rare, that she was presented to Marie de Medici by Henry of Navarre with the statement: "Madame, je vous donne pour dame d'honneur, une veritable femme d'honneur." The history of her settlement is so interesting that it deserves a more extended mention than time now permits. Suffice it to say that owing to disagreement between the Jesuit fathers and Protestant officials, a foreshadowing in some degree of the affairs of the Maryland foundation, Madame la Marquise was forced to send La Saussaye from Honfleur to conduct her colony to an island which Champlain had endowed with the name of Mount Desert, but which her colonists, ignorant of their whereabouts, renamed St. Sauveur, and where Captain Argall under the name of the Virginia Company, in which George Calvert had become a grantee, brought terror and destruction entire upon Madame de Guercheville's emigrants and plans.

In or about 1604 George Calvert had married Anne Mynne, and he might have gone to Venice in 1614 as English ambassador, thereby diverting his energies from these parts. He is, however, chronicled as "not likely to affect such a journey, being reasonably well settled at home, having a wife and many children, which would be no easy carriage so far."

The women of the day, mothers and wives of the future Colony, were not exempt from gossip and scandal, and the spirit of intrigue which pervaded the Court atmosphere. Indeed the appointment of Calvert as Secretary was affected in no light degree by the domestic infelicities of his predecessor in office, Sir Thomas Lake. Nothing in the annals of the century was more remarkable than this *cause célèbre* between two noble dames, in which poison, witchcraft, and attempt at murder, were among the leading accusations. This trial, involving as it did a large circle of masculine relatives, to say nothing of political and religious complications, had so moved James I to wrath that in a star-chamber discourse he adjures all secretaries "to beware of trusting their wives with state secrets;" using the highly orthodox but most uncomplimentary simile with regard to the family connection of the retiring secretary, that Sir Thomas was Adam, Lady Lake, Eve, while to Lady Loos, their daughter, was allotted the unenviable position of the serpent. James seemed to stake much upon the examination of Secretary Calvert with regard to the virtues of his spouse, and must have been relieved at the domestic picture painted in few words by the sturdy courtier from Yorkshire: "She is a model wife, Sire: she hath brought me ten children, and I assure your Majesty she is not a wife with a witness."

Under the steadfast hope and expectation that the Northwest Passage would prove a speedily successful accomplishment, Sir George Calvert obtained a patent for Newfoundland. Owing to the severity of the weather, sickness among his people and the depredations of French cruisers, who continually harassed him and disputed the possession of the coast, he did not long remain on these hyperborean shores. The Avalon grant having been made in 1623, at which time he was unable to leave Court to



visit his possessions in person, and his first acquaintance with the rigorous climate of Ferryland beginning not earlier than 1626 or 1627—his departure for sunnier Virginia and Carolana occurring in 1629. He came back to England to secure his charter for *Crescentia*; but again a woman's influence moved the pieces upon the board and the new province, first *Mariana*, and then as we know it to-day, was made *Terra Mariæ*. So loyally was this baptism received that women are living among us to-day called after their ancestresses, who, not contented with the title of the Colony, named their girls *Henrietta Maria*. Before, however, the charter for Calvert's new dominion had passed the Great Seal, the Baron of Baltimore had set sail upon his longest journey. His son reigned in his stead, and no name is more familiar to the ear of a daughter of Maryland than that of the fair woman whom Cecil Calvert took to wife, perpetuated as it is in the county on the banks of the Severn.

Meanwhile the English colonization had been progressing under the several Virginia Companies, and among long lists of patrons the names of some of England's distinguished women are enrolled:—

Mary, Countess of Shrewsbury; Elizabeth, Countess of Derby, ancestress of that heroic Charlotte who so well defended her own castle; Margaret, Countess of Cumberland; Lucy, Countess of Bedford; Mary, Countess of Pembroke; Lady Elizabeth Grail, Elinor Lady Carre, and others.

In the early plantation of Maryland there was no such provision as we find for Virginia, when in the autumn of 1621 the *Warwick* and *Tiger* sailed from Gravesend, England, with supplies and thirty-eight young women, "selected with care," as wives for Virginia planters. These had but a narrow escape from the Turks, by whom they were actually captured, but were rescued by a friendly vessel. Many of the women, however, who came out as servants into the Maryland settlement from 1634 to 1670, married well and became persons of wealth and distinction in the Colony—as "Helenor Stephenson, who came out from England with Sir Edmund Plouden as his servant, was lawfully joined in matrimony with Mr. William Braithwaite of St.

Marie's." He was a kinsman of Lord Baltimore, and held a commission as "Commander of Kent," "Commander of St. Marie's," and other important positions. There is also mention of Anne Bolton, of St. Martin in the Fields, who was sold to Mr. Francis Brooke—(a Burgess of St. Mary's in the Assembly of 1650) for his wife. These servants (who were often innocent country girls kidnapped by men who made this their nefarious profession) if under twelve, were bound for seven years; if over twelve, only four years were required. Upon the release of a "mayd" she was to receive "one new petty-coat and wast-coat, one new smock, one pair new shoes, one pair new stockings, and the cloathes formerly belonging to the servant"—and if these seem but a meagre showing for a wardrobe, we must remember with how little our predecessors, even in the Court circles of the Colony were content, compared to the modern dame. An abstract from "a Rate of goods" allowed to a Colonial woman on May 19th, 1647, by the Governor and Council may give some idea of what they had to pay for what they got, when they did go shopping on shipboard :

"Item. Browne-Hollande att 018½ shillings per yard,  
Dutch shoes att 30 shillings per pair"—

and so on. The Indenture between Thomas Greene and Hannah Matthews in 1647 calls for more substantial requital for her service, as it names "fifty akers of land and one yeare's provision according to the custom of the country. She may, however, be acquitted of all obligacōn if she pay or cause to be payed to Thomas Greene one thousand weight of good merchantable leaf tobacco and caske, and three barreles of goode corne; but she must not dispose of herselfe in marryadge without consent of Thomas Greene."

The dark shadows of the Middle Ages were still resting upon the world, and in two of the early voyages from the mother country there are entries of executions for witchcraft. In 1654 the *Charity*, John Bosworth, Master, before they reached the Chesapeake, had been exposed to tempests, not, in the opinion of the crew "on account of the violence of the ship or atmosphere,

but occasioned by the malevolence of witches. Forth with they seize a little old woman, suspected of sorcery, and after examining her with the strictest scrutiny, guilty or not guilty, they slay her, suspected of this very heinous sin." To this Father Francis Fitz Herbert and Henry Corbyn both depose. Also on October 5th the Provincial Court summoned John Washington of Westmoreland County to testify in the case of Elizabeth Richardson, who was hanged on the voyage out, as a witch and a sorcerer. The laws of the Colony show that in penalty for crime, barbarism had many survivals. For sorcery, blasphemy, and idolatry, burning was to be the fate of the victim. For treason, a woman was to be drawn and burned, and that the necessary implements for minor offences should not be lacking, an Act was passed providing irons for burning malefactors. Blanche Oliver for wilful perjury is condemned to stand in the pillory and lose both her ears, and the entry reads "was executed." One can readily understand that the urgent necessity for women to have protectors, as well for considerations of Church and State might have produced what seemed to Thomas Copley, [the trustee for the possessions of the Jesuit Fathers], great injustice in the Legislation of the first Assembly in 1634. To this he calls attention in his letter to Lord Baltimore: "That it may be prevented, that noe woman here vow chastity in the world unless she marry within seven years after land shall fall to her. She must either dispose of her land or else she shall forfeit it to nexte of kinne. Whereas she cannot alienate it, it is gone unless she git a husband. To what purpose this ole law is maid your Lo<sup>pp</sup> perhaps will see better than I." Mrs. Saunders had less grace than this, as Charles Calvert writes to Cecilius: "Mrs. S. hath been received under my roof, where I presume she will remain for one yeare and I hope she will thinke fitt to dispose of herselfe by way of marryadge afore that time bee expired."

In the Assembly Proceedings of March, 1638, is entered: "Then was heard an action of Mistress Gertrude James, against Captain Evelin, and the Court ordered that damage demanded should be alledged and drawn up in form next day att St. Mary's

Fort;" and on the 1st of August, 1640, we find the entry: "Captain Claiborne, administrator of Richard James, Minister, brought into Court at James City his inventory and account. He alledged that the Governor of Maryland had seized on the greater part of the estate and detained it from him," and Mrs. James thereupon entered her protest against such action in the seizure of her cattle and household store. Some one wickedly comments that all the colonial women seemed to do was to go to law about a cow or a calf. Such cavillers would do well to remember that in all primitive communities, wealth consisted mainly of cattle.

On July 30, 1638, we have the first entry of land apportioned to women in Maryland. In the original document among the unpublished Calvert papers, entitled, "A note of all the warrants for granting land in Maryland," is found:—

"To Mistress Winifred Seaborne 100 acres." Then follows: "Mistress Troughton to grant her as much land as any of the first adventurers had in respect of the transporting of five persons thither and the rent mentioned in the first conditions," 2nd August, same year: "To Mistress Mary and Margaret Brent the same with Mistress Troughton." Later on the number increases, but it has been a matter of surprise to many who are thoroughly conversant with the history of Maryland that there were women who shared the early responsibilities of the finances of the colony. In 1642 there were four female householders numbered among the taxable citizens. Elizabeth Beach was assessed in St. Mary's Hundred, August, 1642, for "expenses of Assembly and drummer boy" of 1260 lbs. of tobacco 30 lbs. Mistress Tranton assessed for a like amount; Mrs. Frances White coming next, mulcted in 20 lbs. of tobacco; Mrs. Brent following with 5 lbs. A second assessment for John Lewger's expenses by him made in the "late expedition against Kent" reveals the fact that Mrs. Tranton and Mrs. White were widows, and their levy for this time denotes an increase in their estate, the proportion being 100, 50 and 40 lbs. respectively. Frequent mention is made of Mistress Troughton, and always in a fashion which proves that she knew her rights and meant to have them. She was evidently a person of distinction, as Lord Baltimore sends greeting to Leonard: "London,

23d November, 1642.—I pray you commend my kind respects to Mistress Troughton and thank her for mee for the letter she sent mee this year in answer to another which I sent to her laste year." Not a very rapid exchange of courtesies, but meaning something in those days. Women were now beginning to make themselves useful in the public service as keepers of ordinaries—a most important function at that time—and also as proprietors of ferries. The names of Mrs. Fenwick and the widow Beasley occur in this connection, the former receiving "200 lbs. of tobacco for her trouble in entertaining and setting people over the Ferry in a waft."

About this time the necessity for bridling the tongues of the women of the colony seems to have been imminent, since an act providing for the erection of a pillory and ducking-stools in every county in the province is now passed. Later on an exception is made in favor of Baltimore and Talbot Counties, not because the feminine element in these regions was less free with its speech, but "because they are not sufficiently settled." Some glimpses of the terrors to which our colonial wives and mothers were subjected may be gained from the orders in case of an attack by Indians, for the peaceable acquirement of the territory from the aborigines could not prevent all the consequences of contact with the whites, and these directions bear suggestions strongly in contrast with the purchase of the entire village of Yaocomico from the tribe then in possession, many of them continuing in occupation of their wigwams among the settlers until their corn should have been gathered in. The bulletin posted up on the fort read thus: "Upon the discharge of three guns, every householder shall answer it and every house-keeper inhabiting St. Michaels Hundred between St. Inegoes Creek and Trinity Creek shall immediately upon the knowledge thereof carry his women and children to St. Inegoes Fort, there to abide one month." These hostile Indians were usually strangers, as appears in the affecting memorial of Thomas Alcock, whose wife and child had been murdered by "sixteen strange Indians" who had appeared in the colony. He closes with the adjuration: "Since that blood cryeth to Heaven for vengeance, yr Petitioner hereby throweth

himself, together with the blood of his murdered wife and child att your feets, craving justice—which blood he humbly begs of the Just Judge of Heaven and earth, never to remove from your souls nor the souls of your childrens children until it be satisfied.”

The first will registered in the Provincial Court Record is that of a woman, Mistress Anne Smith; and while she did not have a great deal to dispose of, an extract from one only a little later may prove of interest. After the usual quaint preliminaries, “I leave to the Chancellor my square diamond ring, and to his wife my bracelets. To William Bogue my other diamond ring. To Mary Bogue my green tabby petticoat and my mourning gown—lined with silver lace—also four of my best smocks, and four of my best aprons—also the bed and bedding and other furniture in my Parlour Chamber. To Susan Herring two cloth petticoats, one smock, one apron, and also my serge safeguard. To John Bogue a lot of gold buttons for doublet, breeches and coat. To my negro Fflora my large petticoat and waste-coat that I wear every day. To my daughter Mary, my fur mantel in which she was wrapped at her birth—her father’s watch and mourning ring and all the rest and residue of my property.”

One of the most beautiful tributes ever paid, is given to a nameless heroine in the missionary letter of 1638: “A noble matron has just died (1638), who coming with the first settlers into the colony, with more than woman’s courage bore all difficulties and inconveniences. She was given to much prayer, and most anxious for the salvation of her neighbors. A perfect example as well in herself as in her domestic concerns. She was fond of our society while living and a benefactor to it when dying. Of blessed memory with all for her notable example, especially of charity to the sick, as well as of other virtues.”

And next among others of such fleeting acquaintance, that we can only wish it greater, is Madame Elinor Hawley, the wife of Jerome Hawley, one of the two Commissioners who came out with Leonard Calvert, and whose sterling qualities challenged even the admiration of that sturdy figure in the colonial foreground, Captain Thomas Cornwallis. He writes to Lord Balti-

more in 1638 in regard to his coadjutor—who is accused of an undue bias toward the Virginia Plantation: "Well may the discharging of the office hee hath undertaken invite him sometimes to look toward Virginia but certainly not with prejudice to Maryland from whens he receives the greatest comforts that the world affords him, both from sowle and bodie, the one from the church, the other from his wife, who by her comportment in these difficult affayres of her husband's hath manifested as much virtue and discretion as can be expected from the sex she ones whose industrious housewifery hath so adorned this desert, that should his discouragements force him to withdraw himself and hir, it would not a little eclipse the Glory of Maryland."

And our contact with Maryland women of this grouping would be imperfect indeed if it omitted the commanding figures of Mistresses Mary and Margaret Brent, two most important members of the Colony. Margaret requires far more room than we can here afford her, and it is possible to show how mistaken is the estimate commonly held of her conduct on many trying occasions. They enjoyed the firm friendship of Baltimore and the family, and attended the last hours of Leonard Calvert, Margaret receiving his nuncupative will, and administering on his estate. Their residence in St. Mary's was an establishment of great elegance. It was called St. Thomas, and the house erected on a portion of what was known as St. Mary's Forest, containing 70½ acres, a special grant from Lord Baltimore to the sisters. It was surrounded by a beautiful grove of ancient oaks, and here these distinguished women dispensed a generous hospitality to the gentlefolk of their day and generation. That Margaret Brent should never have married when inferior women were so largely sought after, involves something of a mystery, which may perhaps gain a ray of light from the entry on the records of the Provincial Court in 1658, when she testifies that "Thomas White, lately deceased, out of the tender love and affection he bore the petitioner, intended if he had lived to have married her, and did by his last will and testament give unto the said petitioner his whole estate which he was possessed of in his life time." She conducted the Colony through a dangerous strait

with ability and patience, and we may leave to a more ample occasion the career of this remarkable woman.

The last figure in the group awaiting our recognition is Mary Taney, the wife of the Sheriff of Calvert County, who, taking sorely to heart the distressing condition of the Protestant population, wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury the following letter:

"May it please your Grace, I am now to repeat, my request to your Grace for a church, in the place of Maryland where I live. Our want of a minister and the many blessings our Saviour designed us by them is a misery which I and a numerous family and many others in Maryland have groaned under. We do not question God's care of us, but think your Grace and the Right Rev. your Bishops, the proper instrument of so great a blessing to us. We are not, I hope, so foreign to your jurisdiction but we may be owned your stray flock, however the Commission to 'Go and baptise all nations' is large enough. But I am sure we are, by a late custom on tobacco, sufficiently acknowledged subjects of the King of England and therefore, by his protection, not only our persons and estates, but of what is far more dear to us, our religion. I question not but that your Grace is sensible that without a temple it will be impracticable. Neither can we expect a minister to hold out, to ride ten miles in a morning and before he can dine ten more—and from house to house in hot weather, will dishearten a minister, if not kill him.

"Your Grace is so sensible of our sad condition and for your place and piety's sake have so great an influence on our most Religious and Gracious King that if I had not your Grace's promise to depend on, I could not question your Grace's intercession. 500 or 600£ for a church with some small encouragement for a minister—will be extremely less charge than honor to His Majesty. Our church settled according to the Church of England, which is the sum of our request, will prove a nursery of religion and loyalty through the whole Province. But your Grace needs no argument from me, but only this: it is in your power to give us many opportunities to praise God for this and innumerable mercies, and to importune His goodness to bless



His Majesty with a long and prosperous reign over us, and long continue to your Grace the great blessing of being an instrument of good to His Church—and now, that I may be no more troublesome I humbly entreat your pardon to the well meant zeal of your Grace's most obedient servant.

Mary Taney."

There was also a petition, "To the Most Rev. the Arch-Bishop and the rest of the Bishops the humble petition of Mary Taney on behalf of herself and others, his Majesty's subjects, Inhabitants of the Province of Maryland."

These produced an appropriation from the King's private purse for the fulfillment of the wish of this courageous women, and the Rev. Paul Bertrand's passage was paid to Maryland from the Secret Service fund. There exists a report from this clergyman written in French addressed to the Bishop of London, and printed in the *Maryland Archives*, Vol. VIII.

With these simple Chronicles of the lovely housewife Elinor Hawley, the brave Stateswoman Margaret Brent, and the devoutly missionary-spirited Mary Taney, we take our leave for the present of the Women in the Colony of Maryland.

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## CORRESPONDENCE OF GOVERNOR EDEN.

[In the March and June Nos. of this *Magazine* we reproduced the letters following the break in the Correspondence and dealing with the outbreak of the Revolution. We now print the earlier letters.]

## III.

EDEN TO LORD HILLSBOROUGH.

Annapolis, Maryland.

21<sup>st</sup> June 1769.

My Lord.

I have the Honor of informing your Lordship, that I arrived here the 5<sup>th</sup> Inst. and the next day assumed the Reins of Government.

Finding on my Arrival, that the Burgesses of Virginia had repeated their former Resolves, assertory of their Claim, and had been, in Consequence thereof, dissolved by Lord Botetourt, an Account of which has been transmitted to your Lordship, I had great Reason to apprehend, should our Assembly meet at the Period of their last Prorogation, that, influenced by the zeal and Example of their Neighbours, animated by their Ideas of Liberty, and perhaps engaged by an opinion of their honorable Connexion with Virginia, they might also proceed to repeat their Resolves, in which Case, I should be driven to the Necessity of dissolving the Assembly, a measure I am very averse from, especially in the Beginning of my Administration ; By the Advice therefore of the Council of State whom I summoned on this Occasion, to whom I stated in Writing whatever occurred to me relative thereto, I have issued a Proclamation further proroguing the Assembly to Tuesday the 14<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>. And hope that their Passions against that Period, may as well as the Weather, be cooler than they are at present, though I beg leave to assure your Lordship, they are not

so violent as I expected, from some Accounts I had heard of them.

I hope this measure may be approved of by his Majesty and his Ministers, especially your Lordship, in whose Department the Colonies are. No ill Effect can arise from it, as there are no Bills which will expire before the Time fixed for the Assemblys Meeting; and to have met sooner, would not have been more convenient to the Planters, for though their Corn Harvest is generally over before the middle of July, yet as the Tobacco and sowing seasons would have interfered, a Prorogation in the middle of the Sessions would have been necessary on that Account, had nothing else required it.

Another Reason for deferring it had great Weight with me, which was the Hopes of receiving by the Return of Lord Boteourt's Express (sent to England with the Account of the Virginia Proceedings) some Instruction from your Lordship, or at least Lights to guide my Conduct on similar occasions.

I have the Honor to subscribe myself,

My Lord, Your Lordships most obedient  
& very humble Servant

Rob<sup>t</sup> Eden, Gov<sup>r</sup> of Maryland.

Earl of Hillsborough.

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EDEN TO HILLSBOROUGH.

Annapolis, Maryland.

Friday, 23<sup>d</sup> June 1769.

My Lord.

That I may not lie under the Imputation of neglecting to give your Lordship the earliest Information of any important Occurrence in this Province, I inclose your Lordship a Copy of the Resolves of a self-summoned Committee from most of the Counties in Maryland. They met at a publick House in this Town, on the 20<sup>th</sup> Inst. and the two following Days, and could hardly agree among themselves what Articles should, or should not, be made use of, imported from England. I was in hopes that from the Dissentions among them, the meeting would have come to nothing,

or I should have taken Notice of it, in my Letter to your Lordship of the 21<sup>st</sup> Inst. Though several of the Deputies were members of our lower House of Assembly, yet as their Meeting could only be looked upon as a private one, I could not possibly interfere, and am really of Opinion it will lose its Consequence by not being taken Notice of. Among the enumerated Articles in the enclosed List, there are many they cannot possibly do without, and as soon as Necessity breaks through one Article, Interest and Convenience will soon set aside the others.

As the whole of this has been treated by me as a private Transaction (which as Gov<sup>r</sup> I was unconcerned in) I submit to your Lordship's superior Judgement, whether you will take any Notice (officially) of having recieved this Information from me.

Without his Majestys express orders for that Purpose, signified to me by your Lordship, or Instructions from the Lord Proprietary, I shall not, at the meeting of the Assembly, make mention of this Convention; Taking Notice of it woud probably induce them to repeat their Resolves, when legally assembled; and I am in hopes they will now rest contented, and the Sessions go off peaceably. I am

With great Respect, and Esteem, My Lord,  
Your most obed<sup>t</sup> & very humble Servant

Robert Eden.

Earl of Hillsborough.

This Letter encloses :—

Resolutions of Merchants &c. of Maryland, 22 June 1769 (Printed).

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EDEN TO HILLSBOROUGH.

Annapolis 14<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> 1769.

My Lord.

I have the Honor of acknowledging the Reciept of your Lordship's Circular Letter, N<sup>o</sup> 14, and of assuring you, that the Intentions of His Majestys present Administration, of proposing to Parliament to take off the Duties granted on Paper Glass and Colours, have given very great Satisfaction in this Province, and

will, I hope, be an happy Beginning of the much desired Reconciliation of Great Britain with her Colonies.

His Majesty may rely on my Fidelity in exerting myself at all Times to the utmost of my Abilities, not only in supporting His Measures, but also in endeavouring to explain His gracious Intentions in such a manner, as may best contribute to remove any Prejudices excited against His Administration, by the Misrepresentations of the Enemies to the Glory of the British Empire, which so greatly depends upon the Re-establishment of a mutual Confidence and Affection throughout His Majestys Dominions. I have the Honor to be, with great Truth and Respect,

My Lord

Your Lordships most obedient  
and very humble Servant

Robert Eden.

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POWNALL TO EDEN.

Whitehall, 6<sup>th</sup> Sept: 1769.

Deputy Governor of Maryland.

Sir,

In the Absence of Lord Hillsborough, who is in Ireland, it is my duty to acquaint you that your Lettters N<sup>o</sup>. 1 & 2 have been received, and laid before the King.

I have no doubt that the reasons you assign for having prorogued the Assembly 'till the 14<sup>th</sup> of November, will be approved, as you say that such Prorogation will not be attended with any obstruction to the public business; for you will collect, from the orders which have been given for calling a new Assembly in Virginia, in consequence of the Dissolution of it on the 17<sup>th</sup> of May, that it is not wished that the Governors of His Majesty's Colonies should have recourse to that extremity of their Authority, in cases where it may be avoided, without sacrificing the honor and Dignity of Government.

Your not taking any notice of the Meeting and Association of

the Merchants seems to have been as prudent, as your remarks upon the Effect of it are just and sensible.

I am &c.

J. Pownall.

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HILLSBOROUGH TO EDEN.

Whitehall, Nov<sup>r</sup>. 4<sup>th</sup> 1769.

Dep. Governor of Maryland

Sir.

Since the receipt of your letters N<sup>o</sup> 1 and 2, which were acknowledged by M<sup>r</sup> Pownall, your dispatch N<sup>o</sup> 3 is also come to hand and has been laid before the King.

It has given the King great satisfaction to find, that the sentiments and resolutions of His Majesty's Administration, in respect to the Revenue Laws, have met with so much candour and justice in the colony under your government; and His Majesty, at the same time that He graciously approves your past conduct, has the fullest reliance on your fidelity in exerting your best endeavours to support the measures of His Government, and convince His faithfull Subjects in Maryland of His Royal Wish to promote their true Interest and Prosperity.

I am &c.

Hillsborough.

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EDEN TO HILLSBOROUGH.

Annapolis 23<sup>rd</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1769.

My Lord

I have the Honor of informing you that the Session of Assembly was opened on Friday last the 17<sup>th</sup> Instant, contrary Winds having prevented a sufficient Number of Members meeting on the Tuesday before, to which Day they stood Prorogued by Proclamation. Your Lordship will see by the Addresses from each House in Answer to my Speech, all of which are inclosed, that there is a pleasing Appearance of Harmony here. I communicated the

Intentions of the Ministry to the Province, by the Channel of the Gazette, immediately after I received an Account thereof from your Lordship, and shall shortly repeat it by a message to the Lower House, if thought necessary by the Council. By their Advice I did not touch upon it in my speech, having great Reason to apprehend that some of them would express their Dissatisfaction at any Part of the late Revenue Act remaining unrepealed. They say, that whilst the Duty upon Tea continues, it may serve as a precedent for laying others: if six pence p<sup>r</sup>. lb. at home was reserved from the drawback insted of three pence collected here, their minds would be relieved from the Apprehensions they are under on that Account. Your Lordship may depend upon my taking the greatest Pains to confirm them in the Belief of your Assurances, "that it never was the Design of His Majesty's present Administration to lay any further Duties for the purpose of raising a Revenue in America." On the whole I think I may venture to assure your Lordship, that we may shortly expect an End of Our Troubles in this Part of the World; Tranquillity seems to be returning. Lord Botetourt has the same pleasing Prospect before him; is very much liked in Virginia, and has great Reason to expect that the session which was opened on Tuesday the 7<sup>th</sup> Instant, will be got over smoothly. I am

With the greatest Respect  
and Esteem

My Lord

Your most obedient  
and very humble Servant

Robert Eden  
Gov<sup>r</sup>. of Maryland.

This letter encloses :—

Maryland Gazette, N<sup>o</sup> 1263, 23 November 1769.

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## HILLSBOROUGH TO EDEN.

Whitehall February 17<sup>th</sup> 1770

Deputy Governor }  
of Maryland. }

Sir.

I have received, and laid before the King, your dispatch of the 23<sup>d</sup> of November last, inclosing your Speech to the upper and lower Houses of Assembly at the opening of the Session on the 17<sup>th</sup> of that month, and their Addresses to you in Answer thereto.

The Temper and Moderation they have shewn on this occasion carry with them (as you justly observe) a pleasing Appearance of Harmony, and induce a Confidence in His Majesty in the Hope you entertain of soon seeing an end of the troubles which have so long disturbed the Peace of that part of His Majesty's Dominions, and that public Tranquillity will be restored.

But, whatever may be the Event, your Conduct stands distinguished by a Prudence and Discretion that will always do you Honour, and cannot fail of recommending you to His Majesty's Favor.

As it is necessary that the King should be duly informed of all Acts and Proceedings of Government in all His Majesty's Colonies in America, I am commanded to desire you will punctually transmit to me, to be laid before His Majesty, as well as the Journals and Proceedings of every Meeting of the General Assembly of the Colony of Maryland, as Copies of the Laws enacted by such Assembly; and I am to acquaint you that those which have been already sent are not continued down lower than to the year 1763.

In Consequence of the death of M<sup>r</sup> Yorke a few days after he received the Great Seal, His Majesty has thought fit to commit the Custody of it for the present to Commissioners; and the Duke of Grafton having been permitted by His Majesty to retire from the Treasury Board, Lord North is become in consequence thereof first Commissioner of that Board.

I am &amp;c &amp;c

Hillsborough.



## EDEN TO HILLSBOROUGH.

Annapolis February 21<sup>st</sup> 1770

My Lord.

From my situation here, as Governor of this Province, it is incumbent upon me to give your Lordship immediate Information of a late Transaction of a Committee of the Associaters here, relative to the Brig *Good Intent*, William Errington chartered by John Buchanan, Merchant in London, with Goods to sundry Merchants here.

Previous to the Arrival of the above Brig, Mess<sup>rs</sup> Dick & Stewart, Merchants in this City, and Attorneys in fact for M<sup>r</sup> Buchanan, gave Notice in our Gazette, that such a Vessel was expected, and that no Goods should be landed for Twelve Days after her Arrival, in Order to allow a free Inspection of her Papers &c. for which Advertisement, I refer your Lordship to the inclosed Gazette of the 25<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>ry</sup>

In consequence of this Advertisement, very soon after the vessel arrived, four Commissioners, from each of the Three Counties principally interested in the Importation, met here, for whose Resolves (in Consequence whereof the Brig returns to England) I also refer your Lordship to the other enclosed Gazette of the 15<sup>th</sup> Instant.

I think, My Lord, I can venture to assure you, that this step of the Committee far from being the General sense of the Province, has not been attended with the Approbation they expected. The Merchants concerned, from their situation, were obliged to comply with the Determination of a Committee, whose Election perhaps was partial and hasty ; whose Resolution was not unanimous, and which I really believe the most violent of them, are now sorry they entered into, although they are ashamed to recant.

I can give your Lordship but little Information of their proceedings, except from the enclosed Prints ; they were so close as never to allow more than one of the Merchants concerned to attend them at one Time.

As soon as the Issue of their Deliberations was made Public, I endeavored, as my Duty to my Sovereign and the Colony required, to perswade them to reconsider the matter, and I for that purpose laid before some of them Extracts of your Lordships two last Letters to me, but could not convince them of the impropriety of their Conduct on this Occasion, when they have the greatest Reason to expect that the Act they complain of as a Grievance is already, or shortly will be repealed.

The Arguments had no Effect, and the Brig sails to-morrow for England, liable to be seized in the first English Port she enters, for carrying back India Goods, and other Things contrary to the Condition of the Bonds given on Shipping them ; liable also to Actions on every Bill of Lading, given by the Captain, who could act no otherwise than he has done, any more than the Merchants concerned.

I will just beg leave to observe, that M<sup>r</sup> Buchanan signed the City Address, which gave great Offence to many of his Employers here. How far that may have contributed towards the virulence of this Proceeding, I will not take upon me to determine, although the Committee calls this a premeditated Design to subvert the Association.

The Collector and Surveyor of this Port, Mess<sup>rs</sup> Calvert and Eddis, have wrote fully on this Head to the Commissioners of the Customs in London, who probably will apply to your Lordship for your Directions how to Act with respect to the Vessel. I can only say, My Lord, that the Captain was obliged to Act as he has done, and that, as neither He, nor his Employer are to blame, the Compulsion upon them will, I hope entitle them to some Indulgence.

I will send your Lordship the Pamphlet advertised at the Bottom of the above Account, as soon as it come out.

I have the Honor to be, With the greatest Respect,  
My Lord

Your Lordships most obedient and very humble Servant

Rob<sup>t</sup> Eden

Gov<sup>r</sup> of Maryland.

The Earl of Hillsborough

## HILLSBOROUGH TO EDEN.

Whitehall, June 12<sup>th</sup> 1770Lieut. Gov<sup>r</sup> Eden.

Sir

The Proceedings of the Committees of three Counties in Maryland in respect to the Brig *Good Intent* from London, as related in your Letter N<sup>o</sup> 5, which I have laid before the King, are indeed of a very atrocious and unwarrantable nature ; and though it is not in my power on this occasion to do more than lament the Want of sufficient Authority and Vigour in your Government to suppress and punish such illegal Acts, yet I think fit to observe to you, that it is a Circumstance which does (I apprehend) very materially affect the Interests of the Lord Proprietor, who is undoubtedly responsible for the due Exertion of those Powers of Government vested in him by his Charter.

I am &amp;c &amp;c

Hillsborough.

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EDEN TO HILLSBOROUGH.

My Lord.

I have the Honor of inclosing to your Lordship, the Pamphlet containing the Proceedings of the Committee which sent home the Brigantine, as also two Gazettes, containing the different Opinions of some Members of the Committee, with respect to their Proceedings, which have not met with the General Approbation the sanguine ones expected. From what I can observe, I do not imagine that the taking off the Duties on Glass, Paper, and Colours will put an end to the Association, while the Duty on Tea continues ; although there are some here desirous of ending it, and Associating not to import Tea ; amongst whom, I have heard is M<sup>r</sup> West, principal Author of this Pamphlet. The General Voice is, that it will stand as a Precedent for laying Duties in America on some future occasion. I have endeavored

to convince the reasonable People, that the Act laying the Three Pence on Tea, can only serve as a Precedent for any future Act that may operate in the same manner it does, which is as a Relief, the 25 p Cent drawback exceeding the Duty, Tea being now much cheaper than it was before that was laid on, And that we ought not at any Rate to complain of an Act that was Beneficial to us, as this is. But this Argument has not the Weight I could wish; I am pretty certain that the laying six pence in England, or keeping back the Seven Pence Half Penny, and taking off the Three Pence here, would Answer the wishes of the Americans entirely.

Your Lordships Letter (N<sup>o</sup> 17) gave me the greatest Satisfaction, as it confirmed to my Conduct the Approbation of His Majesty, and His Ministers, which your Lordship may be Assured I shall use my utmost endeavors to merit a Continuance of. By the first Vessel from this Port, I will send your Lordship the Votes and Proceedings since the year 1763, with the Copies of the Laws since then enacted.

Our General Assembly at present stands prorogued to the 7<sup>th</sup> August. Without particular Orders I shall hardly meet them then, the middle of September being a more convenient Season, at which Time we must meet that the Inspection Law may not expire.

By a Vessel which left Lisbon the 25<sup>th</sup> April, we learn, that the Packet from London thither in six Days, brought an Account of the Parliament being up, and a partial Repeal of the Revenue Act, the Duty on Tea still remaining.

The Assembly of this Province will be dissolved of Course at the end of the next Sessions.

I have the Honor to subscribe myself,  
With the greatest Regard  
Your Lordships most Obedient  
and very humble servant

Rob<sup>t</sup> Eden.

NB.—Your Lordship will be pleased to let one of your Clerks number this, as by Absence of my Secretary I am unable to get at the Book, in which my Letters to your Lordship are Entered and Numbered, before the Post goes out.

## EDEN TO HILLSBOROUGH.

Annapolis 7<sup>th</sup> August 1770.

My Lord.

I have had the Honor of receiving your Lordships Letter N<sup>o</sup> 17, which gave me the greatest Satisfaction, as it conveyed to me His Majesty's Gracious Opinion of the Temper and Moderation shewn by the Maryland Assembly this last Session, and His Approbation of my past Conduct, which it shall ever be my earnest Endeavor to merit a Continuance of. Should His Majesty, from Your Lordships Recommendation be at any Time graciously pleased to honor me with a Lieutenant Colonel's Brevet, I should be bound ever to consider it as the highest Favor. I served His Majesty fourteen years, and was abroad most part of the late War, and my Predecessor without a superior Claim obtained the Rank I now solicit.

Herewith I have the Honor of transmitting to your Lordship the Proceedings of the General Assembly since my arrival with Copies of the Laws enacted the last year. Against the next Vessel sails I will collect and transmit to your Lordship the Journals required since 1763, and the Copies also of the Laws enacted during that Period, and shall take care that they are more punctually sent for the future. I have the Honor to be | With the greatest Respect

My Lord | Your Lordships most obedient  
and obliged humble servant

Rob<sup>t</sup> Eden.

The Earl of Hillsborough.

## EDEN TO HILLSBOROUGH.

Annapolis, August 19<sup>th</sup> 1770

My Lord.

I have the Honor of your Lordship's Letter of the 12<sup>th</sup> June Ult<sup>o</sup> on the Subject of mine of the 25<sup>th</sup> February respecting the

proceedings of the Committee on the Arrival of the Brigantine *Good Intent* from London.

Permit me again to Observe to your Lordship that Mess<sup>rs</sup> Dick & Stewart, Consignees and Importers of Goods in this Vessel, and the Agents and Attornies of M<sup>r</sup> John Buchannan, Merchant in London, the Owner or rather the Employer of the Brig, by their Advertisement in the Maryland Gazette solicited as a favor that a Committee from the Three Counties Concerned would meet at Annapolis for the very purpose of having a full and strict Examination made whether the Goods had been shipped contrary to, and with an Intention to counteract the General Association of the Traders and other Inhabitants of the Province.

The Determination of the Committee thus convened in Consequence of the Solicitation thus publicly and earnestly communicated was, (I believe) contrary to the Expectation of the Importers and Agents of M<sup>r</sup> Buchannan, and I informed your Lordship of the steps I took to prevent that Determination. The only steps, as far as I am able to judge that I cou'd take with Propriety. The Importers and Agents submitted. They had their Reasons. They chose rather to make an immediate sacrifice of their Interest, than not stand fair in Opinion of Those on whose Esteem their Success in Business depended. No Complaint or Application was made to myself or any other Person in Office of Injury or for Protection, from the Merchants, or from His Majesty's Custom House Officers. No Disorder or Outrage was Committed or even threatened. It is, My Lord, my earnest Desire, my Determined Resolution to do my Duty. It ever has been My Lord, and when I fail in it, I shall have the excuse of being mistaken; but that I wish to avoid, and therefore to know how it was in my Power or would have been in the Power of any Governor in America whether of a Royal or Proprietary Province, to hinder the Importers of Goods from reshipping them, to prevent their Acquiescence under the Decision of a Committee they called for themselves and appealed to. They had their motives such as were natural to men in their Circumstances, such as the Authority of no Government could control.

Associations have been formed, Committees have been appointed to examine the Conduct of those who have engaged in them, and Goods imported into America, have been reshipped; But, My Lord, these Circumstances are not peculiar to Maryland, and are therefore, your Lordship must allow me to remark, no Indications that the Authority or Vigor of Government is less influential here than in the Provinces to the Northward or Southward; They only prove My Lord, that Maryland has not been so happy as to escape the Flame of Discontent which has overspread the other Colonies.

It is no small mortification to me that your Lordship should think the measure adopted by the Merchants of remitting the Vessell and Goods to London to have been owing to any particular want of Vigor in my Government. How soon there may be a similar Occurrence I cannot foresee, nor consequently how soon I may again be obnoxious to the Censure of not exercising the Powers with which I am vested; for to myself I must take the Censure of want of Vigor, and not seek for Excuse in the Incompetency of my Official Authorities, should the Laws be violated, and Redress be withheld from those who are entitled to it.

Had your Lordship been pleased to point out in what manner Government ought to have interposed, I should more clearly see, by comparing my Conduct with Your Lordships Sentiments, wherein I failed in point of Duty, and be prepared to guard against the Appearance of Remissness upon any future similar Occasion.

It is not, at least I think it is not, in my Power to do more than lament that the unhappy Differences subsisting between Great Britain and her Colonies are not at an end, which I fear the partial Repeal of the Revenue Act has not effected. That they may soon subside, is, My Lord, the sincere Wish of

Your Lordships  
most obedient  
and very humble Servant

Rob<sup>t</sup> Eden.

## HILLSBOROUGH TO EDEN.

Whitehall, Oct: 3<sup>d</sup> 1770.Dep<sup>y</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> Eden.

Sir.

The last New York Packet brought me a Dispatch from you without any date, which I have laid before the King.

As your letter appears to have been written before the Resolution taken by the Merchants of New York to break through their non-importation agreement had come to your knowledge, I am hopeful that the influence of that Event will so far extend itself over the neighbouring Colonies, that in your next Dispatch you will authorize me to expect the speedy return of the good people of Maryland to their duty, and the pursuit of their own interests, and that they will resolve to be no longer guided by, or made subservient to the factious purposes of the enemies of their happiness and prosperity.

In the meantime, and until this desirable Event shall happen, it will be your duty to persevere in your commendable endeavours for removing the prejudice so unjustly and unfortunately entertained of the dispositions of Government towards the Colonies; and to watch over and guard against with your usual attention, every proceeding which may have a tendency to obstruct the return of confidence and harmony between the King's Subjects on both sides the water, whose interests and well being are so intimately connected, and whose happiness it is so much His Majesty's Royal purpose and endeavour to promote.

I am &amp;c.

Hillsborough.



## HILLSBOROUGH TO EDEN.

Whitehall Nov<sup>r</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1770Dep<sup>y</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> Eden.

Sir.

I have received and laid before the King your Dispatches N<sup>o</sup> 7 and 8.

I have no doubt of your earnest Endeavours to merit a Continuance of that Approbation of your Conduct which I have repeatedly received His Majesty's Commands to signify to you, and I am very sorry that the Expressions in my letter N<sup>o</sup> 18, which were meant to refer to those subordinate Magistrates and Officers of Government, whose Duty it is to protect the Subject from Violence and Oppression, should have been considered by you as conveying any Censure of your personal Conduct.

I shall be very glad upon all Occasions of being of any use to you in matters within my Department, but the Military Rank, which in your letter N<sup>o</sup> 7 you express a Wish to be honor'd with, does not depend upon me, and must be solicited thro' some other Channel.

Some of the Laws which you have transmitted to me seem to be of such a Nature as to require very mature Consideration, and I shall not fail to take such steps thereupon as are necessary, and have been usual in such Cases.

I am &amp;c.

Hillsborough.

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EDEN TO HILLSBOROUGH.Annapolis 4<sup>th</sup> April 1771.

My Lord.

I have the Honor to acknowledge the Receipt of your Lordships circular Letter of the 11<sup>th</sup> December on the Subject of which I have also received a Letter from General Gage, and I assure your Lordship I will do all in my Power to give Efficacy

and Dispatch to recruiting and compleating His Majesty's Forces in America, as soon as the Officers ordered to Maryland on that Service arrive here.

By this Opportunity I transmit to your Lordship the Votes & Proceedings of Our two last Sessions, together with the Laws then past. I cannot boast of great Harmony having subsisted amongst us during these two Sessions. The Reduction of the Officers Fees, and Clergymen's Salaries in the New Inspection Law, was an unsurmountable Stumbling Block to the passing the same, which the Upper House could not possibly consent to, nor even bring on a Conference thereon.

The Address to me which your Lordship will see, in Consequence of my putting an End to the Septem<sup>r</sup> Sessions by Prorogation on the 2<sup>nd</sup> November was probably intended as the Commencement of an Altercation in hopes of drawing on a Dissolution, which I took care to avoid, by keeping back my Answer thereto, which I did not send to the Speaker, till the Inspection Law was sent down with a Negative, and I had determined to put an End to the Session the next day.

The Receipt also of your Lordships Circular Letter of the 15<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> enclosing an Extract from S<sup>r</sup> William Johnsons Letter to your Lordship and Concoquiesous Talk to him, I am bound to acknowledge, and am sensible of His Majesty's most gracious Consideration for the Benefit of the Colonies in leaving to them the Settlement of the Indian Trade.

This Province, My' Lord, is undoubtedly equally bound with the others to acknowledge His Majesty's Paternal Goodness on this and on all Occasions, but has very little to do with the Indian Trade, being surrounded by Virginia, Pennsylvania, M<sup>t</sup> Penn's late Purchase from the Indians, and the Outlaws or Runaways on Redstone, who are included in the New Grant; nevertheless if our sending Commissioners to meet those of the other Colonies can at all contribute to settling this matter on a permanent Foundation, and establishing tranquillity on the Frontiers of His Majesty's American Dominions, be assured, My Lord, I will in the strongest manner exhort the Assembly to take the same into

Consideration, and to make the necessary Provision for defraying the Expences thereof.

I have also Received your Lordships Letter N<sup>o</sup> 20 and am happy in the Assurances it contains that however hasty and blameable the Conduct of some here was with Respect to the sending Home the Brig *Good Intent*, mine is not considered as meriting the Censure, which I was apprehensive Your Lordships Letter N<sup>o</sup> 18 conveyed. Your Lordship does me great Honor, in assuring me of your Friendship in all matters within your Department, which I hope to merit a Continuance of. As to advancing in the Military, the Loss of my much esteemed Friend Lord Granby makes that now indifferent to me, further than my Desire of so far continuing in His Majesty's Service, as to be able, in case of a new War, to promote the same to the utmost of my little Abilities and Experience in the last, which I can only be enabled to do by an addition of Rank, should my Assistance be required out of the Province I preside over.

I have the Honor to be | My Lord  
With great Respect,  
Your Lordships most obedient and Obligated  
humble Servant,  
Rob<sup>t</sup> Eden.

## JUDGE THOMAS JONES OF PATAPSCO NECK.

BASIL SOLLERS.

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The record of births, deaths and marriages of St. Margaret's, Westminster Parish, begins as follows :—

“Philip Jones Clk of Westminster Parish was born on the 29<sup>th</sup> Sept. in the year of our Lord 1673. Philip Jones.”

In the Proceedings of the Council of Maryland (*Arch.*, Vol. XXIII, p. 17) under date October 23, 1696, appears “an account of the several Parishes within this Province (according as they were by act laid out) together with the bounds of the same, the names of the Vestrymen and the number of Tithables within each Parish.” In this account the parishes of Anne Arundel County are named as Herring Creek, South River, Middle Neck and Broad Neck, and the last is described as situated on the north side of Severn River, including Town Neck and Broad Neck Hundreds. The taxables of this parish, which its clerk designates as Westminster Parish, were 223. Among the Vestry is found the name of Mr. George Eager. The adjoining Parish on the north was Patapsco (St. Paul's) Parish in Baltimore County. The boundary between Anne Arundel County and Baltimore County as ascertained about this time may be briefly described as beginning at Bodkin Creek and following the height of land which separates the water flowing into the Magothy River from those flowing into the Patapsco.

Philip Jones and Mary Rowles were married the third of January, 1700. Philip Jones, the first son of Philip Jones and Mary, his wife, was born the 16th of October, 1701. A daughter, Hannah, was born in 1705, and Mrs. Mary Jones, the wife of Capt. Philip Jones, died in 1717. Capt. Philip Jones took for his second wife Hannah Rattenbury in 1719, who died after giving birth to a son, John, in 1720.

Commissions of the Peace for Anne Arundel County were issued to Philip Jones the elder from 1732 to 1743. Philip Jones, Jr., served in the same capacity for Baltimore County from 1731 to 1736.

Capt. Philip Jones departed this life the tenth day of March, 1753.

The *Maryland Gazette* has the following notice:

"On Saturday last died at his plantation on the north side of Severn Capt. Philip Jones in the 80<sup>th</sup> year of his age. He was for many years in the commission of the peace. From the natural mildness of his temper, he was a good master to those under him, and was so strict a Predestinarian, that upon any sickness attacking himself or family, he had no confidence in human aid, asserting that every man was destined at a certain time to die, of consequence never would apply to a physician. (Quere, whether this odd whim did not contribute to lengthen his years to four-score.)"

Philip Jones was married May 29, 1723, to Jemima Eager, widow of John Eager, son of George Eager, before mentioned vestryman of St. Margaret's. Before her first marriage Jemima Eager was Jemima Murray.<sup>1</sup> When Philip Jones, Jr., married the widow Eager, she had two minor children, George and Ruth Eager. Ruth became the wife of Cornelius Howard and the mother of John Eager Howard. Jemima Jones, wife of Philip Jones, Jr., died in 1725, shortly after the birth of their second

<sup>1</sup> Thomas Morgan of Balt. Co., Gent., mentions in his will, 1697, his daughter Jemima Morray, to whom he leaves "a piece of silver called a shilling;" and James Morray of Patapsco Neck mentions in his will, 1704, four minor sons, the second Morgan Morray, and his wife Jemima Morray. His widow is sole executrix, and Richard and Thomas Cromwell are appointed trustees, but "if they should die before my children come of age, I leave it to the care of West River meeting." The personal estate was to be equally divided among his children as they came of age, but no children are mentioned except the four sons to whom real estate is left. The adm. acc. of March 2, 1707, are made by Thomas Cromwell, who married Jemima, the relict and executrix of James Murray. Was this Jemima mother of Jemima Murray Eager Jones?

daughter. October 2, 1727, Philip Jones, Jr., married Ann Rattenbury, daughter of Dr. John Rattenbury the elder and his wife Margaret (Besson), who was daughter of Thomas Besson, Jr., and his wife Margaret (Saughier).

The children of Philip and Ann Jones were numerous. The first, Henrietta Maria, born August 18, 1728, who married Nicholas Rogers the younger, and Thomas, born March 12, 1735, the subject of this sketch, are the only ones that I need mention in this connection.

Philip Jones, Jr., was for a number of years in commission of the peace for Baltimore County. He was also deputy surveyor for that county. Griffith, in his *Annals of Baltimore*, says: "On the 12<sup>th</sup> of January, 1730, new style, assisted by Mr. Philip Jones, the county surveyor, the commissioners laid off the town." Philip Jones died in 1762. Cornelius Howard writes to Philip's son Thomas: "I have received two letters from you lately, the first was an Invitation to the funeral of your worthy father, my long experienced good friend, whose death I am heartily sorry for and do join in condolation with your mother and all his family for the loss of him. In your last by my wife you mention a lease, &c." The remainder of the letter relates to business matters concerning land, especially Todd's Range, and concludes: "Mr. Orrick has his surveying instruments. You will find among your father's papers a copy of Todd's range which he took from that I had from the office. Please to give my kind love to your mother and all the family."

Thomas Jones was born March 12, 1735. His education was completed, it is thought, at the school of the Rev. Thomas Craddock of St. Thomas' Parish, Baltimore County. In the list of subscribers to "a new version of the Psalms of David by Thomas Craddock, Annapolis, 1746," are found the names of Philip Jones and Thomas Jones. With whom he read law I have not been able to ascertain. In the March session, 1757, of the Baltimore County Court is found this entry: "On motion Mr. Thomas Jones is admitted as attorney of this court and thereupon the said Jones takes the oaths to the government, repeats and signs the test and oath of abjuration and takes the oath that he wou'd well and truly

discharge the duty of attorney of this court." At the November session in the same year, Benjamin Rumsey, Gentleman, his future associate on the bench and life-long friend, is admitted attorney. I find the name of Thomas Jones on the records of Baltimore County Courts as attorney—at first principally for his father. November session, 1759, he appeared as attorney for the plaintiff in an interesting case in which Sabritt Sollers sues Amos Holbrook for violation of an indenture to serve two years. The verdict of the jury was for the plaintiff.

In 1758, Nicholas Rogers of Baltimore County, merchant, husband of his sister Henrietta Maria, named in his will his brother-in-law, Thomas Jones, sole executor.

There is still in existence a home-made book in the handwriting of Thomas Jones, in which he has entered the fees received by him for drawing deeds, conveyances, powers of attorney, &c., and for giving advice. His fees range from 10s. to £3, 10s., the greater number being 15s. or £1. His charge to David Brown for drawing a will was £1. 7s. 6d., and he notes in parenthesis received 14½ lbs. coffee. The book represents office practice only from 1768 to 1773. His most prosperous year in this respect was 1771, when his fees for the year aggregated £42. 8s. 9d.<sup>2</sup>

W. Young, Deputy Commissary of Baltimore, died in the latter part of November, 1772, and Thomas Jones succeeded to that office early in December of the same year. The following letter refers to this matter :

<sup>2</sup> Among his clients were : Richard Moale, Dr. John Stevenson, Arch<sup>d</sup> Buchanan, Anthony Barriere, Capt. Chas. Ridgely, H. Dorsey Gough, Esq., Dr. Henry Stevenson, Ferdinando Battee, Benjamin Howard, M. M. Mordecai, the Kingsbury Company, Thomas Cradock, Robert Purviance, Henry Thompson. Barnet Eichelberger, S. J. White, Dan'l Chamier, Esq., Andrew Stigar, Joshua Dorsey, Capt. Charles Wells, James Chambers, Walliam Harris, William Hammond, Geo. Lindenberger, Jacob Myers, Alex<sup>r</sup> McLure, Will<sup>m</sup> Hunt, Thomas Hammond, William Sinclair, William Goodwin, Henry Moore, Thos. Ewing, Yocum Yacon, Thos. L. Lansdale, Geo. Moncrief, John McLure, Thos. Worthington, Richard Parkins, James McCallister, Jonathan Plowman, Thos. Philpot, William Buchanan, Thomas Johnson son of W<sup>m</sup>, Buchanan Smith, Sam'l Owings, Nathan Smith, John Perrigo, Capt. Geo. Woolsey, Mord<sup>c</sup> Price, James Bosley, Capt. Robert Clark, Hercules Courtney, Thos. Gass. Howard, Josias Bowen, W<sup>m</sup> Jennings, W<sup>m</sup> Morris, Sam'l Todd, J. R. Holliday, T. Russell, John McFaden, W<sup>m</sup> Spear.

"Dear Sir,

"I am very glad you happen'd to write to me ; for some very extraordinary applications have been made for your office. The particulars I shall relate to you hereafter. Your commission is made out & I have desired M<sup>r</sup>. Valette who interested himself in your affair, & communicated to me an attempt to disappoint you to send this letter with your commission.

"I am very faithfully & sincerely

"Yours

"Dan'l Dulany.

"25<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1773."

The papers in the possession of that part of the family of Thomas Jones, to whom the home plantation descended, have extremely little to say in regard to matters connected with the War of Independence. His journal, to which I shall refer later, is primarily a farm journal. The following entries are made rather as possibly concerning his farming operations than as events in the great struggle—except the last :

"1781—Mar. 14. Two British ships came up to the bay to Poole's Island.

Mar. 16. The ships went down with 5 Prizes.

Mar. 17. Two Privateer schooners came up the Bay to P. Island.

Mar. 18. Privateers took a boat in Gunpowder river.

Mar. 22. Part of my family moved to town. Privateers returned with three prizes.

April 3. Four of my negroes went off last night to the British.

April 10. My negroes br<sup>o</sup>t home from Queens Town goal.

April 22. Three ships and 2 Briggs in the Bay opposite Patapsco River.

April 23. Mov'd my cattle and sheep.

April 26. Ships & Briggs went down the bay.

April 28. Mov'd my Cattle & Sheep home from J. Baxter.

Oct. 19. *L<sup>d</sup> Cornwallis surrendered.*"



The above and a few entries, such as "paid 1000 Dollars for a pair of breeches," "sold A. Stigar 3 calves for 1500 Dollars," are the only signs of extraordinary times to be found upon the journal.

Upon examining such references to Thomas Jones as I find upon record, I am inclined to think that he was useful to the cause of America in ways that require quiet and careful attention rather than in more warlike paths. At the special meeting of the Committee for Baltimore Town, July 13, 1775, when James Christie was summoned, and being confined to his bed was unable to attend, Messrs. James Calhoun, Wm. Buchanan, Thos. Harrison, Thos. Jones, Will<sup>m</sup> Goodwin and Isaac Vanbibber were sent to wait on him at his house and inquire whether the letter which formed the matter of accusation against him was written by him.

Geo. Woolsey, writing to the Council May 6, 1776, says: "tho you seem to think by what you say in your letter, that I have not laid out the public money properly, if I had been one of those kind of men, Mr. Thos. Jones of this town, would not have given me a letter to any friend he had, and that time I contracted with you he gave me a few lines to Dan'l of St. Thomas Jenifer your president." May 25, 1776, a commission was issued to Thomas Jones as 2nd Major in the Baltimore Town Battalion of Militia. July 18, 1776, Nathaniel Smith writes to Charles Carroll, Barrister: "Major Jones applied to me to know what the militia is to do for catridges in case of an attack, as the regulars took away the greater part of the catridges when they left. He would be glad to know whether the council of safety would allow Major Jones or himself to employ careful hands (on account of the Province) to make a number of catridges for the small arms." November 22, 1776, Jonathan Hudson and Thomas Jones write from Baltimore to the council offering to exchange a quantity of good lead for a quantity of Bristol shot pound for pound. April 11, 1777, Thomas Jones and James Calhoun, Esquires, of Baltimore Town, are requested to view the house of Geo. Lindenberger, occupied as a Laboratory and Guard House at that place, and ascertain the reasonable rent of the same; also certify what damage has been done the same house while in public service.

The *Maryland Gazette* of April 29, 1777, announces that Thomas Jones, Esq., is appointed register of wills for Baltimore County. As he was deputy commissary under the old government, this was little more than a continuance in the same office, under a different name. The first entry of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore is in the beautiful hand of Thos. Jones :

“Maryland. Balt. Town, Aug. 12, 1777.

In Pursuance of the Direction of an Act of Assembly of this State made and provided for the establishment of an Orphans' Court in and for the County of Baltimore, a commission directed to Andrew Buchanan, John Moale, Benjamin Rogers, William Buchanan, William Spear, Thomas Sollers and John Beale Howard, for that Purpose is now here produced, whereupon the said Benj<sup>m</sup> Rogers, Will<sup>m</sup> Spear and Thos. Sollers qualify themselves to the execution thereof by taking the oaths and subscribing the declarations prescribed by law.

Thomas Jones Register of Wills for the said County of Baltimore, produces to the Court here a certificate of his qualification as Register of Wills and having executed a Bond with sufficient security for the faithful discharge of the said office is hereupon admitted the Register of this Court.”

So begins the new order in things testamentary.

A few days before this the following was addressed to Thos. Jones :

“In Council, 8 Aug. 1777.

“Sir :

“We have resolved to appoint Mr. William Hayward, Mr. Levin Gale and yourself Judges of the General Court and have wrote to Mr. Hayward & Mr. Gale to know whether they will act. We shall be very glad if you can make it convenient to accept of this very honorable office and request you to give us your sentiments. If you accept, we think it necessary you should resign your place of Register of Wills before the commission issues.

“We are &c.”

The new Constitution then being put into operation required, Art. 56, "That there be a Court of Appeals, composed of persons of integrity and sound judgment in the law, whose judgment shall be final and conclusive in all cases of appeal from the General Court, Court of Chancery and Court of Admiralty. . . . That three persons of integrity and sound judgment in the law be appointed judges of the Court now called the Provincial Court, hereafter to be known as the General Court." Art. 48 gave authority to the Governor for the time being, with the advice and consent of the Council, to appoint the chancellor and all judges, justices, &c., but Art. 61 provided "that for filling in the first instance only all the offices in the disposition of the Governor, with the advice of the Council, the House of Delegates may also propose to the Senate a list of all officers in the appointment of the Governor, with the advice of the Council, and on the Senate concurring therein or on the recommendation of any of the persons therein mentioned, such persons so recommended shall be commissioned by the Governor." In case of a disagreement between the two houses a joint ballot was to settle the matter. April, 1777, the Legislature had named Chas. Carroll, Barrister, Benjamin Rumsey and Solomon Wright judges of the General Court, but none of these gentlemen accepted. The Governor and Council then made their appointment as above, all of whom declined. Finally on the 9th of March, 1778, William Paca, Nicholas Thomas and Alexander Contee Hanson were appointed judges of the General Court and severally qualified in presence of the Governor and Council.

When the list of officers was made by the Legislature in April, 1777, the naming of judges of the Court of Appeals was passed over, and the reason given was the great importance of the choice of the very best qualified persons for this office. It was not until December 12, 1778, that the House of Delegates named Benjamin Rumsey, Benjamin Mackall the 4th, Thomas Jones, Solomon Wright and James Murray, Esquires, to be judges of the Court of Appeals, and the Senate promptly agreed to the appointment. Thomas Jones was succeeded in the office of Register of Wills by Wm. Buchanan.

The Court of Appeals was not exempt from criticism in the course of its proceedings. Judge Rumsey, writing to Judge Jones, November 27, 1800, begins: "Fool, knave, drunkard. May it please your honour to take your choice, the General (Mackall) may take the next election, and what you will leave will probably be intended to fit me."

Judge Jones remained on the bench of the Court of Appeals until 1805 when the judicial system of the state was reorganized. The General Court was abolished and the Court of Appeals was composed of the Chief Judges of each of the six districts into which the state was divided. When the courts were reorganized Judge Jones found himself at the age of three score and ten with his friend and associate Benjamin Rumsey upon the bench of the Sixth Judicial District consisting of Baltimore and Harford counties.

In 1810 an effort was made in the House of Delegates to remove Judge Jones from office on account of non-attendance at court. One of the resolutions reads: "Resolved that it is contrary to the genius and spirit of a republic to tolerate a sinecure and that therefore no citizen of this state should retain a judicial office, who does not give a faithful and due attendance on the courts of which he may be constituted a member, however distinguished his talents or however brilliant his services may have been."

The Committee of Grievances and Court of Justice reported for the consideration and adoption of the General Assembly, the following address.

"To the Governor of the State of Maryland.

"The General Assembly of Maryland conceive it to be their bounden duty as the Guardians of the public safety to call your attention to the official delinquency of one the members of the Judiciary. It appears to the General Assembly from the most satisfactory testimony that Thomas Jones, Esquire one of the Associate Judges of the Sixth Judicial District has neglected to give that attendance on the Courts which the nature of his appointment and the interests of the public absolutely require.

"You are therefore requested immediately on the receipt of this address to remove the said Thomas Jones, Esquire from his office of Associate Judge of the Sixth Judicial District."

Judge Jones writing to one of the members of the Assembly says: "It is not probable from the present state of my health and from what it has been for some time past that I shall be enabled to attend the legislature in person at the time fixed for the second reading of the report of the Committee of Grievances and I have not as yet made up my mind to avail myself of the *indulgence* offered to substitute Counsel." He recalls that it is now upwards of thirty years since he received his first appointment to public office from the representatives of the people—having declined an appointment by the governor and council, refers to the records of the Court of Appeals to prove his application to duty, adding in parenthesis: "I would wish them to inform themselves at the same time of the compensation made to the Judges of that particular tribunal for their service for many years." He concludes: "I now most solemnly aver that I am not conscious that in the whole of that period I have ever intentionally neglected to discharge the duties of the office so far as I was competent—one instance only excepted—unless I was disabled by bodily infirmity or inclemency of the weather." The result in the legislature was conveyed to him in the opening sentence of a letter dated Dec. 14, 1810, written by Walter Dorsey, who defended him before the bar of the house: "I have the pleasure of informing you that the resolution reported by the Committee of Grievances in relation to your official conduct has not succeeded."

Before leaving the official life of Judge Jones I have deemed it well to inform myself concerning the compensation of a judge of the Court of Appeals in those times. I find the salary fixed in 1785 at £200 currency, and finally increased in 1799 to \$1000. It is obvious that with such a salary the time and attention of a judge could not be exclusively devoted to the duties of his office unless he were a man of independent fortune. The fortune left Thomas Jones by his father was not large even for those times. His assessment for taxes in 1781 was something upwards of £6000. His property consisted of real estate lying principally in Patapsco Neck, near Soldiers Delight, and in Baltimore Town, and in the slaves and stock thereon. The most valuable property consisted of farms in Patapsco Neck. To obtain from these farms the

means of support for his family required constant personal attention, and so we find much of his attention giving to farming. His Journal, kept from 1779 to 1812, the year of his death, and until the last few months entirely in his own hand, preserves a most interesting record of farm life in his day. As the plan adopted in the beginning is followed throughout I shall endeavor to give some account of it in general.

On the first page he begins an inventory of the servants, slaves, stock, implements of industry, &c., &c. In this he gives the servant by name and age, the slaves by name and age, the horses by age and color, the cattle by age, the hogs by age, and the sheep as rams, weathers, lambs, &c. Then follow the household furniture, utensils, &c., even to the number of napkins, towels, &c., then the kitchen furniture and utensils, and last the plantation utensils, and implements of husbandry. Each month has two pages devoted to its record. One line across the two pages is ruled for each day. Vertical lines are ruled dividing the first page into seven columns; the first contains numbers indicating the day of the month the second letters to indicate the day of the week, the third records the direction of the wind, the fourth the weather, the fifth is headed stock, the sixth is subdivided for the number of horses, cows, hogs and sheep, the seventh is headed casualties (to the stock). The second page is divided into two columns headed respectively employment, and remarks, occurrences, contracts, &c. In the last column only is found the record of his personal goings and comings, opinions, &c. In 1780 he records one servant, 14 slaves, 20½ horses (he was half owner of one horse), 37 cattle, 32 hogs, 75 sheep. The employments for January are getting wood, threshing, shoemaking, dressing flax, &c. In the last column he records "my rascal Richard (a white servant) ran away for the 14<sup>th</sup> time," and after seven days "my rascal Richard returned."

I have collected together upward of fifty deaths mentioned in these Journals, and the records of remarkable storms, tides, &c. as an appendix to this paper. A few remarks not easily classified I shall reproduce here. "N. B. Rec'd £5, 15s. of Mr.— for pas-

turing his two horses last year instead of £9— pasture no horses for M<sup>r</sup>— in future.” “Settled with my scoundrel of an overseer and accepted 13 gals. of peach brandy in satisfaction of the damage he had done me to am<sup>t</sup> of £150 at least. N. B. He cheated me with apple brandy.” “Sick, N. B. Time lost in farming is irrecoverable. Three weeks lost with sickness & wet weather has lost  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the crop.” “Feb. 11, 1789, Gen<sup>l</sup> Washington’s birth day, 1732.” “Nov. 9, 1796. On Tuesday began the election of a successor to our most worthy president throughout the united States who had made known to the people his intention to retire from public business.”

In addition to overseeing the work of his farms, traveling from one to the other, Thomas Jones began about 1786 to build the house which is still standing at Walnut Grove. The preparation for this included the making of brick, getting out of timber, &c., and much trouble with a variety of workmen. The house is situated at the junction of North Point creek and Welshman’s creek, and commands a fine view of bay and river. From the year 1789 his journal contains the record by months of the vessels going up the river to Baltimore, classified as Ships, Snows and Briggs, Sloops and Schooners, and Bay Craft. The black-board still hangs in the hall upon which the daily entries were made, which were summed up at the end of the month and entered on the last page of the yearly journal.

Among the many friends of Thomas Jones, Richard Sprigg of Strawberry Hill, West River, occupied the first place. He is constantly mentioned in his journal until November 23, 1798. “On this evening—this melancholly evening, the firmest of friends, and in my estimate the best of men—did my valuable friend R<sup>d</sup> Sprigg of West River make his last respiration—with one hand clenched in mine—and may the omnipotent of his infinite mercy receive him into the mansions of eternal bliss.” Richard Sprigg was appointed Chancellor by the legislature in 1777 but resigned March 20, 1778. He owned the Sparrow’s Point farm which adjoined a farm of Judge Jones.

The first wife of Thomas Jones was Elizabeth Baxter of Cecil County. She bore him four daughters, two of whom died in

infancy. Of the two who arrived at maturity Henrietta Maria married Josiah Dallam of Harford County, and Elizabeth Waugh married Capt., afterward Col. Lloyd Beall, U. S. A., son of Benjamin and Mary Beall of Prince George County. The second wife of Thomas Jones was Elizabeth McLure, whom he married November 25, 1779. She was the widow of David McLure of Baltimore Town. But three of their seven children married. Philip Jones married Mary Beam, of what is now Carroll County; Thomas Sprigg Jones married Susanna Trotton, daughter of Dr. John Trotton and Sarah (Sollers), his wife; Anna Barbara Jones married Jacob Schley of Baltimore. Thomas Jones died September 27, 1812, at Fort McHenry, while visiting his son-in-law, Col. Beall.

I shall conclude this sketch with a letter of Judge Jones to his wife, which throws light upon the times and the man. The Rev. Mr. Hanna therein mentioned was rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster Parish, from the year 1778 to 1785.

Strawberry Hill, Thursday Night.

My Dearest Love.

Thanks to an all gracious supereminent Being, whose mercies are as boundless as his Existence is incomprehensible for the Preservation of your unworthy tho' tenderly affectionate husband, and his permission to address you once more on paper, and the probability of the blessing of revisiting of what is nearest and dearest to his heart on this terrestrial planet his most valuable friend and wife, and offspring.

Pause here, thou best of your sex, and be composed; and here woud I gladly suspend the relation until I folded you in these arms and pressed you to this bosom; but you will receive the report from some other hand before that joyful period can arrive—turn over and read with composure.

You are prepared. I will proceed.

We weigh'd anchor from the mouth of the creek an hour after I took leave of you, and after much labour and uneasiness we reached the opposite shore near the mouth of the river, and came to an anchor just at dark. I procured some milk and excel-



lent pone bread from a hut near the shore, made a very comfortable supper, afterward wrapp'd myself up very snug in my great coat and the foresail of the boat, and lay down very composedly, and about 12 o'clock wak'd from a comfortable doze considering situation, when I discovered the wind had shifted and blew a fine moderate breeze and as favorable as heart could wish. I then laid my account with being in Annapolis in three hours at farthest—called up the hands and we all agreed to weigh anchor again, and take the advantage the wind had presented us. We immediately stood out and when we had gain'd the bay, and got the boat on her course, down I went under the forepart of the boat, out of the night air, leaving the management in good hands as I thought—four negro fellows, one a skillful pilot belonging to Cap<sup>t</sup> Pitt, employed in the business. In a few minutes I began to doze, and continued in that state about an hour, when I was alarm'd with a bustle above. I got up and the first sound I could listen to were—heave out the wood & stuff, or we must go to the bottom—we cant be sav'd, throw out the wood; and the first view that presented was the boat sinking at the stern—the sea making a breach over and filling her; the above negro pilot informing me at the same instant, that the pump would not work. I gave up my hope then and was stripping to take the last chance when the negro revived me by saying, there was a chance of her grounding, if she could be cleared of the cargo, on a flat ground he supposed we were near. I then with a presence of mind not to be accounted for, went in search of my baggs and found them on a chest floating in the fore part of the boat, but perfectly dry. In about 15 minutes after we struck on the flat, in about six feet water, the sea running high, but by the dexterous management of the negro, we were secured from its fatal effects, and by day light we had beat into two feet water. I then felt myself very sick and prevailed on one of the negros to wade ashore, and get a boat to take us off which he effected about an hour by sun,—when I found myself in the neighborhood of the Rev. Mr. Hanna who received me in the most friendly manner, gave me a good breakfast and furnish'd me a horse and guide to Annapolis. I came over this evening to my friend, when I am much better recover'd than I

could expect to be.—There is, my best belov'd, but little probability of the court rising this week—we have not enter'd on business as yet—to-morrow we expect to begin but it is doubtful to me whether we shall even commence business this week. . . . I prevail'd on myself to give the above detail, that you might not be distressed with the recital from some other quarter—Fairfax may return with my horses Tom and Abingdon—riding Tom, as soon as possible, for I will leave the court as soon as my attendance can possibly be dispensed with. Join your tribute of praise to the omnipotent for the delivery of your

truly aff<sup>te</sup>

Thos. Jones.

Offer my paternal love  
to yours and mine.

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## MARYLAND ACADEMY OF SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

J. G. MORRIS.

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The Historical Society of Maryland in its broad and comprehensive constitution embraces the history of literature and science in our State as well as of politics and government. Hence, memoirs of institutions of any public and useful character properly come within its domain.

I have thought that some notice of a society which existed in this city for many years and which exerted a most wholesome influence on a respectable portion of the community, would be very appropriate. It belongs to us as a society to rescue from oblivion all papers, reports and proceedings of such associations and to embody their history as far as the materials within reach will warrant.

Prompted by these feelings, I have taken the trouble to collect and arrange some facts relative to the late Maryland Academy of

Science and Literature, a society which was composed of most of the friends of natural science in this city during its existence but which unfortunately was suffered to decline and finally to become totally extinct.

Similar associations had been contemplated and several had actually gone into operation, but they soon disappeared after an ephemeral existence; but the first successful efforts to organize a society of this character were made in the year 1822. Though disheartened by the unsuccessful attempts of their predecessors, yet several energetic gentlemen determined to make one more vigorous trial to redeem the character of Baltimore and to cultivate and promote a taste for scientific pursuits. There was no association of the kind in the State, and yet here were men of considerable attainments in science or of strong inclinations in that direction; some of them were men of liberal means and refined education; some of them possessed collections of natural history objects, especially minerals and fossils; some of them had libraries of scientific books, and all of them were animated by a generous desire to extend the domain of science abroad in the community as well as to improve themselves. Some of the most prominent men engaged in this enterprise were the late Robert Gilmor, Dr. P. Macauley, Dr. Ducatel, Dr. Sproston Hall, Mons. Girardin, and among those living were Drs. Keener, Cohen, Frick, Buckler, Andrews, Gibson, J. P. Kennedy, P. T. Tyson.

These gentlemen met and organized in the year 1822. Their first place of meeting was in the upper story of a house which occupied the present site of Barnum's Hotel. When that house was taken down, they moved into rooms fitted up in a house previously used as a stable, which stood at the corner of Courtland Street and an alley, north of Lexington.

At this time the academy possessed an extensive collection of minerals and an herbarium and the nucleus of a zoological cabinet. Regular meetings were held and a commendable zeal animated the members, but they were not satisfied with their unaided efforts, and a strong appeal was addressed to gentlemen of the learned professions in the city and throughout the State,

which was in some measure responded to. The number of contributing members soon became sufficiently large to justify the step of procuring an apartment where the meetings of the academy could be permanently held ; furnishing at the same time a place of security for the collection, which was beginning to acquire both extent and interest. Still, difficulties of a formidable character presented themselves. The limited pecuniary means at command, forbade the erection or purchase of a suitable edifice to be appropriated exclusively to the uses of the academy. At length, the academy removed to a spacious hall in the large building then known as the Athenæum, which stood at the corner of St. Paul and Lexington Streets, now occupied by the Law Buildings. The fate of the old Athenæum is well known to us all, who were residents of this city. A new impulse was given to the society and its collections of natural history objects and books were considerably increased.

Here I may pause for a moment in the progress of the history to pay a tribute of respect to its distinguished first president, Mons. Louis Hue Girardin.

He was a native of France, and his real, original name was Louis François Picot. Even as a school boy, he far excelled all his fellow-pupils in classical and aesthetical studies and displayed an uncommon talent for poetry, but he was strongly recommended to direct his researches into history as he grew up. He was patronized by a French nobleman, but he was arrested in his career towards honors and emoluments by the occurrence of the French Revolution. He maintained a constitutional monarchy in the editorial columns of a political journal and was, in consequence, arraigned before a revolutionary tribunal. He was compelled to abandon Rouen where he then lived and afterwards taking a more decided and active stand in favor of the monarchy, he was obliged with many others to seek safety in this country, and he landed near Norfolk. Poor, friendless and in a strange country, he was wretched indeed. A French gentleman, who was the proprietor of a small farm in this State, employed him as a laborer, and the Marquis de Cairon, who escaped with him, was entrusted with the care of the poultry and swine. It was then

that Mons. Picot, from a false impression, that the tyrants of his country would pursue him to this, changed his name to that of Girardin. As he already possessed a competent knowledge of the English language, he was advised to open a school. He was soon after invited to become a teacher in the college of Georgetown, D. C. Thence he removed to Virginia, where he presided at different times over several academies. He afterwards received the appointment to a Professorship in William and Mary College, where he commenced in 1804 the publication, in connection with a German artist, of a work entitled, *Amoenitates Graphicae*, in French and English, which work was not continued long.

In 1805, he commenced the translation of the Revolutionary Annals. About this time also, he published his Latin poem, *De Monomachia*, which did him credit as a moralist and as a votary of the muses. He contributed also to the columns of the *Old Bachelor*, over the signature of T. Lovetruth, which papers are highly commended by Mr. Wirt. He likewise published a series of moral and literary essays in *The Virginia Argus*, which furnished fresh evidence of the extent and versatility of his talents. He was at one time, joint proprietor and sole editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*. About this time, he wrote a life of John Adams, at the solicitation of the classical Dennie, which was published in the *Port Folio*. In 1811, he lost his wife and only son, in the conflagration of the theatre at Richmond. This terrible calamity unnerved the man ; he sank under the heavy blow ; his health rapidly declined ; he was forced to suspend his professional exertions and retired to the upper part of Virginia in pursuit of health and repose, neither of which he ever regained. Yet in this shattered state of body and mind, he completed his continuation of *Burke's History of Virginia*, one volume of which only has been published. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, and the title of LL. D. was conferred on him by one of our universities.

He was subsequently elected to the presidency of Baltimore College. He here wrote a pamphlet entitled, *Pulaski Vindicated*, in reply to some supposed misrepresentations of the character of that distinguished man, made by Judge Johnson in his life of

Gen. Greene. He also prepared a course of lectures on botany for the Maryland Agricultural Society, but was more particularly engaged when taken ill, in writing a life of Lafayette, from documents furnished by the General himself.

It was shortly after Mons. Girardin's arrival in this city, that proposals to organize a society for promoting the study of the natural sciences were started. He was elected its first president, and in a history of this institution it is but a matter of justice to record his extensive learning, his accomplishment as a scholar, his urbanity and the high esteem in which he was held by his associates. He died on the 17th of February, 1825, in the 54th year of his age.<sup>1</sup>

Let me now return to the narrative. When the academy removed into the Athenæum, everything promised continued prosperity and complete success. Through the agency of its then president, Robert Gilmor, Esq., a sum of money amounting to \$1200, being the accumulated fund of a pre-existent society, was transferred by its surviving members to the academy. A portion of this fund was expended in the purchase of standard works of reference, and the library was also enlarged by the liberal donation of several costly and useful works by the president. Other presents were also received from various gentlemen, and the whole formed a collection of about 800 volumes of the best publications in the different branches of natural science. In the meanwhile, there was added to the cabinet an extensive series of geological specimens obtained from Germany, together with samples of the mineral formations occurring in this State; and subsequently, a considerable number of shells, recent and fossil, with numerous preserved specimens in other departments of natural history, had been procured, all of which, while it gave evidence of zeal on the part of the active members, had become an object of interest to the scientific traveller, and proved that the natural sciences were not altogether neglected in Maryland. But how soon and unexpectedly the highest hopes of men are blasted and how suddenly may the fruits of years of arduous labor be destroyed. In two hours the whole of this valuable property was consumed by fire.

<sup>1</sup> Ducatel's Art. in *Trans. Md. Acad. Scs. and Lit.*

This melancholy event occurred in 1835. The noble building was set on fire in broad daylight by an incendiary, and in a few hours it was a heap of smouldering ashes. Another valuable library belonging to another association and much other valuable property were destroyed at the same time. As far as can now be ascertained, nothing whatever of the academy's collection was saved, not even the book of records. At least it cannot be found anywhere at present. One solitary specimen was subsequently picked up out of the ruins by Dr. Cohen. It is a *meteorite*, still in his possession. He cherished it ardently when it was in the collection and after the fire; his search for his favorite was rewarded by discovering it among a mass of stone and mortar that had been thrown out of the cellar. This child of mysterious fire that fell to the earth, from an unknown region, has lost none of its fair proportions or indestructible properties after having been subjected for days to the consuming heat of a terrible conflagration.

What could the academy do now after this deplorable calamity, their cabinet, their library, their furniture, all burned? They paused for a while and we might excuse them for some hesitation, but we find them unintimidated by the calamity and to their credit be it recorded that they determined to reorganize the society. Persuaded of the intrinsic importance of their scheme, its utility and the character it would confer on the city, they resolutely set to work, not only to restore the academy to what it had been after twelve years of existence, but to re-establish it on a basis of permanent prosperity.

The first recorded meeting after the destruction of their property was held in a private house on February 9, 1835, at which were present: Ducatel, McCauley, Geddings, Keener, Frick, Edmondson, Calvert, Alexander, Campbell and Gibson. At this meeting it was resolved to address a circular to the various scientific and literary societies of Europe and this country and to private individuals, setting forth the late loss of the academy and soliciting donations of books, minerals, shells and other objects. Some time after this the sum of \$1300 insurance was paid over to the treasurer by the Firemen's Company, which

enabled the academy to recommence the purchase of a library and other necessary articles. It was contemplated also to erect or purchase a suitable building for the academy, but this was never carried out.

In the year 1836, the rooms on the second story of the building on the northeast corner of Fayette and North Streets were rented, where the academy met until its dissolution in 1843. At this early period, learned papers were read by some of the members, lectures were delivered before the academy, experiments were performed and reports made on nearly every book and object of natural history that was presented or purchased. The meetings were thus made instructive, for at every one, something interesting was laid on the table which became the subject of conversation or discussion and afterwards it passed the ordeal of an appropriate committee. The members were divided into various classes :—

1. Mathematics, astronomy and physics.
2. Chemistry.
3. Mineralogy, geology, including physical geography and the history and classification of fossil remains.
4. Zoology, embracing the comparative anatomy and physiology of animals.
5. Botany, including vegetable physiology.

All these classes were filled by able men.

Donations of various kinds now came in every week and shelves and cases were erected for their reception. At one meeting an appropriation of \$550 was made for such fixtures. I mention this to show the energy and zeal which characterized the academy at that time.

To this society is due the honor of instituting the first series of popular public lectures ever delivered in Baltimore. The system has since become very general, but it owes its origin to the academy. Various individuals had delivered lectures before, but this was the first organized association that began it. The lectures were delivered in what was then known as Warfield's Church in St. Paul Street, which now constitutes a portion of N. C. Brooks' school buildings. This course was successful, although the system



was not so popular then as it has since become. (This was in 1838-39).

About this time a memorial was sent to the Legislature, petitioning for aid in promoting the objects of the academy, but it was unsuccessful.

It would be interesting to speak in detail of the additions made to the library and cabinet, and especially of the numerous experiments in chemistry and physics performed before the academy by such men as Ducatel, Geddings, Edmondson, Green, Fisher and others, but it would require more space than can be allotted in this brief memoir.

Some of the valuable papers which were read from time to time were published in Silliman's and other scientific journals. Some of them had been deposited among the archives, and in January, 1837, it was resolved that a volume of Transactions should be published. A committee made a selection of the papers and the volume appeared in print. It embraces: 1. A biographical notice of L. H. Girardin, first President of the Society, by Dr. Ducatel; 2. Outlines of the Physical Geography in Maryland, embracing its prominent Geological Features, by Dr. Ducatel; 3. A Catalogue of Phaenogamous Plants and Ferns, growing in the vicinity of Baltimore, by Dr. Wm. E. A. Aikin; 4. A description of the Frostburg Coal Formation of Allegany County, Md., with an account of its geological position, with a plate, by Philip T. Tyson; 5. A descriptive catalogue of the principal minerals of the State of Maryland, by P. T. Tyson; 6. On the Composition of Prussian Blue, prepared from different oxides of iron, by T. Phillips Allen; 7. On the Detection of Arsenic in Medico-Legal investigations, by Wm. R. Fisher; 8. The Latitude of Annapolis, by Hector Humphreys, D. D.; 9. Report of the Meteorological Committee; 10. Directions for preparing Specimens of Natural History; 11. On the Metallic Coating for Electric Rubbers, by Wm. R. Fisher; 12. Transactions of the Academy; 13. Donations to the Library.

This volume gives abundant proof of the ability of the contributors and reflected creditably on the whole academy. Papers enough to fill several such volumes were on hand, but the academy

was not able to bear the expense of publication. It is the only volume of Transactions ever published by a scientific association in Maryland.

So great was the zeal of the members in increasing their cabinet at this time that a regular taxidermist was employed to prepare and mount the numerous skins of birds and other animals that had accumulated for several years.

In this year the society sustained a severe loss in the removal to Charleston of Dr. Geddings, one of its most active and learned members, and his loss was most seriously felt. He had been connected with one of our medical schools and was a man of distinguished talents and attainments.

In this year the cabinet was greatly enriched by a splendid collection of foreign minerals, in a large mahogany case, which was bequeathed by Charles Carroll Harper, Esq., together with the instruments and books relating to mineralogy, all constituting a rich and interesting addition.

An active correspondence with learned foreign societies and individuals was conducted and many donations from them were received.

About the year 1840 the academy began to decline, owing to the removal and death of some active members and the indifference of others. Here was a library of rare and costly books, of nearly 1000 volumes, on every branch of natural science,—here were comfortable and convenient rooms,—here was a large collection of natural history in almost every department, and yet about this time, for nine successive weeks, not a quorum of five members could be brought together. The glory was beginning to depart. The few who remained found it inconvenient to pay the rent and keep up the meetings, and in the beginning of this year the expediency of dissolving the whole concern was intimated. Desperate struggles were made to sustain it. The trustees of Baltimore College offered the academy apartments free of rent, which offer some of the members were exceedingly anxious to accept, but it was finally refused after long, frequent and animated discussion.

For a short time after the settlement of this question, a new

spirit of enterprise seemed to animate the members, and there were several resolutions passed on Mr. Vattemare's plan of international exchanges, which was much talked of in the country at that period but from which no permanent benefit ever resulted.

At this period also the old Baltimore Museum was offered for sale, and the academy appointed a committee to enquire how it might be preserved to the city, but nothing satisfactory was ever done.

The proceedings of 1842 show that the financial condition of the academy was growing desperate and various methods of increasing the funds were suggested and adopted, but not one of which produced any beneficial result. Levies were made on the members, but many of them refused to pay. Urgent appeals were sent out but to no purpose.

This state of things continued for some months, during which various plans of infusing new life into the academy were proposed, until finally in 1843 a direct proposition to dissolve it was made. The discussion of this subject was continued for nearly a year, during which a considerable portion of the zoological collection was sold. A hard struggle ensued, and night after night the conflict was continued. The opponents of dissolution exerted themselves to the utmost to prevent the catastrophe and the friends of the measure were equally zealous. For a long time science had no share in the proceedings; the question was, shall we live or die? Each party rallied its friends. Resolutions were offered only to be negatived or reconsidered or laid on the table. Committees were appointed which did not report; various propositions from other societies in the city were presented but they were not accepted. One came from the Historical Society but the majority voted it down. This then was the state of things, when on the 3d of February, 1844, it was resolved to dissolve the academy. The last blow was given and it fell.

The question now arose, how should the property be disposed of? This also occasioned warm and protracted discussion, but it was finally determined to sell the furniture and the cases, to return to depositors as far as they could be ascertained, those articles presented or deposited by them. The remaining articles

and books were divided into lots and each lot valued, which were drawn for by the members according to an equitable rule adopted. Shares were allotted to each member according to the ratio of the number of annual contributions paid by each. The names of all the members were written on separate pieces of paper and deposited in the ballot box. The first drawn name then selected from among the articles the whole number of shares he was entitled to, and so on, until all had chosen. It was done. That fine library, that extensive collection was broken up, dispersed, never to be re-collected. The labor of years was scattered,—the gifts of many liberal persons to the academy for public use, went into the hands of individuals for private use. Books and specimens bought with large sums of money were given away by lottery. The halls were deserted,—the doors were closed, and the Maryland Academy of Science and Literature died. There were not many at its funeral, and those few came not to pay respect to the deceased but to divide among themselves its effects. “They parted its garments among them and on its vesture did they cast lots.” *Hic jacet; memoria ejus esto perpetua!*

No successful attempt has ever been made to resuscitate it. The fact is there are fewer cultivators of natural science among us now than there were twenty years ago, but we will not despair. When proper accommodations shall be afforded, as we are authorized to believe will be, and when a splendid collection of books on natural history shall be accessible to students, we trust that a new impetus will be given to such studies and that there will be a large number of collaborators in the delightful and profitable pursuit.

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## REVIEW.

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THE HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS IN NORTH AMERICA, COLONIAL AND FEDERAL. By Thomas Hughes of the same Society. Vol. I. Cleveland : The Burrows Brothers Co., 1907.

A complete history of the Jesuits would be one of the most extraordinary and fascinating works in the world. In Europe it would deal with the secret policies and hidden springs that led to the making and unmaking of kingdoms and empires ; in Asia and Canada, with deeds of self-sacrifice and heroism compared with which the exploits of chivalry would seem children's play ; in South America with achievements stranger than romance.

Compared with these, the doings and the trials of the Jesuits in Maryland seem insignificant enough : a dispute about quit-rents, or about militia duties ; the question whether certain lands were feudal or allodial ; the extent of court-processes, etc., seem now to be what the General of the Order himself called them : *reculae*, "trifles," about which, especially since they were amicably settled more than two hundred and fifty years ago, nobody now need agitate himself much.

At the same time, these matters do form an episode in Maryland history that cannot be overlooked ; and a thorough investigation of them, such as Father Hughes has undertaken and carried out with the most praiseworthy diligence, should be welcome to all students of Maryland history.

The author, being a member of the Order, has had exceptional opportunities of consulting its archives and records everywhere, as well as those of the Propaganda and other religious bodies, and his industry in research seems to have been indefatigable. In fact, the reader is almost overwhelmed with references and citations, usually in the very words of the original documents. This, if a fault at all, is a fault on the right side.

But, while his connection with the Order has given the Rev. author an advantage in one respect, it has injured him in another, in making him rather an advocate than a historian. He can see nothing wrong

in the acts or attitude of the Jesuit Fathers, nor anything right in those who took the opposite view. There is no intentional unfairness ; but a sort of mental astigmatism that sees everything distorted. If we are saturated with the belief that a man is a tyrant and a hypocrite, all his vigorous actions will be tyranny and his gentle ones hypocrisy ; and behind his most righteous deeds we shall spy lurking sinister motives.

The chief points at issue between the Proprietary and the Jesuit Fathers were these :—

1. They thought it a hardship to have to pay quit-rents (in corn) on their lands.

2. They thought it a hardship that they should be called upon to contribute to the defence of the colony : that is, contribute toward the building a fort, and allow the performance of the regular militia duty by their servants.

3. They thought it a hardship that land given them by the Indians should be held under the Proprietary's charter.

4. They thought it a hardship that they and their servants should be subject, as were the other colonists, to the temporal law in matters temporal.

Now to the ordinary unprejudiced mind these matters present themselves thus :—

1. As the Fathers were holding many thousands of acres, most part of which was unproductive, doubtless a rent of a barrel of corn yearly per hundred acres was more than they could afford to pay. But they knew the conditions of plantation when they took them up. And it was easy at any moment to resign so much of the land as was useless and burdensome.

2. As their property and persons were included in the common peril, there seems no reason why they should be exempted from contributing to the common defence.

3. As Baltimore held all the Province under his Charter, to admit that titles to lands could come from any other source, would not only be to impeach his charter, but to assert that there was another source of authority in the Province besides the King of England.

4. To exempt any class of tenants from the operations of the temporal law in matters temporal, would have been to create an *imperium in imperio*—pleasing, perhaps, to the beneficiaries, but most unjust to the rest of the people.

To the present reviewer Baltimore's position seems not merely

reasonable and just, but the only one that it was possible for him to take ; and so it must have seemed to a much better judge, namely, the General of the Order, who decided in his favour and thus ended the controversy.

It has long been observed that controversies on matters theological are apt to beget in the contestants feelings of personal animosity. If I dispute with any one, say on supralapsarianism, it is not long before I discover that my opponent is as deficient in moral principle as he is in intellectual grasp. And Father Hughes' otherwise urbane style gets an infusion of gall whenever he speaks of Baltimore or his friends. He cannot refer to him without at least a sneer or an innuendo, and he has the art of so choosing his phrases as to imply odium. One instance will suffice : On p. 535 he marginates his text : "Baltimore on kidnapping Copley," and paraphrases an instruction of Baltimore thus :—"If Copley do not execute your orders, you kidnap him and send him away." Contrary to his usual laudable custom, Father Hughes does not quote the text of the order, which may be seen in *Calvert Papers*, I, 218. Baltimore writes to the Governor that if a certain contingency occurs, "I praie do not faile to send Mr. Copley away from thence by the next shipping to those parts." Now this instruction (which was never carried out) may have been arbitrary or harsh, but it was not "kidnapping." But then the word "kidnap" has an odious colouring.

He harps upon Baltimore's supposed desire to "feudalise" his Province, though, as it was completely feudal already, one does not see how that could be done. We have seen, not so long ago, a writer on Maryland history who supposed that a socage tenure was not feudal ; but such ignorance is not possible in the case of the present author. Hence one cannot but be surprised at a sentence like this (p. 399)—"Baltimore, having failed to impose his tenure *in capite* on the colony at large, endeavored for years to force it on the Jesuits." Surely the Rev. author forgot the words of the charter which expressly says that Maryland is to be held "in free and common socage"—that is, by a fixed compensation instead of uncertain services—"and not *in capite*."

So very strange is this statement, that the reviewer, on reconsideration, is inclined to suspect an inaccuracy of expression, and that "his tenure *in capite*" should read "*a* tenure *in capite*"; that is, that Baltimore, holding his lands by socage (rent), tried to impose on his colonists a tenure by services. If this be the meaning, I can only say

that I see no intimation anywhere that so preposterous an idea ever entered Baltimore's mind, nor can I imagine how he could have carried it out if it had.

In several places the author adverts to the tyranny of Baltimore in exacting from his colonists an "Oath of allegiance to himself" (pp. 391, 501). But Baltimore never required anything of the sort ; in fact, he could not, for by his Charter (§ 10) all the colonists were in allegiance to the King of England. What he did at one time exact was an "Oath of Fidelity," which is a very different thing. It required the colonists to swear that they would be faithful to the government, and not be parties to any conspiracies against it. It was a harmless thing enough, and neither the lax-conscienced Fendall and his malcontents, nor the strait-laced Puritans on the Severn, ever felt any scruple at breaking it. But here again the Rev. author has unfortunately departed from his custom of citing the text of a document on which he is commenting. The oath may be seen in *Maryland Archives*, III, 196.

So embittered against Baltimore does the Rev. historian grow as he proceeds, that he comes to believe that he was not a Catholic at all. He was only "a so-called Catholic" (p. 485), he "posed as a Catholic" (p. 511). Such was not the opinion of the venerable Father Vitelleschi, General of the Order, who in a letter to the English Provincial testifies to Calvert's piety. But here we see the results of that mental astigmatism adverted to before. Calvert, not treating the Jesuits as the author thinks they should have been treated, must have been a hypocrite, and if so, then his profession of the Catholic faith must have been hypocrisy. But what had he to gain by it? On the contrary, he stood to lose everything. During his whole life his charter was fiercely attacked by powerful and insidious enemies without and within, and the most vulnerable point, at which all arrows were aimed, was the fact that he was a "Papist," and his government therefore a "Popish tyranny." "Papist," to the English mind in those days, meant a potential if not actual traitor, and a colony governed by Papists, a seminary of treason. He had but to declare himself a Protestant, to seal the accusers' lips. But he never did.

It was but natural that the worthy Fathers, escaping from a land where they were persecuted and proscribed, often in peril of their lives, and always under the shadow of the penal laws, to a land whose lord was himself a Catholic, where they might openly profess their faith



and safely perform the rites of their religion—that they should expect to be reinstated in their ancient privileges: right of sanctuary, exemption from the public burdens, control of matters matrimonial and testamentary, immunity from the temporal laws and courts, and the right to accumulate in the hands of their order vast and inalienable territorial possessions. But they looked at these matters only from one side, while Calvert had other sides to consider. He had to see that equal justice was done to all, and to promote, as far as possible, peace and harmony among his colonists, in a Province where the Protestants were largely in the majority. He had to avoid, as far as possible, giving any opportunity for the malcontents in Maryland to play into the hands of his powerful and vigilant enemies on both sides of the Atlantic, and strengthen their attacks on his charter. The concession of the Fathers' demands would have been the instant signal for a *Quo Warranto*.

What they owed to the Proprietary and the Charter they learned six years later, when Calvert's authority being paralysed, their stations were broken up, the priests driven into hiding, and Father White sent in irons to England; and again in 1655, when Bennett and Claiborne were in power, and they "only escaped slaughter by God's mercy" and their fellow-believers learned still more bitterly, in 1692.

It is much to be regretted that the bias of which I have spoken, and the inability to see beyond a certain narrow field of vision, detract from the value of a work on which so much labour and learning have been expended. Apart from this defect, the book is a very important one, and is full of matter that sheds light on the time and events spoken of, and that cannot be overlooked by students of Maryland history.

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## REVIEW.

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**BALCH GENEALOGICA**, by Thomas Willing Balch. Philadelphia, Allen, Lane and Scott, 1907.

In the introduction, the author states that it has not been his aim to write a complete genealogy "but to publish all the information at present available of the family in England and of the descendants of John Balch of Maryland." The book, in fact, is not merely a genealogy but a family history in the best sense of the term, and the author has done his work well and thoroughly. The account of the English Balches (pp. 1-85) is very full, and much research is exhibited in the mass of documents cited in evidence, and in the numerous biographical details gleaned from many sources. While the connection of the American family with the parent English stem has not been definitely ascertained, the probability is strong that they were descendants of the Balches of Somersetshire whose connected pedigree is carried back to the year 1477.

The author's own line is traced from John Balch who settled in Maryland in 1658 and, on the authority of family manuscripts, is said to have been the father of Thomas Balch who, after going to England and participating in Monmouth's rebellion, returned to Maryland and died there in 1730. It is to be regretted that the evidence for the first two American generations is not given with the same completeness that characterizes the citation of proofs elsewhere in the work. The descendants of this Thomas Balch, numbering not a few men of eminence, are very fully treated and the copious biographies are decidedly interesting. The book is profusely illustrated, and its typography and general make-up are admirable.

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## LOWNDES FAMILY.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

A very full pedigree of the English ancestors of this family, tracing the line back to the year 1582, is given in *Earwaker's History of Sandbach*, pp. 122-123. The arms of the family are as follows:—

*Arms.*—Arg., fretty az., on a canton gu., a lion's head erased or.  
*Crest.*—A lion's head erased or.

1. CHRISTOPHER LOWNDES,<sup>1</sup> fifth son of Richard Lowndes of Bostock House, in Hassall, Cheshire, England, and Margaret (Poole) his wife, was baptized at Sandbach, 19 June 1713, and is mentioned, 1743, in his father's will. As early as 1738 he was living in Prince George's County, Maryland. 20 July 1738, William Beall Sen., of Prince George's Co., conveys to Christopher Lowndes, who acts in behalf of himself and of Henry and Edward Trafford of Liverpool, merchants, one acre of land called "The 22d Lot," on the Eastern Branch of Potomac (Pr. Geo. Co., Lib. T, fol. 633). 25 May 1741, "Capt." Christopher Lowndes conveys his interest in this lot to Messrs. Henry and Edward Trafford of Liverpool (Pr. Geo. Co., Lib. Y, fol. 293). Further evidence of his residence in Maryland at this time is found in a bill of sale, dated 26 Sept. 1739, wherein James Freeman sells two negroes to "Christopher Lowndes of Prince George's County, in the Province of Maryland, merchant" (*ibid.*, fol. 94). In 1748 he was the senior partner in the firm of Christopher Lowndes and Company, operating both in Maryland and in England. 22 August 1761, Francis Hatfield, attorney in fact for the executors of John Hardman, late of Liverpool, deceased, William Whalley and Edward Lowndes of Liverpool, merchants, convey to Christopher Lowndes of Prince George's Co., Md., merchant, the tract "Simon and Jane," 107 acres, in Prince George's Co., condemned at June Court, 1748, for 5992 lb. tobacco, for the use of Christopher Lowndes and Company, which said company consisted of John Hardman, William Whalley, and Edward Lowndes in Liverpool, and Christopher Lowndes,

merchant, of Maryland (Pr. Geo. Co., Lib. RR, fol. 154). The Edward Lowndes here mentioned as one of the Liverpool partners of the firm was doubtless the younger brother of Christopher (see Earwaker's *Sandbach*, p. 123). Christopher Lowndes was one of the Justices of Prince George's County from 1753 to 1775, and was of the Quorum from 1769 (Commission Book). 4 June 1777, he was commissioned, under the new State government, one of the Justices of the county and Judge of the Orphans' Court (Md. Archives, xvi, 273, 274). He died at Bladensburg, 8 January 1785. *The Maryland Journal and Commercial Advertiser*, Baltimore, 18 Jan'y 1785, has the following obituary notice:—"Died. A few days ago, in advanced age, at Bladensburg, Christopher Lowndes, Esq., for many years an eminent merchant of that place." He died intestate and his sons Benjamin and Francis Lowndes gave bond, 28 Jan'y 1785, in the sum of £5000 current for the administration of his estate, their sureties being Levi Gantt and Richard Contee (Pr. Geo. Co. Admin. Bonds). Christopher Lowndes married 14 May 1747 (Register of St. Ann's, Annapolis), Elizabeth Tasker (b. 4 Feb. 1726; d. 19 Sept. 1789) daughter of Hon. Benjamin Tasker, President of the Council of Maryland. They had issue as follows, the births of the first five children being recorded in Piscataway Parish, Prince George's County:—

- i. ANNE MARGARET LOWNDES,<sup>2</sup> b. 15 June 1748; d. unmar. 16. Jan. 1822.
  2. ii. BENJAMIN LOWNDES, b. 30 Dec. 1749; d. 6 Jan. 1802.
  3. iii. FRANCIS LOWNDES, b. 19 Oct. 1751; d. April 1815.
  - iv. SAMUEL LOWNDES, b. 20 July 1753.
  - v. ELIZABETH LOWNDES, b. 7 April 1755.
  - vi. REBECCA LOWNDES, b. 1757; d. 10 Feb. 1802; mar. 17 June 1781, Hon. Benj. Stoddert (b. 1751; d. 1813), first Secretary of the Navy of the United States.
  - vii. HARRIOT LOWNDES, mar. about 1781, Levi Gantt, Esq., of Pr. Geo. Co.
  4. viii. RICHARD TASKER LOWNDES, b. 25 Dec. 1763.
  5. ix. CHARLES LOWNDES, b. 1765; d. April 1846.
2. BENJAMIN LOWNDES<sup>2</sup> (*Christopher*<sup>1</sup>), was born 30 Dec. 1749, and died 6 Jan. 1802. He married Dorothy Buchanan (b. 18 Feb. 1762) daughter of Gen. Andrew Buchanan of Baltimore County, and had issue:—
- i. ELIZABETH LOWNDES.<sup>3</sup>
  - ii. ANDREW LOWNDES.
  - iii. BENJAMIN LOWNDES.
  - iv. SUSAN LOWNDES, d. 22 Sept. 1822.
  - v. ELEANOR LOWNDES.
  - vi. CHRISTOPHER LOWNDES, b. 28 May 1799 (Piscataway Par. Rec.).

3. FRANCIS LOWNDES<sup>2</sup> (*Christopher*<sup>1</sup>) was born 19 Oct. 1751, and died in April 1815. He married Jane Maddox (d. 6 July 1829) of Yorkshire, England, and had an only son,
  - i. FRANCIS LOWNDES,<sup>3</sup> b. in Yorkshire, England, 1784; d. in Georgetown, D. C., 2 Dec. 1867, without issue. He married Angeletta Craighill, b. in Jefferson Co., Va., 1793, d. in Georgetown, D. C., 7 Sept. 1858.
4. RICHARD TASKER LOWNDES<sup>2</sup> (*Christopher*<sup>1</sup>) of Blenheim, Bladensburg, Md., and of Bostock House, Prince George's Co., was born 25 Dec. 1763. He married Anne Lloyd (b. 30 Jan. 1769; d. 20 Feb. 1840) daughter of Col. Edward Lloyd of Wye and Elizabeth (Tayloe) his wife. They had issue:—
  - i. ELIZABETH TAYLOE LOWNDES,<sup>3</sup> d. April 1878; mar. Right Rev. William Pinkney, D. D., Bishop of Maryland.
  - ii. ANNE LLOYD LOWNDES, d. unmar. 1 May 1850.
  - iii. EDWARD LLOYD LOWNDES, d. young.
  - iv. RICHARD TASKER LOWNDES, b. 1804; d. 19 Sept. 1815.
  - v. EDWARD LLOYD LOWNDES, b. 1807; d. unmar. 7 Jan. 1832.
  - vi. BENJAMIN OGLE LOWNDES, b. 1810; d. unmar. 12 July 1897.
5. CHARLES LOWNDES<sup>2</sup> (*Christopher*<sup>1</sup>) was born in 1765, and died in April 1846. He was a merchant in Georgetown, D. C., but settled later in Jefferson County, Virginia. He married first, in 1794, Eleanor Lloyd (b. 22 Sept. 1776; d. 18 Aug. 1805) daughter of Col. Edward Lloyd of Wye and sister of his brother Richard Tasker Lowndes' wife; and secondly Francis Whiting (d. 2 Sept. 1841) of Virginia. Charles Lowndes and Eleanor (Lloyd) his first wife had issue:—
  - i. HARRIOT LOWNDES,<sup>3</sup> b. 1795; d. 15 Aug. 1835; married Dr. Samuel Scollay of Jefferson Co., Va.
  - ii. EDWARD LLOYD LOWNDES, b. 5 June 1797; d. 21 Oct. 1797.
  6. iii. CHARLES LOWNDES, b. 19 July 1798; d. 14 Dec. 1885.
  7. iv. LLOYD LOWNDES, b. 9 July 1800; d. 14 March 1879.
  8. v. RICHARD TASKER LOWNDES, b. 29 March 1803; d. 24 April 1844.
  - vi. ELIZABETH ANN LOWNDES, b. 13 April 1805; mar. Horace Leeds Edmondson.

Charles Lowndes and Frances (Whiting) his second wife had issue:—

- i. FRANCES PERRIN LOWNDES, d. young.
- ii. BEVERLY BLADEN LOWNDES, b. 1813; drowned 14 June 1835, while bathing in the Shenandoah River.
- iii. FRANCES WHITING LOWNDES, b. March 1814; d. June 1815.
- iv. FRANCES PERRIN LOWNDES, mar. John James Frame of Charlestown, W. Va.

6. CHARLES LOWNDES<sup>3</sup> (*Charles*<sup>2</sup>, *Christopher*<sup>1</sup>) Commodore U. S. N., was born 19 July 1798, and died 14 Dec. 1885. He married, 4 June 1826, his first cousin, Sally Scott Lloyd, daughter of Gov. Edward Lloyd of Wye and Sally Scott (Murray) his wife. They had issue :—
- i. SALLY LLOYD LOWNDES,<sup>4</sup> b. 2 April 1827; mar. John W. Bennett, U. S. N.
  - ii. ELLEN LLOYD LOWNDES, b. 15 Sept. 1831; d. 23 July 1845.
  - iii. DR. CHARLES LOWNDES, b. 21 Oct. 1832; mar. Catherine M. Tilghman, daughter of Wm. Gibson Tilghman of Grosses.
  - iv. EDWARD LLOYD LOWNDES, b. 11 Oct. 1836; d. 20 June 1837.
  - v. LLOYD LOWNDES, b. 21 March 1838.
  - vi. RICHARD TASKER LOWNDES, b. 14 Feb. 1843; d. 6 Aug. 1845.
  - vii. ELIZABETH TAYLOR LOWNDES, b. 15 Nov. 1844; mar. Dr. Julius A. Johnson of Easton, Talbot Co.
7. LLOYD LOWNDES<sup>3</sup> (*Charles*<sup>2</sup>, *Christopher*<sup>1</sup>) was born in Georgetown, D. C., 9 July 1800. In 1824 he settled in Cumberland, Md., but removed in 1831 to Clarksburg, W. Va., where he died, 14 March 1877. He married, in 1840, Elizabeth Moore, daughter of Thomas Moore of Clarksburg, and had issue :—
- i. DR. CHARLES T. LOWNDES,<sup>4</sup> Surgeon U. S. A., d. Feb. 1865.
  - ii. RICHARD TASKER LOWNDES, mar. 5 Feb. 1896 Mary Goff.
  - iii. HON. LLOYD LOWNDES, b. 21 March 1845; d. 8 Jan. 1905; Governor of Maryland, 1896-1900; mar. his first cousin Elizabeth Tasker Lowndes, daughter of Richard Tasker Lowndes.
  - iv. CLARENCE MOORE LOWNDES, b. 1847; d. young.
8. RICHARD TASKER LOWNDES<sup>3</sup> (*Charles*<sup>2</sup>, *Christopher*<sup>1</sup>) was born 29 March 1803, settled in Cumberland, Md., in 1824, and died 24 April 1844. He married Louisa Black, daughter of James Black of Cumberland, and had issue :—
- i. ELOISE LOWNDES,<sup>4</sup> mar. Philip Roman of Cumberland, Md.
  - ii. ELIZABETH TASKER LOWNDES, mar. her cousin, Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, Governor of Maryland.

This genealogy, except where other authorities are cited, is compiled chiefly from the manuscript family records of Mrs. Edward Shippen of Baltimore, Md., and Mrs. Murray Addison of Washington, D. C., the latter being a great-granddaughter of Levi Gantt and Harriot Lowndes his wife, daughter of Christopher Lowndes. I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to both these ladies.

## MARYLAND GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

COMMUNICATED BY MR. LOTHROP WITHINGTON, 30 LITTLE RUSSELL STREET, W. C., LONDON.

HENRY LOWE of St. Mary's Co., Maryland, Gent. See *Mag.* ii, 180-181. The following, received too late for insertion in the last number, should be appended to the abstract of this will:—

"And on the back was endorsed St. Mary's County, November 6th, 1717" Oath of Richard Brooks and Michael Jenifer, two of the Witnesses. November 27th, 1717 Samuel Grasty (sic) made oath [signed] William Aisquith, Dep. Com'y True Copy from Lib W. B. No. 6 folio 453 per John Gibson Reg<sup>r</sup>.—Maryland ss. Charles Absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Provinces of Maryland and Avalon Lord Baron of Baltimore, etc. Oaths as above and will of Henry Lowe proved before William Asquith, Gent., our then Deputy Commissary the 14 November 1717 by Henry Lowe and Bennett Lowe, sons and Executors, etc., Witness, Charles Calvert Esq., Our Commissary General and Chief Judge for Probate, this 1st June in the 16th Year of our Dominion 1730. John Gibson, Registrar. Similar attestation that on 1 November 1722 by Honorable Thomas Brooke, William Holland, Thomas Addison, Daniel Dulany, Esquires, then General Commissioners, administration of Henry Lowe Esquire late of Kent County in Province aforesaid, deceased, intestate, was granted Mary Lowe, his relict. Similar attestation that on 14 November 1722 administration of Bennett Lowe, Esquire, of St. Mary's County, deceased, intestate, was granted to his brother Nicholas Lowe Esquire. Following is will of Nicholas Lowe of St. Maries County in Maryland, gent, dated ——— 17—. To sister Susannah Digges all those tracts of land now Resurveyed into one called Bennetts Lowe in Kent County, also Land in said County called Green Oak, also land in Cecil County called Spries Hills on condition her husband Mr. Charles Diggs make over to my sister Mary Neale, Lands he claims belonging to his plantation in Prince County where his dwelling House stands or else Spries Hill and Green Oak to

Revert to sister Mary. To sister Elizabeth Darnall my now Dwelling Plantation known by Name of Parts of Delabrook Manner in St. Mary's County, also three tracts near St. Mary's Court House which Maria Farthing formerly had, also lands I escheated adjoining Farthing called ——— To sister Mary Neal, land in Charles County called Barbados (1500 acres) exchanged with Mr. John Diggs. To sister Dorothy Lowe tract called the Golden Grove laying Dorchester County. To Mrs. Mary Young of St. Maries County for her life, tract in said County called Workerton, to revert to sister Elizabeth Darnal. To said Mary Young, four young working sleeves, with twenty head of neat Cattle, ditto Sheep, ditto Hoggs, and two draft Horses, also furniture for One Room with two thousand pounds of Tobacco. Rest to sisters to be divided, but Negro Familys not to be parted at Division of Estate. Executors: Mr. Charles Diggs and Mr. Robert Darnall. No witnesses. Deposition of Christian Geist of City of Annapolis in Arundell County, gent, aged 30 years, as to handwriting of Nicholas Lowe of St. Mary County, Esquire, deceased. Sworn 23rd May 1729. True Copy, Edw. Henry Calvert. Ditto of Robert Elliot of Mary's County Gent 22 May 1729 as to said will as alleged by Mary Young. Ditto of Phillip Key of St. Marys County aged 32 years 23rd May 1727 as to paper Mr. Charles Digges told him he had found among papers in Closet of Mr. Lowe. Ditto of Edmund Cole of St. Mary's County Gent before Edward Henry Calvert, Esq. Commissary General, 23 May 1729. Aforesaid true Copey of Nicholas Lowe Esquire, his will and the Depositions from Lib. C: C No. 2. Folio 707 to 709, per John Gibson, Regr., Charles Absolute Lord do. 30 May 1729 before our Dear Brother Edward Henry Calvert, Esquire, our late Commissary General, will of Nicholas Lowe, Esquire. late of St. Mary County, deceased, by Sentence and Decree, proved in Prerogative Court in City of Annapolis, and administration granted 17 July 1729 to Charles Digges of Prince George County, Gent. Witness: Charles Calvert Esquire, Commissary General 1 June 1730, John Gibson, Junr, Registrar. Certificate of Benedict Leonard Calvert, Governor of Maryland 4 June 1730. Administration in Prerogative Court of Canterbury on estate of Henry Lowe, late of St. Mary's County, Province of Maryland in America, to Daughters Elizabeth Darnall (wife of Henry Darnall) and Dorothy Hall (wife of Francis Hall), Sons Henry Lowe and Bennet Lowe, executors, being deceased.



Mary Wade als Atkins, late in Maryland near Virginia. Administration 10 December 1660, to her sister Sara Starkey als Atkins, wife of John Starkey.

Admon. Act Book 1660, folio 195.

Daniel Taylor, lately of St. Martin Ludgate, but in Maryland in New England, deceased. Administration 24 July 1677 to Anne Yates als Taylor, natural sister and next of kin.

Admon. Act Book, 1677.

Anne Clymer als Ennis, late of Maryland. Administration 16 April 1691 to Christopher Rayner, first cousin and next of kin.

Admon. Act Book 1691, folio 66.

John Stannesby, late of Maryland, widower. Administration 4 January 1691/2 to brother William Stannesby.

Admon. Act Book 1692, folio 13.

John Seaman, late of Maryland. Administration 20 April 1692 to Richard Bell, guardian of Elizabeth Seaman, a minor, daughter and next of kin of defunct. Elizabeth Seaman, the relict, renouncing. This grant revoked, the will of defunct proved October 1692.

Admon. Act Book 1692, folio 67.

Nathaniel Heathcote, late of Anne Arundell County, Province of Maryland. Administration 7 July 1682 to his grandson Samuel Heathcote.

Admon. Act Book 1682.

Alexander Fullerton of Maryland, but in the ship the Elizabeth, bachelor, deceased. Administration 23 August 1694 to Isaac Fullerton, natural and lawful brother of deceased.

Admon. Act Book 1694.

George Butler, late of Maryland in West Indies. Administration 1 October 1698 to Jane Cooper, widow, principal creditor, Margaret Butler, the relict, having renounced.

Admon. Act. Book 1698.

Walter Pye, late in Maryland in West Indies. Administration 4 August 1699 to Robert Chaplin, guardian of Charles, Walter, and Anne Pye, minors, nephews, and neice of the defunct.

Admon. Act Book 1699.

Samuel Bigg, late of Maryland, but on the high seas, deceased. Administration 8 May 1703 to his sister Hanna, wife of Thomas Fox.

Admon. Act Book 1703.

Edward Newton, late of Maryland, beyond seas, bachelor. Administration 9 November 1725 to his father James Newton. Admon. Act Book 1725, folio 218.

Amos Garrett, late of Maryland, beyond seas, bachelor. Administration 5 July 1728 to his sister Elizabeth Ginn, widow. This Grant was revoked and another made 29 of the same month and year to his sisters Mary Woodward and the aforesaid Elizabeth Ginn, widows. Another grant in January 1734/5. Admon. Act Book 1728, folio 145.

James Peerman, formerly of Maryland, beyond seas, but deceased in the Fleet prison, London. Administration 10 February 1737/8 to his relict Ann Peerman. Admon. Act Book 1738.

Thomas Cadwell, late of Maryland in the West Indies, bachelor. Administration 6 July 1703 to sister Anna Maria Cadwell, spinster. Admon. Act Book 1703, folio 145.

John Knighton, late of Maryland, deceased. Administration 19 September 1720 to his mother Mary Farnworth als Knighton, wife of Ellis Farnworth. Admon. Act Book 1720, folio 191.

Robert Arundell, late of Ottery, St. Mary, county Devon, died at Annapolis, North America, widower. Administration 13 November 1725 to James Channon, guardian of Rebecca Channon, a minor, granddaughter of the said Robert Arundell. Admon. Act Book 1729, folio 214.

Michael Le Neve, late in Maryland, bachelor. Administration 3 September 1707 to his father Edward Le Neve, Esquire. Admon. Act Book 1707, folio 177.

George Muschamp, late of Potoxen in Maryland, bachelor, Administration 11 August 1713 to his sister Elizabeth Muschamp. Admon. Act Book 1713, folio 192.

William Bladen, late of Maryland, Esquire. Administration 9 December 1718 to his son Thomas Bladen, Esquire, during the absence of Anne Bladen, the relict, now in Maryland. Another Grant in September 1720. Admon. Act Book 1718, folio 230.

Peregrine Browne, junior, late of Maryland in America. Administration 17 October 1713 to Margaret Browne, widow and

Executrix of Peregrine Browne, father of the said defunct. A former grant September 1712.

Admon. Act Book 1713, folio 225.

William Burrowes, late at Maryland in the West Indies. Administration 12 February 1706/7 to his brother Thomas Burrowes, during absence of Anne Burrowes, widow, the relict, now in Maryland.

Admon. Act Book 1707.

Robert Granger, late in Maryland. Administration 17 November 1690 to his first cousins William Granger and Elizabeth Benskin.

Admon. Act Book 1690.

William Roades, late of Maryland in America, bachelor. Administration 9 January 1726/7 to his brother Thomas Rhoades.

Admon. Act Book 1727.

John Smith, late of Maryland in North America. Administration 18 August 1727 to his relict Mary Smith.

Admon. Act Book 1727, folio 182.

Elizabeth Watts, late of Maryland in the West Indies, spinster. Administration 19 February 1707-8 to her brother Charles Watts.

Admon. Act. Book 1708, folio 33.

Robert Lawson, late of Maryland in America. Administration 8 October 1714 to his relict Margaret Lawson.

Admon. Act Book 1714, folio 199.

John Edgar, late of Maryland, beyond seas. Administration 16 January 1710-11 to John Egleshan, attorney for the relict, Mary, now wife of John Hampton.

Admon. Act Book 1711, folio 11.

Edward Price, late of Sommersett County in Maryland, bachelor. Administration 25 November 1714 to his brother William Price.

Admon. Act Book 1714, folio 233.

Samuel Peele, late in the province of Maryland, bachelor. Administration 3 August 1733 to his brother John Peele.

Admon. Act Book 1733.

Robert Peele, late of the province of Maryland, bachelor. Administration 18 January 1733/4 to his brother John Peele.

Admon. Act Book 1734.

James Butcher, late of Maryland, beyond seas, bachelor. Administration 14 July 1733 to his brother Francis Butcher.

Admon. Act Book 1733.

John Copson als Weaver, formerly of St. Paul in Bedford, but at Maryland, beyond seas, widower. Administration 1 December 1740 to his daughter and only child, Mary, wife of the Rev. Jacob Rogers, clerk. Admon. Act Book 1740.

Amos Garrett, late of Maryland, beyond seas, bachelor. Administration 31 January 1734-5 to his sister Elizabeth Ginn, widow, a former grant in July 1728 to his sisters Mary Woodward, and the said Elizabeth Ginn, widow, having ceased by the death of the said Mary Woodward. This Grant expired, and another (with will annexed) made in December 1739.

Admon. Act Book 1735.

Henry Landen, late of Maryland in the West Indies, bachelor. Administration 12 January 1736-7 to his sister Hannah Lint-hall. Admon. Act Book 1737.

Charles Gough, late of Maryland, widower. Administration 4 July 1699 to Stephen Naquier, Guardian of Thomas Gough, a minor son of defunct. This Grant expired and another made November 1700. Admon. Act Book 1699.

## NOTES.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION UPON REV. SAMUEL KNOX.

A sketch of the life of the Rev. Samuel Knox, to whose essay on education Thomas Jefferson was indebted for many of the details of his plan for the University of Virginia, is found in the chapter on secondary education in Maryland, by Mr. Basil Sollers, written for Steiner's *History of Education in Maryland* (p. 43 ff.). A much more extensive sketch of Rev. Mr. Knox, by Bernard C. Steiner, is contained in vol. I of the Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Education for 1898 and 1899, p. 577 ff. Neither Sollers nor Steiner had any information as to Knox's life, from the time of his birth in Ireland in 1756 until his matriculation at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, thirty-three years later; but a recent examination of Carey's *American Museum* by Mr. Sollers has shown that Knox had come to America before his matriculation at the Scotch University. He was previously known to have come to the United

States as early as 1795, and then to have been teaching a school at Bladensburg, Md. He accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church there in 1795. It now appears that in 1788 and 1789 he had been at Bladensburg in charge of a school there. In vol. V of the *American Museum*, p. 406 (April, 1789) is published a communication signed Richard Ponsonby, containing a poem written by Mr. Samuel Knox in seven stanzas, and spoken by an equal number of boys, whose names are given, "alternately, on the conclusion of the elocutionary exercises of Bladensburg Grammar School under his judicious care, at an exhibition held the 18th and 19th of December, 1788."

Mr. Knox's admiration for Washington, which was later shown in a funeral oration delivered by him at Frederick City on February 22, 1800, is also shown in a poem written by Knox and sent from Bladensburg on April 16, 1789, to the *American Museum*, in which it appears in vol. VI, p. 85. The poem is entitled, "An ode most respectfully inscribed to his Excellency, General Washington, on being chosen President of the United States."

Another publication by Rev. Mr. Knox has recently been seen by the writer for the first time in the library of the Garrett family and is entitled, "A discourse delivered in the First Baptist Church (Baltimore) on January 12, 1815, a day recommended by the President as a day of fasting and prayer."

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#### " MARYLAND.

In this Province one fourth Part of the Inhabitants or more are roman Catholicks. seven Churches of England are erected & established and some Missionaries are sent here. I presume about one Third Part or more, are Discenters of various denomination, but chiefly Praesbutterians. There may be seven or eight Praesbutterian Ministers settled In this Province and there are many very Important praesbutterian Vacantcies."

Rev. Elam Potter, who graduated at Yale College in 1765, travelled through the Southern colonies in 1767 and, on his return, gave the Rev. Ezra Stiles, then pastor of a church in Newport, R. I., the results of his observations. Under date of Aug. 22, 1768 are found the above remarks as to Maryland, which have been furnished us through the courtesy of Prof. F. B. Dexter of the Yale University Library, where the Stiles manuscripts are preserved.

# HOTEL RENNERT

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# MARYLAND

## HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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### INDIAN PLACE-NAMES IN MARYLAND.

CHARLES WEATHERS BUMP.

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It is with especial pleasure that I am able to present the interesting conclusions of Mr. William Wallace Tooker as to the origin and interpretation of Patapsco and some other conspicuous geographic names of Maryland.

Mr. Tooker, whose home is in Sag Harbor, New York, is one of a small number of students who have in recent years been patiently endeavoring to interpret the aboriginal names of places, according to the methods of a critical scholarship. There has been far too little attention paid to this subject from the historic side; and in approaching it from the linguistic side there have been two fruitful sources of error: (1), the wish to accomplish a sentimental or sonorous interpretation; and (2), a too general desire to explain all such names of places by the particular Indian tongue with which the interpreter was most familiar.

That old notion that the Chesapeake meant 'the mother of waters' is a sample of the kind of interpretation that has been done away with by the newer scholarship. And one by one Mr. Tooker and his fellow-workers have punctured holes in the conclusions of Rev. John Gottlieb Ernest Heckewelder, the Moravian missionary of Pennsylvania, who was chiefly responsible for the interpretations that long passed current as to the names of

places in Maryland and neighboring States. The trouble with Mr. Heckewelder was that he made too much out of resemblances to the language of the Lenni-Lenape Indians, among whom he labored. Nowadays it is believed, that almost without exception, the key to our Maryland Indian names is to be found in a comparative study of the Algonquian dialects and especially of those tribes who furnished Capt. John Smith's guides and informants as he explored the Chesapeake and its tributaries in 1608.

Mr. Tooker has been working in this field for many years. His theories have been presented in papers read before the American Antiquarian Association and kindred bodies, and the most important of them published in a set of attractive booklets, entitled "The Algonquian Series." Many bear on the Indian names of his own neighborhood and State, but a valuable part of his work has been obtained by trailing John Smith and pondering over the names Smith records, in the light of a study of the Algonquian dialects of Virginia and southern New England, which are closely related.

In explaining his methods in general terms, Mr. Tooker points out that the errors of former interpreters have most often grown out of their not getting sufficiently close to the original spelling, and, where possible, to the exact facts under which the name was first told to the English. "The Indians did not generalize," he says, "Their names were invariably descriptive. Every name described the spot or subject to which it was applied;" but the English have so often transferred the applications of the names that the difficulty of understanding the sense of the original is greatly increased.

With these main principles of Mr. Tooker in mind, let us see how he explains the name Patapsco. Heckewelder said it was originally 'Petapsqui,' and that it meant 'a back or tide water where waves cause a froth.' Knowing how generally Heckewelder has been discarded, I addressed Mr. Tooker a letter of inquiry a few weeks ago. I explained that Patapsco first appears on a map as the name of the river on that of Alsop—1660—and in the land records of a few years before, when the first grants were located here, I gave him 19 variations in spelling, as

found by me in the colonial archives. In reply I received the following very kind and detailed explanation :—

“It happens that I have devoted some study to the name Patapsco, and believe I can give you its true etymology and meaning, which is *pota* ‘to jut out,’ ‘to bulge’; *-psk* ‘a ledge of rock’; and the locative *ut* ‘at’; hence *Pota-psk-ut* ‘at the jutting ledge of rock,’ which may be translated ‘at the rocky point or corner.’

“This, as you will observe, applies to a locality on the river, and not to the river itself. As you are familiar with the river and the records of the State, you may be able to identify the exact location which gave birth to the name.”

And in a subsequent letter he added :—

“The name was bestowed by the Indians, and adopted by the settlers without regard for the meaning, like all Indian names which have been retained. Same way with the *Pawtuxent* of John Smith, which described an Indian town ‘at the falls on a tidal stream,’ and not the river itself. This name appears in Rhode Island as *Pawtucket*, showing that the names in Maryland and Virginia are very closely related to the Narragansett and Massachusetts, and, like them, belong to the Algonquian language.

“Smith probably never heard the name *Patapsco*, as he called the river Bolus. It may have been in use long before it was recorded, to designate a well-known landmark on the river.

“My etymology *Patapskut* or *Potapskut* ‘at the jutting rock’ or ‘at the projecting rock’ is in accordance with Algonquian ideas and is easily identified. Its prefix *Pota-* is found in another Maryland name, viz., *Potopaco* of Smith, ‘a jutting of the water inland,’ ‘a bay’; *Potuppog*, (Natick, Eliot), *Petapagh* (Unkechaug, Jefferson), ‘a bay,’ with a narrow entrance from the sea.

“The second element *-psk* is very persistent in all dialects of the family, and is an inseparable generic appearing in compound words only, with a very little variation. In some of the Canadian dialects, like the Cree, Nipissing and Otchipwe, as modified by contact with the whites, the element has reference to metals, or something metallic, as indicated by its prefix. It is used by Eliot

in such words as *Chippipsk* or *Chippisquit*, 'a separate rock,' *Chippi* meaning 'separate'; *Pumipsk* 'along a rock,' etc. Examples can be quoted quite numerously.

"The locative *ut* is common in all dialects, and sometimes it is dropped entirely by use in the alien tongue, like the name Montauk, which was early *Meantauk-ut*. It sometimes is found as *-et*, *-ot*, *-oot*, etc.

"The above will give you some idea as to how I arrived at my etymology of the name."

And now arises the question of identification. What was the locality called *Potapskut*, whose name in course of time was appropriated for the entire river? To any one familiar with the river near its outlet into the bay, the question, it seems to me, is satisfactorily answered at once. Is not *Potapskut* the 'White Rocks,' so well known to local fishermen of this and past generations,—that group of limestone rocks jutting out of the river opposite where Rock Creek joins the Patapsco?—To-day they are a prominent natural feature in a river whose bed is mainly mud and sand, and whose banks are clay bluffs. But in past centuries,—say when the red men held sway and the white men were about to come,—they rose higher out of the water and showed themselves above the surface over a larger area. Dr. P. R. Uhler, who confirms me in this opinion, points out that they are steadily disintegrating under weather conditions and chemical action, and also makes the interesting point that they are the outcropping of a stratum that extends across the river and which may have shown itself above the water in bygone days at other points than 'White Rocks.' In every essential, it seems to me, 'White Rocks' answers to the Indian 'Potapskut,' as we understand it from the interpretation of Mr. Tooker. When I wrote to him, mentioning my conjecture and explaining my reasons for it, he replied:

"There is no doubt in my mind but that you have discovered the original *Potapskut* in the 'White Rocks.' It was just such natural objects that an Indian would name so that it could be easily identified. I congratulate you on fixing the spot to which the name belongs."

Let us take it then that the Indians called the 'White Rocks'

*Potapskut* and that the white pioneers appropriated the native name to the entire river. It is a process similar to that which has given us hundreds of other names in American geography of Indian derivation, and there seems little doubt that Mr. Tooker's etymology is the proper explanation of the derivation of our Baltimore waterway.

In this connection I regard it as quite fitting to recall some of Mr. Tooker's earlier conclusions as to other familiar Maryland names. You have heard how he explains Patuxent as originally applied to an Indian village 'at the falls on a tidal stream,' and not to the river itself; and how he regards Port Tobacco as originally *Potopaco* 'a jutting of the water inland,' 'a bay.' In both of these instances he was reading his John Smith. And he did the same with Potomac and Susquehanna in the booklets he published concerning those two famous rivers. Potomac, he pointed out, was originally *Patawomeke* and was the designation applied not to the river, but to the tribe Smith found on the Virginia banks and later encountered by Leonard Calvert when the Ark and Dove arrived. Separated into its parts it is *Patow-* 'to bring again,'—*-om* 'go,'—*-eke* 'people,'—literally 'the people who go and bring again'; freely translated 'the people who travel and trade.' And what was it these Potomac Indians trafficked in? Why, graphite or plumbago, according to Mr. Tooker. They sold it to other tribes far and near to paint their bodies, faces and emblems. That antimony mine of which Smith and other Potomac explorers got vague ideas was, according to Mr. Tooker, who quotes government ethnologists who have traced the point, a deposit of plumbago. And these *Patowomekes* sold the output, among others, to those particular red men who told Smith the Potomacs were trading Indians.

The *Massawomekes* whom Smith met in the upper Chesapeake and described at some length have a name of somewhat similar derivation. They were, says Mr. Tooker, 'the people who come and go in great canoes.' A reading of Smith's text about them will elucidate this point.

Susquehanna, too, is derived not from any Indian name for the river, but from the Susquehannocks, the tribe that dwelt along

its banks. Smith had a Tockwogh Indian guide when he met the Susquehannocks. They had, so he narrates, hatchets and knives and pieces of iron and brass, which, according to Mr. Tooker, they had captured from some more northern people who got these articles of European manufacture from the French in Canada. 'Who are these people?' asked Smith, and his guide replied: "They are the *Sasquesa-hanoughs*—'the people with the booty obtained in war.'" At least that is the way Mr. Tooker puts it.

The name Nanticoke, he says, was originally *Nai-taqu-ack* and meant 'a point of land on a tidewater stream,' i. e., the village where Smith first encountered these Eastern Shore Indians.

His explanation as to the name of our bay is another interesting one. It goes back to a period antedating that of John Smith, for the Chesapeake was so recorded on maps before the Jamestown colony. The Spaniards called it Santa Maria, but after the ill-fated English attempt at colonization on Roanoke Island in 1584-5, the English at least knew it as the Chesapeake, variously spelled. Again, according to Mr. Tooker, we have a case where the name of the seat of an Indian tribe has been greatly extended. Originally, he says, the word was *K'che-sepi-ack* and was furnished to the first English colonists in America as the designation of a tribe living on Elizabeth River, which, as we know, empties into the lower bay. *K'che* means 'great'; *sepi* or *sepu* 'a river'; and *-ack* is a locative or termination signifying land, or place, or country. So that the *K'che-sepi-ack* Indians were the Indians living 'at the place on the great river,' Elizabeth River being the 'great river' to its immediate Indian neighbors. From this small and obscure tribe the name, with the aid of sixteenth-century mapmakers, became affixed to the bay. Mr. Tooker's reasoning on this derivation may be pursued at length in another of his booklets.

We have so many Indian geographic names in Maryland—from Sinepuxent and Chincoteague to Antietam and Alleghany, that there is a great field for further investigation by Mr. Tooker or by local scholars who have the time and patience to familiarize themselves with the Indian dialects and pursue Mr. Tooker's methods. It is a laborious mental effort involving days of concen-

trated thought upon a handful of letters. But the field is almost unexplored, and the results are historically important. Even where the conclusions cannot be accepted without reserve they are highly interesting.

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## CORRESPONDENCE OF GOVERNOR EDEN.

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### IV.

#### HILLSBOROUGH TO EDEN.

Whitehall, 5<sup>th</sup> June 1771.

Deputy Gov<sup>r</sup> Eden

Sir,

I have rec<sup>d</sup> and laid before the King your Dispatch of the 4<sup>th</sup> of April N<sup>o</sup> 9 and most sincerely regret that any thing should have happened to obstruct that Harmony which it is so much for the Interest of Maryland should subsist amongst the different Branches of the Legislature.

I can by no means think that the Regulation of Trade with the Indians, tho' an Object of great Importance to some of the Colonies, is a Business of such a nature as to require a Congress of Commiss<sup>rs</sup>, nor do I think that the Appointment of Commissioners for such a purpose, or indeed for any other of a general Concern, is strictly regular without express Orders from His Majesty for that purpose, and is under all Events a Measure to which there are in sound Policy so many Objections as that it ought never to be adopted but in cases that cannot be provided for by any other means, which I apprehend is not the Case of the Business referred to the Consideration of the Colonies respecting Indian Trade, as a Law passed in any one Colony, and approved by the Superintendent, would be a sufficient Example for enacting a like Law in another.



It is with great Pleasure I acquaint you that the Queen was happily brought to Bed of a Prince this morning, & that Her Majesty and the young Prince are as well as can be desired. I most heartily congratulate you upon this Increase of the Royal Family, an Event which gives the greatest Satisfaction to all His Majesty's Subjects.

I am &c.

Hillsborough.

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EDEN TO HILLSBOROUGH.

Annapolis

Sunday 4<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> 1771.

My Lord.

I had the Day before yesterday the Honor of receiving your Lordships Letter of the 5<sup>th</sup> June, which I take the Opportunity of acknowledging by a Ship that Sails To morrow, and rejoice with your Lordship on Her Majesty's safe Delivery, sincerely congratulating you on this happy Increase of the Royal Family. Permit me also, through your Lordship, to have the Honor of congratulating His Majesty on the Suppression of the late dangerous Insurrection of the Regulators in North Carolina by Governor Tryon's timely and spirited exertion of the Power he was invested with; and I sincerely hope Governor Martin will have no Occasion to take up Arms on the same Account. I cannot say I envy him his Situation, the Back Parts of that Colony where these Disturbances began having been long the Receptacle of Fugitives for Debt and Felony from the Adjoining Provinces, and Runaway Convicts from Virginia and Maryland. It is difficult, My Lord, very difficult, to bind People of that Kind, by any Laws; I wish that a Regulation in the inferior Courts of Justice there, (which is much wanted, and I hope will soon take Place) may be able to maintain Order among them. Your Lordship will I hope, excuse my touching upon this Subject, so foreign to my own Business, having, I make no Doubt, much better Information than I could give of the constitutional Defects in the

North Carolina Government, which human Prudence could not foresee, and will find perhaps difficult to correct Defects, previous to their late Worthy Governor's Administration, which was only disapproved by the Leaders of the unhappy infatuated Regulators. When Leisure from the more immediate Duties of my Situation will permit it, I shall at all times be happy in communicating to your Lordship any general Information in my Power which may promote the prosperity of His Majestys Dominions, or the Tranquillity of any part of them. On that Principle, I shall perhaps take a future Occasion to trouble your Lordship with some short Strictures on American Affairs, hoping my Intention therein, if it deserves not praise, will escape Censure.

The Bounty on White Oak Staves imported from America, granted the last Session cannot fail giving great Satisfaction to His Majesty's American Subjects: it has long been wished for, and will, I have no Doubt be found equally advantageous to the Colonies and their Mother Country.

I agree with your Lordship that the Regulation of the Indian Trade is an Object of great Importanee to some of the Colonies, though not to this, as I had the Honor of mentioning in my last, which your Lordship will admit, when I assure you I have never been troubled with a Complaint from the Indians or against them since I came into the Province. I was indeed present at a Talk at Williamsburg, when the Cherokees came down to Lord Botetourt with Complaints against some of the back Settlers beyond the Frontiers of Virginia and this Province alluded to in S<sup>t</sup> William Johnson's Letter to your Lordship, as also against some of the Northern Indians, who they said, were more particularly patronized by S<sup>t</sup> William Johnson, and at that Time making War against them. My Recommendation to enact, and Assent to, when enacted, any Law the Legislature here may adopt to restrain the Indian Traders if we have any shall not be wanting. Our Assembly meets early in October, And I hope will cordially take into serious Consideration the (to them) more important Object of the expired Inspection Law.

Before I conclude, I beg leave to congratulate your Lordship

on the return of that Confidence and Harmony between the King's Subjects on the different sides of the Atlantic to promote which has so long been the Object of His Majesty's Royal Attention. That a like Return of Peace and Quiet at Home may soon take place and that a factious Rabble may no longer disturb the Tranquillity of His Majesty's Government, and His Ministers in the Execution of the same, is

My Lord

With due Respect

The sincerest Wish of Your Lordships

Most obedient & very humb: Serv<sup>t</sup>:

Rob<sup>t</sup> Eden.

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HILLSBOROUGH TO EDEN.

Whitehall 4<sup>th</sup> Decem<sup>r</sup> 1771.

Deputy Governor Eden

Sir,

I have received and laid before the King your dispatch of the 4<sup>th</sup> of August.

I am very much obliged to you for your very sensible and pertinent Remarks on the State of Affairs in North Carolina, and shall be more so for those on America in general, which you are so good as to promise me. I have no doubt that the Province of Maryland will co-operate on their part, as far as their Interest is concerned, in any general Plan that the Colonies may adopt for regulating the Indian Trade, and I cannot suppose they will act so inconsistently with their more important Interest in respect to the Staple of Tobaecco, as not to revive the Inspection Law.

I see with the greatest Satisfaction a return of Confidence and Harmony between Great Britain and her Colonies, and I trust that all real Friends to the Interest and Happiness of both will exert themselves to cherish and encourage it.

I am &c.

Hillsborough.

## EDEN TO HILLSBOROUGH.

Annapolis 21<sup>st</sup> August 1772.

My Lord.

A severe fit of Illness prevented my transmitting to your Lordship an Account of the Proceedings of Our last session of Assembly; and since my Recovery the Interesting Situation of my Affairs from the Decease of the Lord Proprietary will, I hope, excuse me to your Lordship for this short Delay in transmitting the printed Votes &c. and the Laws then enacted.

Your Lordship will observe that, on Account of the old Difference between the two Houses concerning the Officers' Fees, and the Clergy's Salaries, there has been no revival of the Inspection law, so that our Staple is under little Regulation; and the high price Tobacco has continued to bear at Home and here, ever since that Law dropt, has as yet prevented the Planters from being sensible of the Loss of it. Should my Conduct during the session require any Vindication I trust the Review thereof to your Lordship's Candor, and beg Leave to refer you to the Address to me Page 63, of the Votes and Proceedings, and my Answer page 80, as also to the general proceedings of the Conference betwixt the two Houses, which are occasionally inserted in the Votes and Proceedings of the Lower House.

I have not before this been able to acknowledge the Receipt of your Lordship's of 4 December (N<sup>o</sup> 22) as also the circular Letters of the 5<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>r</sup>. And can only add My Lord, that I shall ever endeavour to merit a Continuance of your Lordship's favorable Opinion, in my present or any other Situation. How long I may continue in this, is at present very uncertain, as I cannot foresee how soon, from the critical situation of my private Affairs with Regard to the Disposition made of this Province by Lord Baltimore's will, I may be under a Necessity of Soliciting your Lordship to procure me His Majesty's Leave to be a short time in England to attend thereto. M<sup>r</sup> Eden goes now Home on this Business with my Brother, by whose Ship I for-

ward this &c<sup>e</sup>. And should the Sollicitor General, or M<sup>r</sup>. Eden of Lincoln's Inn think my Attendance in England absolutely necessary and apply to your Lordship on this Account in my behalf, give me Leave to request your Lordship to consider that Application as coming from myself, and to hope for your Favor therein.

I am, with great Respect  
My Lord  
Your Lordship's most obedient  
and very humble Servant  
Rob<sup>t</sup>. Eden.

The Earl of Hillsborough.

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LORD DARTMOUTH TO EDEN.

Whitehall 4<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1772.

L<sup>d</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup>. Eden

Sir,

✓ Your Dispatch to the Earl of Hillsborough of the 21<sup>st</sup> of August last has been received and laid before the King.

A regular transmission of the Acts and proceedings of the Legislature of Maryland is of great Advantage to the King's Service, as it would be difficult without the help of those documents to form any just Idea of the true state of the Colony.

At the same time that your conduct appears in a very favorable light to the King, it could not fail of giving His Majesty great concern to see that the Assembly had taken up the business of the Fees directed by Proclamation to be received in the Land Office, with so much warmth, and that they have by the manner in which they express themselves in their Message and Resolves, not contented themselves with denying the Right of the Proprietaries to establish Fees or in any way to tax the Inhabitants; but have also by introducing in their Resolution Page 20, of the printed Votes, the words "Or other Authority," and by the tenor of their Argument and reasoning in their Address to you, Page

63, evidently drawn into question the Authority of the Parliament of Great Britain in those Cases.

It is possible this may have been through Inadvertence, and not with any Design, and I am willing to hope that is the Case ; but should it be otherways, this Matter may require further Consideration, and therefore it is my Duty to request that you would further explain to me those Proceedings : I am also in a particular manner called upon to desire you will inform me upon what Ground and with what View the Legislature passed the Act Cap. 1. for vesting in such foreign Protestants, as are now naturalized or shall be hereafter naturalized in that Province, all the Rights and Privileges of natural born Subjects, which act, upon the Genl Provisions of it, appears to extend the benefit of naturalization beyond what the British Parliament have allowed, and to set aside the limitation contained in the Statute of the 13<sup>th</sup> of Geo: the 2<sup>d</sup>

You may be assured, Sir, that I shall consider any application from your friends here, for leave for you to return to England, as coming from yourself ; but I apprehend that whenever any such proposition is made it must necessarily induce a consideration of a very serious nature.

I am &c<sup>e</sup>

Dartmouth.

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EDEN TO DARTMOUTH.

Annapolis

12<sup>th</sup> January 1773.

My Lord,

This will acknowledge the Receipt of your Lordships Circular Letter of the 14<sup>th</sup> August 1772. It has ever been my Endeavor to faithfully execute my Duty in the Government I have the Honor to hold, and your Lordship will at all Times find me ready in Obeying any Instructions from His Majesty which I may receive through your Hands, and in communicating such material Circumstances within the Compass of my Duty, as may fall under

my observation. I have the Honor of subscribing myself, My Lord,

With great Respect  
Your Lordships most obedient  
and very humble Servant  
Rob<sup>t</sup> Eden.

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EDEN TO DARTMOUTH.

Annapolis 29 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1773.

My Lord.

I am to acknowledge the Honor of your Lordships Letter of the 4<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1772.

The Intimation, with which your Lordship has favored me, of His Majesty's most gracious Approbation of my Conduct gives me the utmost Satisfaction, And I sincerely wish the measures pursued by the Lower House of Assembly had been less intemperate and offensive. In popular Assemblies, particular men generally govern the Rest, and the proceedings take their Colour from the Temper and Views of a few Leaders. The moderate and diffident are carried with the Stream; and their Silence and Acquiescence, by swelling the apparent Majority, indicate an Approbation of Violences they really condemn. This was too much the Case in our October sessions, as well as in the Session next before it.

I shall, particularly as your Lordship has expressed your Opinion of the Utility of it, take the earliest Opportunity to transmit from Time to Time, whilst I shall continue in my present Station, the Acts and Proceedings of the Legislature of Maryland. In the year 1733, as is observed in my Message to the Lower House, page 85, Lord Baltimore by Proclamation settled the Fees of Officers. On that Occasion the Lower House entered a Resolve in their Proceedings similar to that your Lordship has taken notice of, page 20. It seems probable that in the year 1733, the Lower House had no View beyond the Subject before them, viz. the Regulation of Officers' Fees by Proclamation, but whether the Lower House in their Repetition of this

Resolve in October 1771 had, or not, any farther Views, I cannot certainly inform your Lordship; But the Design of their Message was, I apprehend, to represent the Regulation of Fees, and the Restriction laid upon the Officers by my Proclamation as an effective Tax, and of the general Reasoning of it, to prove, not only that a Tax cannot be constitutionally raised without the Assent of the People's Representatives, but also, the peculiar privilege claimed by the Lower House in the Article of Taxation. This Claim of Privilege is further explained by the messages between the two Houses, p. 53, 56, and was one of the Reasons that induced me to recite in my Message, p. 86, the opinion of Lord Campden when he was the King's Attorney General. That both Houses of Assembly in Maryland would with their utmost Exertion endeavor to maintain their Position that the People of Maryland are not constitutionally liable to any Tax laid without their Assent, I have no Doubt; and believe the same principle and Idea to be generally prevalent in the other Colonies. The Resolves of the different American Assemblies on the Affair of the Stamp Act, and the proceedings of the Congress (as it was called) at New York, seem to be clear proofs of their Disposition and strong Attachment to this Principle; But yet, My Lord, the Notion that the Regulation of Fees and the laying of a Tax are the same thing has not been carried so far as to beget an Opinion that the Fees established for the support of the Officers of the Customs, appointed by the Crown, are not due: for these fees are paid in Maryland without Hesitation, and tho' the Regulation of Fees by my Proclamation has been violently exclaimed against, your Lordship perceives nothing has been said with Respect to the Fees claimed and received by His Majesty's Officers of the Customs.

I should be extremely sorry if the Explanation I am to give to your Lordship of the motive for passing the Acts, Cap. 1. should not prove satisfactory; for I can venture to assure your Lordship that this Act was not intended to contravene the Statute in any degree, and that the People, in whose Favor it was passed, have the Merit of being most useful subjects. In Consequence of the Encouragement given by Statute, a great Number of German



Emigrants have settled in North America, particularly in Pennsylvania, and the frontier County of Maryland. They are generally an industrious, laborious People. Many of them have acquired a considerable share of Property. Their Improvement of a Wilderness into well stock'd Plantations, the Example, and beneficial Effects of their extraordinary Industry, have raised, in no small Degree, a Spirit of Emulation among the other Inhabitants. That they are a most useful People, and merit the public Regard is acknowledged by all who are acquainted with them.

It happened that one M<sup>r</sup>. Hagar, a German who had been naturaliz'd according to the Statute was elected one of the Burgesses to serve in Assembly for the frontier County. When the Assembly met, it became a Question whether he was eligible or not, and it was determined in the Negative by a Majority of one only, as your Lordship will observe on having recourse to the transmitted Copy of the Votes and Proceedings.

It was understood that, if the Limitation or proviso in the 13<sup>th</sup> of Geo. 2<sup>nd</sup> Cap. 7. had been omitted, by the general purview of the Act M<sup>r</sup>. Hagar would have been eligible, and that the Limitation or proviso "that no Person who should become a natural born Subject of this Kingdom by virtue of this Act shall be of the privy Council or a Member of either House of Parliament or capable of taking having or enjoying any Office or place of Trust within the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, civil or military, or of having accepting or taking any Grant from the Crown of any Lands Tenements, or Hereditaments within the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland." I say, My Lord, that this Limitation or proviso alone did not extend to disqualify M<sup>r</sup>. Hagar to be a Member of the Maryland Assembly, but an Act of Assembly having provided that no person, disabled by the Laws of England from sitting in Parliament, should be elected to serve in Assembly, the Question arose on the Proviso in the Statute, and the Reference of the Act of Assembly to the Laws of England, conjunctly ; and though a Majority of the Lower House of Assembly thought M<sup>r</sup>. Hagar on this Question to be ineligible, yet the Act Cap. 1, unanimously passed for the very purpose, that a Person

in this Situation might in future be chosen a Member of the Assembly, and your Lordship will perceive on turning to p. 53, 54, that Mr Hagar was re-elected. Such, My Lord, was my motive for passing the Act, Cap. 1, and permit me to assure your Lordship if I had entertained any Suspicion that this Act impugned in any Degree the Statute, I would have dissented to it avowedly on that very ground.

In Pennsylvania, Foreigners naturalized may be chosen Members of the Assembly, and there is Reason to apprehend that if they should not have (since the point has been stirred) the same privilege in Maryland, it would be a great disadvantage to this Colony, especially as (notwithstanding they maintain their Ministers by Contribution) they are equally taxed with others to support the established Clergy; a Charge to which they are not liable in Pennsylvania, where there is no such Establishment.

The Effect of this Act is merely local, the Design of it was in no degree to set aside the Limitation contained in the Statute, and the provisions of it are almost necessary on account of the Privilege enjoyed by Foreigners naturalized in Pennsylvania. On these Considerations I hope for your Lordship's most favorable Construction.

I acknowledge myself greatly obliged to Your Lordship for your polite Attention to my request, should any Business call me home; and only beg leave to add that I hope any Consideration such a Proposition may induce will not remove me from my Government so long as my Conduct therein merits the Approbation of His Majesty, and His ministers for this Department which shall always be the Endeavor as it has ever been the Sincere Wish of,

My Lord  
Your Lordships most obedient  
and very humble Servant  
Robt Eden.

## DARTMOUTH TO EDEN.

Whitehall April 10<sup>th</sup> 1773.

Deputy Governor Eden.

Sir.

I have received and laid before the King your Letters to me of the 12<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> of January and 26<sup>th</sup> of February last and am very much obliged to you for the very full Explanation contained in your Letter of the 29<sup>th</sup> of January upon the two points I took the Liberty to mention to you in my dispatch of the 4<sup>th</sup> of November last.

I consider your Continuance in the Government of Maryland as a Circumstance of very great advantage to the King's Service and congratulate you upon the very recent mark of His Majesty's favor in His Royal Approbation by Order in Council of that Continuance.

I am &c.<sup>t</sup>

Dartmouth.

## EDEN TO DARTMOUTH.

Annapolis

19 August 1773.

My Lord.

Herewith I have the Honor of transmitting to your Lordship a Copy of the Laws enacted our last session of Assembly, which stands prorogued to the 11<sup>th</sup> of October next, when it will meet, and I hope take into Consideration some Regulation of our Staple, which is falling into great Disrepute at Home since the dropping the Inspection Law.

I shall transmit to y<sup>r</sup> Lordship a Copy of the Votes and Proceedings of the late Session by the Pacquet. They are not yet Printed.

I beg your Lordship to accept my Thanks again for your obliging Letters, and to be assured that I shall ever endeavor to merit His Majesty's gracious Approbation in this or any Situation I may be placed in,

The Governor of Virginia is  
 deavored in vain to meet His L  
 Province in his way up so am un  
 liamsburg next month to comply  
 Mary with respect to my new  
 which shall be immediately transr

I am, With great F  
 Your Lords  
 and very

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KNOX TO

Deputy Governor Eden.

Sir.

I am directed by the Earl o  
 inclosed attested Copy of His M  
 Godfrey otherwise Henry, who bei  
 at Dorchester of Theft was sente  
 now supposed to be in Maryland,  
 the Ship Isabella which sailed fr  
 16<sup>th</sup> of October. If you can con  
 nate Man, and be of any Assista  
 himself of the King's Clemency, i  
 passion to his disconsolate Relation

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GOVERNOR PEN

F

Sir

On the receipt of your Excell  
 January last I resolved, in Comj  
 delay the issuing a Proclamation fo  
 tion of this Province up to the l  
 Commissioners under the Propriets

ries between Maryland Pennsylvania and the three lower Counties, till it was known whether the Guardians of M<sup>r</sup>. Harford would sign the Commissioners' Return, and instruct you to join in such Proclamation. I am now to inform you Sir, that that Point is reduced to a certainty M<sup>r</sup>. Wilmot our Solicitor having lately advised me that the Guardians have expressly refused an Application made to them for that Purpose, conceiving it to be a matter in which from the nature of their Trust, they cannot legally intermeddle. Altho' I have always been advised that the Proprietary Agreement enforced by the Decrees in Chancery, and ratified by his Majesty in Council, on the joint Petition of both Proprietors, is of itself final and conclusive on all Parties; and that nothing is essentially wanting to substantiate these Proceedings, yet I should been glad your Excellency could have thought yourself justified in joining with me in a Proclamation to extend the Jurisdiction of both Provinces according to the lines thus Settled; as it would leave without Excuse those who might be disposed to give Opposition to the Measure on either side. But as it is now Evident that M<sup>r</sup>. Harford's Guardians will give you no Instructions on this Head, I cannot, consistent with the justice due to the People settled on our side of those lines who have been and yet are in a great measure in a lawless State, any longer defer affording to them that Protection they have so repeatedly applied for, and which they have a right to claim from this Government. I have therefore come to a Resolution by the Advice of my Council to issue the Proclamation *ex parte* and hope your Excellency, before you Embark for England, will take such Measures on the occasion as you may judge most proper to prevent the Peace of the two Provinces from being again disturbed, and those valuable Purposes from being defeated that induced the respective Proprietaries to enter into the Agreements for settling their Boundaries, and which in their Execution have been attended with an immense Expence to them. I sincerely wish you a happy Voyage, and am with great Respect

Your Excellency's Obedient

humble Servant

John Penn.

His Excellency, Robert Eden Esq<sup>r</sup>.

## EDEN TO PENN.

Annapolis 21<sup>st</sup> May 1774.

Sir

The Guardians of the Proprietor of Maryland appointed by the Lord Chancellor of England, declined I presume, signing the return of the Commissioners in their Capacity of Guardians, because they might think it improper to do the Act without the Especial Direction of the Lord Chancellor upon an application bringing the matter before his Lordship in a regular Course of Proceeding, their ward being under his particular Protection, but whatever may have been the reason whether that which I have suggested or any other, why the Guardians have declined the Measure, I conceive (and the Council of this Province whom I have consulted are of the same Opinion) that it would be most improper for me, in my Station to undertake in any Degree, the Exercise of a power, which the Guardians have refused upon the declared Principle, that it is a matter, in which, from the Nature of their Trust, they cannot intermeddle. What may be the Effect in Respect of the Peace of the two Provinces of an *ex parte* Proclamation issued by your Government I do not undertake to say, nor do I doubt but that the Tendency of such a Measure will be most maturely considered before the Execution of it tho' for my own part I am not without Apprehension, that some disagreeable Disturbances may be the Consequence of such an *ex parte* Proclamation and I can't but express my Wish that it may be deferred.

I expect to take my Departure from Maryland in a few Days and will embrace a very early Opportunity after my Arrival in England to communicate your Letters to the Guardians; but 'till Instructions shall be sent hither to direct the Conduct of the Provincial Government I believe I may venture to assure you no steps will be taken here to indicate a Concurrence with, or an Admission of the propriety of, the Measure you propose.

I am Sir &amp;c.

Robert Eden.

The hon<sup>ble</sup> John Penn Esq<sup>r</sup> Governor of Pennsylvania.

## EDEN TO DARTMOUTH.

Conduit Street (London)  
Monday Aug<sup>st</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1774.

My Lord.

As I think it my Duty (in the present Crisis) and propose returning to Maryland immediately, I shall be glad to know when I may do myself the Honour of waiting on your Lordship to receive any Commands you may have for that part of America. I most sincerely wish Tranquillity were restored in that Quarter, and can assure your Lordship of my strict Adherence to any Instructions you may give me, wherein I should be extremely happy to be any way instrumental in all Measures tending to promote that Salutory and Desireable purpose.

I shall leave London to morrow or Wednesday sen'night, to embark at Deal, if no Orders to the contrary prevent me.

With great Respect I am

My Lord

Your Lordships most obedient  
and very humble Servant

Rob<sup>t</sup> Eden.

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[This extract is in the hand of William Eden. It is found to be printed in Force's Archives, 4<sup>th</sup> series, Vol. 1, p. 1078, described as to Lord Dartmouth.]

Extract of a Letter from Gov. Eden dated

Annapolis 30<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1774.

This Province has been tolerably quiet since I arrived before that they had in one or two Instances been second (I think) in Violent measures to Boston. The Spirit of Existence against the Tea Act or any Mode of internal Taxation is as strong and universal here as ever, I firmly believe that they will undergo any Hardships sooner than acknowledge a Right in the British Parlt. in that Particular, and will persevere in their Non-Importation and Non-Exportation Experiments in spite of every Inconve-

nience that they must consequently be exposed to, and the total Ruin of their Trade.

This Extract of a letter encloses :—

*Maryland Gazette*, No 1529, 29 December 1774, containing a column, marked in ink, concerning Meeting of the Committee for Anne Arundel & Annapolis 23 Dec. 1774. fo. 361. Notice (printed) as to a subscription paper 29 Dec. 1774. fo. 365.

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DARTMOUTH TO EDEN.

*Private.*

Whitehall March 3<sup>d</sup> 1775.

Sir,

My separate Dispatch of this day's date inclosing a Resolution of the House of Commons, may be ostensibly of use, in case the General Assembly should think fit to take up the Consideration of that Resolution ; But it is fit I should observe to you, that it is not His Majesty's Intention, for very obvious Reasons, that you should officially communicate it to them. At the same time as I think it cannot fail to be an Object of discussion in the Assembly, I must add that the King considers that the good Effect of it will, in great Measure, depend upon your Ability and Address in a proper Explanation of it to those whose Situations & Connections may enable them to give Facility to the Measures it points to ; And His Majesty has no doubt that you will exert every Endeavour to induce such a compliance on the part of the Assembly, as may correspond with His Majesty's Ideas of their Justice, and His earnest Wishes to see a happy Restoration of the publick Tranquillity.

I am, Sir

Your most Obedient  
humble Servant

Dartmouth.

Deputy Gov<sup>r</sup> of Maryland.

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VISIT TO GENERAL LAFAYETTE AT LA GRANGE,  
NOVEMBER 18, 1826.

[EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF D. S. WILSON, ESQ.]

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This has been the most interesting visit which I have ever made. We were most kindly received by the General and treated with the greatest attention by all of his large and amiable family, by the young ladies too who are very agreeable and two of them particularly very handsome. They are indeed a delightful family and it recalls the memory of patriarchal times to see the General surrounded by his children and grandchildren, all of whom manifest towards him the most respectful and affectionate attention.

When we entered the room in which he was (having met G. W. Lafayette in the ante-room) he immediately arose and advancing with a benignant smile to receive us, took me by the hand and led me towards the fire. As soon as he had read the letter which I delivered, he began to enquire about his Baltimore friends, exhibiting the greatest interest and the most perfect recollection. He enquired particularly about the young ladies of his acquaintance and wished to know who was married since he left us. He spoke of Miss Ridgely who is a great favourite of his and wished that her father would bring her to France; of Miss Johnson, "a very pretty lively girl;" of Miss Montgomery who disapproved of his going to the Unitarian church, against which many of the young ladies of his acquaintance remonstrated.

In the course of half an hour M<sup>r</sup>. G. W. Lafayette offered to show us to our rooms, to which we went. They were in the most distant part of the house, in the round turreted building on the left of the carriage entrance to the court around three sides of which the Mansion is built. La Grange is 900 years old and is the seat of the Gen<sup>l</sup>'s ancestors. Soon after going up D<sup>r</sup>. Clark was seized with a severe pain (colic) and was so unwell that he

was obliged to go to bed, and I went down to the drawing room alone.

Upon entering I was much surprised at the number of ladies whom I found there, amounting to quite a large party. General Lafayette advancing to meet me, took me by the hand and introduced me to most of them—among them were three American ladies Mrs. Shaw and M<sup>rs</sup> Greene of Georgia and M<sup>rs</sup> Allya wife of Capt. A. of the *Cadmus*. M<sup>rs</sup> G. was originally from Scotland and married a nephew of Gen<sup>l</sup> Greene. Madam Lafayette (wife of G. W. L.), Madam Latour-Maubourg daughter of the Gen<sup>l</sup>, six of his grand-daughters, M<sup>r</sup> Benj<sup>n</sup> Constant and lady, M. Levasseur (his companion in his visit to the U. S.) and several others were there. Benj<sup>n</sup> Constant, the Gen<sup>l</sup> told me, is not only one of the first political but also one of the first literary characters of the day, and is a particular friend of his.—Dinner was soon announced and we went down to the *Salle à Manger*. At table there were 12 ladies and 10 gentlemen and there was also a side table where sat 6 or 7 of the younger members of the family for whom there was no room at the larger table. I sat between Madame Lafayette and one of the daughters of M<sup>me</sup> Latour-Maubourg and on the left of the latter sat Mademoiselle Matilda Lafayette, one of the daughters of M. G. W. L., from all of whom I received the kindest attentions during dinner. Gen<sup>l</sup> Lafayette sat in the center of the table opposite to Mad<sup>m</sup> L. and M. G. W. L. at the end and one of his sisters, I presume M<sup>me</sup> L. M. S., at the other. M<sup>lle</sup> Matilda L. is a most beautiful and fascinating little creature, having a fair complexion, lovely blue eyes and a profusion of rather light brown hair luxuriantly shading her fair forehead. She is very lively, her manner extremely charming and she speaks English in the prettiest manner imaginable and very correctly. She is quite accomplished, understanding something of Italian also and having read a great many English books, all Walter Scott's works, Lord Byron's, Cooper's &c. Two others of the Gen<sup>l</sup>'s grand-daughters, are also very pretty, one of them speaks English very well and they all speak it more or less. None of them however would speak it much to me when they found that I understood French; but they spoke it to D<sup>r</sup> C. the next day as he could not speak any

French. After a very pleasant time spent at table we returned to the drawing room and the evening was passed by me very agreeably in conversing much with the General and with many of the ladies partic<sup>ly</sup> M. Gen<sup>l</sup> L. spoke of Balt<sup>o</sup> saying that it was always an elegant place. "I went there soon after my first arrival in America," said he "and found it an elegant village; I went there after the war shortly before my return and found an elegant small town; I went there on my last visit to the U. States and found it an elegant large city. In 40 years its population increased from 4 or 5000 to nearly 80000." He admired the volunteer troops of Balt<sup>o</sup>—he said that *Niles' Register* was the best work of the kind ever published and spoke of the ability and excellence of the American Farmer—Bentalou—Mrs. Gilmore. I found my attention frequently wandering from the Subject on which he spoke, to the character of the Speaker himself and to the many admirable passages of his eventful life. Excellent man! after all the toils and sufferings which he has endured so cheerfully in the holy cause of liberty, may the evening of his days continue to pass on as calmly as is now does, encircled by his beloved and amiable family.

After a very interesting and agreeable evening I retired to my room about 11 o'clock, but it was long before I could close my eyes, my thoughts often recurring to the society in which I had just been and dwelling upon the mansion the hospitality of which I was enjoying. I could hardly realise that I was actually at *La Grange*, the abode of the great and good benefactor of our country, that I was at the ancestral residence of him who had so recently crossed the ocean and made one long, continued triumphal progress thro' my native land, now so distant though so well beloved. These ideas with many others of a similar nature crowding in succession upon my mind, chased sleep from my pillow to give place to them, so far more interesting visitants.

On Sunday morning, a warm fire was made in our porcelain stove at an early hour. At the breakfast hour (near 10 o'clock) D<sup>r</sup> C. being recovered, we went down to the drawing room where we found the interesting family and their visitors again assembled and we soon went down to breakfast, all occupying the same places as the evening before. On coming up again after breakfast, our

attention was called to the "Star-spangled banner," the beautiful flag of the *Brandywine* suspended in the ante-room above the portraits of our Washington and Franklin, the end of it gracefully thrown over the top of the former. The emotions created by this spectacle were grateful indeed, and it was long before I could withdraw my eyes from gazing upon the flag of our beloved country, which has so often waved triumphantly amidst the shock of battle, thus graced with an honoured Station in a foreign land and in the abode of one who has fought so gallantly for that country's freedom. This flag was presented to Gen<sup>l</sup> L. by the officers of the frigate upon his leaving the ship at Havre, accompanied with a request that it might be displayed on the anniversaries of the birthday of Washington and of our national independence, which has been more than complied with, as it is constantly displayed, having always hung where it is now placed.

Around the walls of the drawing room are hung the portraits of all the Presidents of the U. States except Washington, viz. Jn<sup>o</sup> Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and J. Q. Adams together with that of Gen<sup>l</sup> Greene. This too is highly gratifying to the feelings of an American.

We were invited to go out to shoot with M<sup>r</sup> G. W. L., Levasseur and some other gentlemen, but we declined preferring to walk out with the young ladies. The morning was damp and the walking rather wet and muddy, but this does not deter the ladies of France from going out, and as soon as they had equipped themselves we set out and took a very pleasant walk around and thro a large piece of woods which extends on one side of the Chateau. After walking for some time it began to rain and we returned a different path. We re-entered the drawing room and the Gen<sup>l</sup> giving us the late New York papers which he had rec<sup>d</sup> the evening before, he went out, with an old Scotch gentleman who was on a short visit, to plan some improvements in the grounds about the Chateau. He first called his grand-daughters around him for the purpose of consulting with them how they would wish to have them made, asking them if they would like to have the trees planted here, others there, a walk lengthened in one part, &c.—this was really an interesting sight, to behold one who had been a

chief actor in so many scenes of the most trying character and of the utmost historical importance, kindly consulting the taste and the wishes of his lovely descendants as they gathered around him, upon subjects of comparatively such a trivial nature. All the young ladies too retired to their rooms leaving D<sup>r</sup> C. and myself in possession of the drawing room where we remained for a long time reading the papers. When he had finished reading them we walked out to see the front of the Chateau which we had but imperfectly seen the evening before. This is the most beautiful part of it. Passing thro' the arched way by which carriages drive out from the Court yard to the road to Rosey, we got to the outside and turning round had a fine view of the front. On each side of this gateway is a large round building in turreted form, surmounted by conical cupolas, and most richly and beautifully covered with luxuriant ivy clinging to the grey walls of this time-honoured edifice and finely contrasting its deep green with their venerable hue. The central part recedes, which imparts to the wings a finer appearance. After admiring this for some time we ret<sup>d</sup> to the house and on the way saw the Gen<sup>l</sup> at a distance walking about his grounds with two others.

A little before 6, the ladies and family again assembled in the drawing room and we soon went down to dinner where as large a party assembled as did yesterday. After dinner returning to the drawing room, coffee was brought in and after the lapse of an hour or two, tea also. I passed a highly agreeable evening in conversing principally with the ladies and chiefly w<sup>th</sup> M. with whose gaiety and lively sallies I was much amused. Having mentioned to the Gen<sup>l</sup> & M<sup>r</sup> G. W. L. that we intended returning to Paris to-morrow, they desired us to remain longer and at all events not to leave La Grange until the next morning. We excused ourselves from staying another day under the plea of D<sup>r</sup> C's engagements, and they promised to send us in the morning to Rosey. The Gen<sup>l</sup> also said that he w<sup>d</sup> see us again in the morning, but I remonstrated against his disturbing his rest on our account, but he said he was always an early riser. Having taken leave of the rest of this interesting family we retired, and indulged in many pleasing recollections of our short abode at La Grange

before sleep visited our eyes. Rising very early on Monday morning and descending to the *Salle à Manger*, we found Mr. G. W. L. already there and the cloth spread to give us some coffee before we set off. While we were sitting at table, early as it was, our venerable host came down to see us and his carriage was already at the door. After conversing with him and his son for a short time, we arose to bid them farewell and at parting the Gen<sup>l</sup> requested me to remember him to his Baltimore friends. He kindly expressed his regret that our visit was so short, and G. W. L. invited me to revisit them next September during the vintage. They both accompanied us to the door, and stepping into the carriage we drove off, thus leaving perhaps forever the hospitable mansion of La Grange and its venerable and most estimable proprietor.—Thus terminated a visit in every respect truly delightful and interesting, one which will ever be most deeply engraven on my memory and the remembrance of which can be effaced only by death. We have not only experienced the kindest reception from the Gen<sup>l</sup> but we have received from every member of his most amiable and charming family every attention that could contribute to render our visit agreeable.

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## MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

[TERMINATION OF THE SURVEYORS' WORK ON THE WEST LINE.]

Sir :

We here present you with our proceedings since our last of the 12<sup>th</sup> of June, desiring you will please to communicate it to Lord Baltimore, to whom pray give our Duty.

On the 18<sup>th</sup> of June we received our Instructions to continue the West Line to the end of 5° of Longitude from the River Delaware.

On July the 7<sup>th</sup> the waggons arrived at Fort Cumberland with the Instruments, Tents &c. Having collected Hands we pro-

ceeded to the place in the Allegany Mount<sup>s</sup> where we left off last year, and on the 13<sup>th</sup> we began to continue the Line westw<sup>d</sup>.

At 168, <sup>Miles</sup> 78 from the Post marked West in Mr. Bryan's Field the Top of the Great Ridge of the Allegany Mountains.

At 169, <sup>M</sup> 60 <sup>c</sup> crossed a small branch of the Little Yochio Geni. This is the first water we have passed that runs westw<sup>d</sup>.

On the 16<sup>th</sup> of July we were joyned by 14 Indians of the Anadaga and Mohock Nations deputed by the Chiefs of the Six Nations to go with us on the Line. With them came Mr. Hugh Crawford, Interpreter.

At 178 Miles the Little Meadows bore So., about 2½ Miles.

" 179, 44 <sup>c</sup> crossed the Little Yochio Geni.

" 189, 69 crossed General Braddock's Road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburgh on the Top of Winding Hill.

" 194, 28 crossed the Big Yochio Geni.

" 204, The Great Meadows bore N<sup>o</sup> distant about 5 Miles.

" 208, 59 crossed big Sandy Creek.

" 214, 12 The Summit of Laurel Hill.

" 219, 22 The East Bank of the River Cheat (about 200 y<sup>d</sup>s wide).

" 222, 34 The River Monaugehela (about 200 y<sup>d</sup>s wide).

" 231, 20 crossed a War path. Here the chief of our Indians informed us that he was come to the extent of his Commission from the Chiefs of the Six Nations, and that he would not proceed one step further. Finding the Indians could not be prevailed upon to go further westw<sup>d</sup> we set up the Sector on the summit of a lofty Ridge to determine the place of the Parallel.

In the true Parallel at the top of the said Ridge we made a large Heap of Earth and Stones.

This Pile is at the Distance of <sup>m</sup> 230, <sup>ch</sup> 18, <sup>1</sup> 21 from the beginning of this Parallel where it commences to be a Boundary between the two Provinces.

This Pile is at the Distance of <sup>m</sup> 238, <sup>ch</sup> 17, <sup>1</sup> 48 from the Post marked West in Mr. Bryan's Field. This Post is 15 Statute English

Miles measured horizontal S<sup>o</sup> of the Parallel of the S<sup>o</sup> Point of the City of Philadelphia. Also the Pile is at 244, <sup>miles</sup> 38, <sup>ch</sup> 36 <sup>L</sup> from the West Bank of the River Delaware.

On the 20<sup>th</sup> of October we began to open a Visto in the true Parallel eastward, and as we returned (besides the Mile Posts) we erected Marks on the Tops of all the High Ridges and Mountains. The Marks are of Earth or Stone, three Yards and one Half or Four Yards Diameter at the Bottom, and 5 or 6, and some of 7 Feet high.

The 5<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> we finished opening the Visto. Now there is one continued Visto 8 or 9 Yards wide in the true Parallel from the Intersection of the said Parallel with the Meridian from the Tang<sup>t</sup> Point. This Day the Indians left us to return to their own Country. On the 28<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> we finished erecting Marks on the Tops of the Ridges to the Top of Sidelong Hill. To the East side of this Hill the Stones are all set, being 132 Miles of the West Line. There are now lying at Fort Frederic near the N<sup>o</sup> Mountains Sixty Stones, which were intended to be set this Summer, but we acquainted the Gent. Commiss<sup>r</sup> that we could not get our Stone to the Place designed for it to the westw<sup>d</sup> of Sidelong Hill for less than 12 £ per Stone, on which information the Gent. Commissioners thought proper we should desist from setting Stones farther at present. In all the Mountains we have past over this Year, and almost at every Mile Post, there is as good stone if not superior to those sent from England.

The Carriage of Stones thro' the Mountains will be a great Expense and almost impracticable. The Marks we have erected may be seen from Ridge to Ridge in most Places, and it will take a great length of Time (if ever) to destroy them, so as not to point out the Course of the Line.

On the 26<sup>th</sup> of Dec<sup>r</sup> 1767, the Gent. Commissioners, at a Meeting held at Christiana Bridge Newcastle County, read to us their Minutes, by which we understand they have no further Occasion for us to run Lines. They gave us Instructions to draw a Map or Plan of the Lines to be delivered to any of the Commissioners.



We have this Day delivered Plans of the Lines to the Rev<sup>d</sup> Richard Peters.

If the Indians would but have proceeded 12 or 14 Days more, we should have run the length of Pennsylvania. We had many of the Natives of different Nations come to see us, and were all Brothers in every kind and friendly Manner.

At about one Mile and  $\frac{1}{2}$  North of the Line the River Cheat joins the Monaungehela. By Information the Mouth of Redstone Creek is due N<sup>th</sup> about 25 Miles from where we cross'd the Monaungehela, and about 5 or 6 miles west of where we cross'd the s<sup>t</sup> River. Pittsburg bears N<sup>th</sup> about 50 Miles (but from better Authority than the Above) it is due N<sup>o</sup> of the Place we cross'd the Monaungehela.

By all Accounts both from White Men and Indians the End of the West Line will not be above 20 Miles from the Ohio in a West Course, and not above 15 in a N W Course.

We shall now proceed on the measurement of the Tang<sup>t</sup> Line &c. for the Royal Society, having no further Instructions from the Gent. Commissioners to execute.

We are, S<sup>r</sup>  
your most Obedient humble Servants

CHA. MASON  
JERE. DIXON

Philadelphia  
Jan. 29, 1768.

To Hugh Hammersley, Esq.

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## AN ATLANTIC VOYAGE IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

HENRY F. THOMPSON.

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Among the manuscripts in the library of the University of Oxford, generally known as the Bodleian Library, are many documents relating to the marine affairs of Great Britain and her colonies, and the log-books of vessels trading to all parts of the world. Of these log-books, eleven relate to voyages from London to the Chesapeake Bay, and of these eleven two are "Iournalls," as they are termed, of voyages which are especially interesting to Marylanders, being, as they are, "Iournalls of the Outward and Homeward-bound passages" of the ships *Constant Friendship* and *Baltimore*, which were in Maryland in the years 1671 and 1673.

The vessels which were in use in the seventeenth century were small, when judged by the ideas of sea-going ships of the present day, for there were few over two hundred tons, as an inspection of the few returns (which are extant) of the naval officers of the Patuxent and Potomac Rivers will show. Although a few ships were from three hundred to five hundred tons, the greater number of them were from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty, and more were under than over two hundred.

They were broad in the bow, the forecastle and the poop were raised high above the main deck, the mainmast was placed in the middle of the ship, the foremast as near the bow as possible and the mizzen where the builder thought fit. The books on navigation and shipbuilding, all speak of top gallant masts and sails but in no one of the log-books is there any mention of a sail above the topsail, although, of course, they speak of making and taking in the sails as well of sending down topmasts and yards. They were but slow sailers and although instances occur of as much as eight miles an hour being made, it was when there was a

fair wind and plenty of it, and with a smooth sea, but at no time was that rate kept up for twenty-four hours. When the wind was ahead, but slow progress was made, for no ship could sail "close to the wind," and often four or five miles was all there was to show for a whole day, and there were even times when they were further from their destination at the end of twenty-four hours than they were at the beginning. Rather than keep on against a head wind they would "heave to" or "try" as they said in those days. The *Bristow* arrived in York River on the 8th March, 1701, having left London on the 22nd October, and her Master writes "a more terrible passage has hardly been known by man. I have been on this coast near twelve weeks within forty or fifty leagues by all estimation." He had become separated from the fleet, for although the *Gloster* did not arrive until the day after the *Bristow*, the latter found on her arrival several vessels which left London with her, but which had been in port eight or nine weeks.

Indeed, there is nothing in which a voyage, two hundred years ago, differed more from one to-day, than in the great uncertainty as to the time which was to be spent in going from one port to the other.

When a passenger started from London, he could not say within many weeks, how long he was to be on board the ship which was to take him to Maryland or Virginia, for, of the eleven voyages of which we have the records, they were from forty-seven to one hundred and thirty-eight days from London to the Capes, and from thirty-two days to one hundred and thirteen on their way home.

The same vessel varied from forty-seven days to one hundred and two days, in coming from London, and from thirty-two to fifty-two in returning home.

A ship would often be three or four weeks from London before she took her departure from the Lizard, detained in the Downs or some port by head winds or storms, and it must have been an inspiring sight, after a storm, to see the numerous vessels getting under way from the Downs; for there would be hundreds of vessels starting out for all parts of the world, the vessels bound

for the Chesapeake Bay often numbering forty or fifty, and as the captain of one of them says, "We Virginians keeping together," the name Virginian being often applied to all the vessels bound in the Capes.

When the fleet was clear of the land, they steered for the Azores, and one or more ships generally sighted Flores and Corves, the most westerly of the islands. Then they steered for Cape Henry, and deviated as little as possible from a straight course, for their latitude they could find every day at noon, by means of their quadrants, but their longitude they could only estimate by calculating the distance run and the course steered, making allowances for currents, leeway or a heavy sea knocking them off their course. Notwithstanding this rather uncertain calculation they were not far out of the way when they began sounding to find out if they were near land.

Although a large fleet of fifty or sixty vessels might leave England, they soon became more or less scattered, although there were some vessels always in sight of each other, and frequently in calm weather there were visits between the officers and passengers of the different vessels, who dined or spent whole days, of which custom the following extract from the log-book of the *Johanna* gives an example: "Mr. Baker hoysted out his boat and came on board of us. We spared them some tobacco to pipe, for it was very scarce with them. About 5 o'clock they went aboard again: the master of her was sufficiently in drink before he went."

It may be supposed that the great uncertainty as to the duration of the voyage would have caused some trouble in providing sufficient food and water for so many persons, but the food was composed principally of bread or ship-biscuit, salt meat, peas and cheese, all which would keep well for many months, and therefore it was only the space required for enough food and water that gave any trouble, and when it is recollected that it would be necessary to carry food and water for one hundred persons (including passengers and crew) for a voyage lasting perhaps five months it is evident that the provisions which were necessary would occupy a great deal of space.

In a contract made with the owners of the ship *Nassau*, of five hundred tons, to carry one hundred and fifty or more passengers to Virginia, the following stipulations were made in regard to food. The passengers to have the same allowance of food as the sailors, that is to say: "they were to have their allowance of bread, butter and cheese weekly, and the rest of the provisions were to be distributed daily: each passenger, over six years of age, was to have seven pounds of bread every week, each mess of eight to have two pieces of pork (each piece to be two pounds) with pease five days in the week, and on the other two days four pounds of beef with pease each day, or four pounds of beef with a pudding, with pease for the two days, and in case the kettle could not be boiled each passenger was to have one pound of cheese every day. Children under six years of age to have such allowance in flour, oatmeal, fruit, sugar and butter as the overseers of them shall judge fit."

There were in this ship one hundred and ninety-one passengers, of whom twenty-five were under twelve years of age, and although there were some of all ranks in life there seems to have been no difference made between them as to diet and lodging. Among them were the Rev. Mr. Lataué, with his wife and child, whose descendants are still to be found in Virginia, as probably are the descendants of many others of these French refugees.

The ordinary price of a passage to Maryland or Virginia was six pounds, but for this large party the price was five pounds, for each person over twelve years of age, and half price for children under that age.

The ship *Johanna* was on her way from London to Virginia in March, 1674, when the following incident occurred, viz.: "About 12 o'clock last night some of our people saw something walke in the shape of a dog and after that it was heard betwixt dex cry like a child and sometimes knocking without bord and the dog that belonged to the ship run whineing up and down and crept in among the passengers I pray God dy liver us from all evil."

Nothing happened to them on the voyage, and they arrived in Virginia after a quick passage, and without any accident, but two years later on the same ship something happened which caused

the death of two men, but what it was, is not very clear. "One of our servants was missing, judged he fell overboard and drowned: and another had his other leg cut ofe, his other being cut of sometime before—they were boath Cap. Beales servants."

If the vessels were a long time in crossing the ocean, they were also sometime in port, before they were ready to return home.

The *Constant Friendship* arrived in the Saint Mary's river on the 20th December 1671, and the next day, the Master went ashore and entered the ship at the Custom House. They lay there 10 days, landing passengers and goods, and then sailed for the Patuxent "to do some business there," and while there they buried a passenger, the 2nd mate, and one of the seamen. At the end of the week they sailed for the "Seavorne" which they reached at 2 a. m., sailing in boldly, "there being moonlight and fair weather." For two months and a half, they were delivering goods and taking in tobacco. Some of the English goods were consigned to different persons, and some were sold from the ship, payment being made in tobacco. The ship lay at anchor in the river, and the tobacco was brought off in shallops from the landings to which it had been rolled from the plantations. By the 25th March, they had on board about five hundred and fifty hogsheads, and they sailed for the Patuxent, where they took in more tobacco, and then went to St. Mary's where by the end of April, they finished their loading, having seven hundred and eight hogsheads on board, and cleared the ship, when they were ready to sail.

The ships generally spent three or four months in the rivers, delivering their goods and taking in tobacco, which was taken on freight, or obtained by "trucking" as it was called, that is to say, bartering the English goods for the tobacco, or sometimes the skins of wild animals, of which a goodly number were exported in the early days of the Colony. When the loading was finished, and the ship was cleared and ready for sea, they went to Lynnhaven Bay, where the fleet for England was made up, and received their sailing orders. One of the fleet was named as the Flag ship, and her commander was appointed Admiral with a certain authority over the Masters of the other ships, subject of

course to the orders of the Commander of the Men of War who conveyed the fleet off the coast or at times all the way to England. A Man of War lay in the Chesapeake, whose duty among other things was to convoy the ships 25 or 30 leagues off the coast, for there was great danger of an attack by Pirates who hovered about the coast, and sometimes ran into the bays and harbours to make a capture, but seldom, if ever, roamed over the ocean in search of their prey. The Governor of Virginia, at times, went out in the Man of War to see the fleet safely on their way, and when he arrived on board, most of the ships fired a salute, for they all had guns, and a gunner was a member of every ship's company as surely as a carpenter or sailmaker.

A "fleet" frequently numbered fifty vessels, or more and on the 31st July 1702 one hundred and forty vessels sailed out of the Capes convoyed by four Men of War, on one of which, the *Warwick*, were Col. Blackistone, Governor of Maryland, and his lady, who were on their way home.

Even when there was war between Great Britain and some other country, there was not much danger of capture on the high seas, but when they got near the land the privateers, or "Capers," as Dutch privateers were called, were cruising about, watching for the incoming ships, and sometimes capturing and carrying them off. One such incident is told in the log-book of the *Johanna*, under the date of July, 1676—"When Tward of Beachy Head saw severall shallops French Privateers come up with us and commanded our boat out and us by the lee but I would not being able to Deale with them: we saw them clap several Vessels aboard and plunder them and caryed two away at 10 o'clock in the night two came up with us together which command us to strick and by the lee which I would not they fired 3 gunnes at us but hitt us not the shot fell by the ships side, then they came close up and said they would clap us aboard both together I bid them keep ofe or else we would fire att them we gott two of or guns upon the forecassell and poynted them aft at them for they intended to come aboard upon the quarter we could not bring a gun to beare upon them with [until?] we had done so: the french seeing us in preparation to defend ourselves bid us good night and left us after

many bad words which passed between us. We fired not at them." The encounter with the privateers ended happily enough, nothing worse than an exchange of "bad words" having happened, but owing to the preparations for defence, one of the men on the *Johanna* lost his life, as the log-book tells in the following words: "Att 3 of Clock this morning the Carpenters mate being laid down to sleep upon the forehatch by the windlass and one of the guns upon the forecassel standing upon a pease and my mate goeing up on the for Cassell tooke holde of the mussell of the gun which oversett it it not being lashed Dumbled doune upon the deck and bruised the head of the Carpenters mate and broke his scull very much he dyed presently which was a very sad accident. We kept him until he was could and stiff and buryd him in the sea of the South forland which I pray God have mercy upon his soule for he was suddenly taken out of this world:"

There were other dangers that menaced the ships, even when they were thought to be past all the perils of the sea; and there is one more extract which tells of the end of the *Baltimore*, which had made many voyages to Maryland, and was considered a strong, well built ship. In 1673 she had made the passage home in very good time, and with the rest of the London Fleet had gone into Plymouth harbour—on the 18th September, all thinking, no doubt, that they would soon land their tobacco in London. They lay there for three days, and then started to go on to London but as all the ships could not get out in time a signal was made, for those that were outside to return. When the *Baltimore* got back the log-book says: "it was darke we run in behind the Island and ankored in 6 fad the wind abt S S E and blowed hard and rained we struck our topmasts and yards and rod about 2 hours fast but the wind blowing harder and harder we let go the sheet ankor and in vering away upon the best bower started the best bower ankor and nether that nor the sheet ankor wold take hold againe but we drove ashore upon the rockes about 3 ships lengths to the westward of milebay and being a high water and falling we presently sued and stuck fast and bilged upon the rocks the next tide the water ranne over part of the gun deck: we saved about



60 hhds dry and all the ships materialls as guns cables ankors and rigging and sayles : and could not save the shipp although it wass indevoured by the plymouth men : but she stove all to peeses.

*finis*

I pray God send me better fortune the next voyage."

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### THE RESTORATION OF THE OLD SENATE CHAMBER IN ANNAPOLIS.

DE COURCY W. THOM.

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It is a story familiar to most good Marylanders, that in the year 1649 and soon thereafter many groups of Puritans moved from Virginia's firmer enforcement of her laws upholding union of Church and State and restriction of religious worship except in the forms of the Church of England, and found a sanctuary in Maryland, whose Charter had been granted by a Protestant King to a broad-minded man, who, having been a convinced Protestant had become with equal conviction a Roman Catholic, and had planned, what his son achieved, the founding for the first time in any portion of the English-speaking world—full freedom of religious worship according to any Christian form, and the entire separation of Church and State.

Into Maryland then came the Puritans in 1649 and soon thereafter, and settled about a place successively called "Providence," "Proctors," "The Town Land at Severn," "Anne Arundel Town," "The Port of Annapolis," and finally the "City of Annapolis." They soon became a thrifty nucleus for a settlement engaged chiefly in growing that tobacco which was then the great staple of Maryland. Annapolis, the capital and great shipping port, soon acquired all the facilities of a flourishing and elegant colonial city. Among those facilities was a State House, sometimes called Court House, or Stadt House, which was completed in 1697, two years after Annapolis became the capital of the

Province, and took the place of the original Maryland State House built in 1674 at the old capital in St. Mary's City.

This State House was struck by lightning in 1699, and one of the delegates killed, and it was totally destroyed by fire in 1704, but it was at once rebuilt and continued to be occupied until 1769 when it was demolished and yet another State House authorized to be built on the old site at a cost of £ 7500. Governor Eden laid its corner stone on March 28th, 1772 and it was soon completed except the dome which was not finished until 1793. From 1772 until now that State House has persisted, here changed, there added to, sometimes injured, sometimes improved, but ever fraught with historical interest. In the north-eastern corner of its lower floor was and is now a room forty feet long, thirty-five feet wide and about twenty feet high, lighted by two large windows on the east and two on the north, containing 24 lights each, protected by inside shutters, and, with one exception, set in embrasures, and having seats at a height of nineteen inches from the floor. The room is pierced on the west by a door to the north of a high wooden colonial fireplace connected with a veritable chimney and furnished with fire-dogs, shovel and tongs of antique design. To the south of this fireplace was and is a false door similar in construction to the other. The southern wall is pierced by the main entrance door, and along that side of the chamber extends a gallery upheld by pillars and thirty-five feet long, eleven feet high and seven feet wide, with entablature in middle front and rounded near each end to the southward about twenty-four inches, a few feet from its ends, whence it runs straight to the west and eastern walls.

The gallery is reached by a flight of steps in the old Senate lobby to the west of the room I am describing. Along the floor beneath the gallery's front is a solid railing to define the waiting place for the public; and in that space are a few benches projecting from the wall. In the middle of the north wall immediately opposite the entrance door is the original small niche buttressed with plaster and crowned by an entablature and rising from a dais on which in a commodious high-backed chair was accustomed to sit the Presiding Officer overlooking his desk and the Clerk whose

broad low desk was immediately in front of the dais, and overlooking, too, the large table near the middle of the room upon which the members of the body using that room—until the Revolution they were the Council appointed by Lord Baltimore and then for many years the Senate chosen by electors chosen by the people—were wont to have their books and papers and to do what writing they pleased upon leaving their ordinary positions in arm chairs clustered near it.

I have been told that in the olden times the evening sessions were lit by many candles held in such a brass chandelier as then swung, and now, too (but at present in facsimile), swings from the middle of the ceiling, and by some candles standing in candlesticks upon the table and on the desks of the Presiding Officer and of the Clerk. Be that as it may, we know that whatever light there was in that room fell upon waxed floor, and upon walls and lattice window shades of green, and on ceiling and gallery and wood-work including fire-place, all white, except the chair-board which was painted black. Portions of plaster were found back of the cornice untouched since December 23rd, 1783, despite the restoring of that cornice in 1858, and beneath two thickness of brown paint covering the plaster in the niche back of the President's chair, remains the green color, thus confirming the Trumbull picture painted in 1814 and now in the Capitol in Washington, and representing the historic Resignation of December 1783.

As I have sketched the old Senate Chamber in Annapolis it existed on the memorable 23rd of December, 1783. It was first refurnished in 1838 and the desks, chairs and table then in it were sold. Mr. George R. Shafer of Annapolis has kindly searched for me the records as to any expenditures for refurnishing that Chamber between December 23rd, 1783 and 1838 and reports that there is no mention of any such furnishing.

We may accept the fact, therefore, that the furniture indicated was in that same room and was used on the great occasion of that 23rd day of December, 1783, and on January 14th, 1784 when the treaty with Great Britain was there ratified; and on September 11th, 1786 when in that same historic room, too, there sat the delegates from six of the States in a convention to consider how to

bring about a more effective Federation, which efforts we know resulted in the calling of the Federal Constitutional Convention of 1781.

Perhaps on those occasions individual desks were provided for members ; but I am not possessed of evidence to that effect.

Of the furniture used on those occasions the Clerk's desk is again in that chamber. The chair which Washington used on December 23rd, 1783, has been traced and can be bought. Some ten or twelve of the other chairs have been traced and can probably be bought. This last I learned through an inquiry for general information as to the appearance of the old Senate Chamber which the *Baltimore Sun* inserted at my request under instruction of the Advisory Commission upon the Restoration of the old Senate Chamber.

The Restoration of the old Senate Chamber ? Yes. Its restoration practically to its original condition and using many of its original parts, discovered here or there, for having remained practically intact through the various changes I have mentioned, and numerous small and more negligible ones, and its second re-furnishing in the re-adaptation of 1858 and its sharing with the State House generally in the instalment of a new steam-heating arrangement, which resulted in closing the old fire-place and removing the chimney. It was practically changed altogether in aspect in 1878 through the reshaping of the dais, and the removal of the gallery, the window seats, and inside window shutters, fire-place and chimney, and by the covering of the niche, the redistribution of window lights, new hardware trimmings, and the recoloring of the walls. At the same time it was refurnished.

The extreme wall measurements of the old Senate Chamber remained, but practically all the rest had been changed. But there had been many public and private objectors to that transformation who made their views felt through talk and writing. So time passed with public opinion dissatisfied on this question. Finally, on February 2nd, 1894, the Senate ordered, on motion of Senator Thomas G. Hayes, "That J. Appleton Wilson of Baltimore, and Mr. Frank B. Mayer, of Annapolis, be requested to investigate and report the feasibility of restoring the Senate Chamber to its

original condition and the probable cost of making the required changes. Provided the said gentlemen are willing to perform such service without compensation."

And on March 19th, 1894, on the presentation of Senator Hayes, there was read to the Senate the following report of Messrs. Wilson and Mayer :

*To The Honorable,*

*The Senate of Maryland :*

*Gentlemen.*—The Committee appointed by your Honorable Body, to consider the feasibility of restoring the Senate Chamber to its condition when Washington resigned his Commission within its historic walls in 1793, and to ascertain the cost of such restoration, beg leave to respectfully report :

First. That they consider the restoration feasible, and that there is a widespread desire throughout the State to see it accomplished ; that it is yet practicable to restore with accuracy the chamber to its original condition, as material and memories which may soon be lost, still exist, and your committee have been singularly fortunate in obtaining data, both for the architectural detail, as well as for the furnishing, as the result of persistent research.

Secondly. Your committee recommend that the work of restoration should be entire to be satisfactory. Any partial restoration, while better than none, can only have an incomplete and unsatisfactory effect, and will fail in accomplishing the end sought. They would respectfully advise the following :

1. Replacing niche behind Speaker's chair, with columns and entablature.

2. Replacing ladies' gallery and stairway to reach it from lobby.

3. Rebuilding chimney breast, only twelve inches projection, and replacing mantel and fire-place. The latter will be for appearance only, unless the flues remain in the wall, which is believed to be the case.

4. Replacing panelled window seats, and the restoration of the original shades.

5. The removal of the beam in the centre of ceiling, by sinking

it in the depth of the floor. It is at present a serious disfigurement, and entirely changes the original character of the ceiling. It can be arranged as proposed, without impairing the strength of the floor above in the slightest.

Your committee has diligently used the time at its disposal in getting reliable estimates of the cost of the proposed work, which they find can be done as before mentioned, by responsible persons, in the best manner and of the best material, for the sum of \$4,250.00 including the preparation of the necessary drawings, travelling and clerical expenses and supervision.

Search for any of the original furniture in existence has engaged the attention of your committee, and among other objects they have been able to locate the Speaker's chair and desk, as well as one of the member's chairs, with a desk, and the desk of the clerk. This furniture is of solid mahogany and of handsome design. The chandelier is an important feature in the appearance of the room. It was placed in the centre of the ceiling, and its restoration may even be regarded as an architectural element. It can be made and supplied with electricity in imitation of the original candles. The furniture and chandelier can be reproduced for the additional sum of \$1,900.00.

We would suggest, that in view of the historical value and importance of the work, that these sums appear small. They could be made available in annual instalments, and your committee earnestly recommend that the work may be authorized at once.

J. APPLETON WILSON,  
FRANK B. MAYER.

But nothing further was done. Gradually public interest in the rich and various phases of History made in, by and through Maryland, found organic expression through the many efficient Patriotic Societies which have done such good service in that fertile and strangely too long neglected field. One of the most practical and efficient Executives in that work was the Honorable Edwin Warfield, now Governor. With such a chief executive things historical in our State shone brighter. And as Governor

he seized the opportunity to induce the State House Building Commission to make possible the restoration of the old Senate Chamber in Annapolis to its condition when therein General Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army.

That State House Building Commission consisted of His Excellency Governor Edwin Warfield acting as chairman, Thomas J. C. Williams, Esq., who acted as Secretary, and Messrs. Gordon T. Atkinson, Murray Vandiver, James McSherry, Samuel D. Schmucker, Spencer C. Jones, Peter J. Campbell, John P. T. Mathias, and Ferdinand C. Latrobe, and came into existence through a resolution offered by Senator Spencer C. Jones in 1902 for the purpose of "constructing and erecting an addition to the present State House, in which shall be located the State Senate Chamber and the House of Delegates and appropriated \$250,000 with which to begin the work." In 1904 \$600,000 additional was appropriated to complete the work above indicated and for repairing the old State House.

Governor Warfield secured their consent to restore the old Senate Chamber as I have said, and to have that work directed through an advisory Commission representing a number of Patriotic Societies each of which appointed its representative. Of that Commission also His Excellency Governor Edwin Warfield was chairman. The delegate of the Maryland Historical Society was J. Appleton Wilson, Esq., Clayton C. Hall, Esq., represented the Society of the Revolution, Jas. Davidson Iglehart, M. D., represented the Society of the American Revolution, Jno. S. Gittings Esq., the Society of the Cincinnati and DeCourcy W. Thom, chosen secretary, represented the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland. And as additional members there were appointed by Governor Warfield, Messrs. Josias Pennington of Messrs. Baldwin and Pennington, architects, constructing the State House annex, etc., Hon. J. Wirt Randall, and George H. Shafer, Esq. That Advisory Commission held a number of formal meetings and many informal, and took into consideration such data as the Trumbull picture painted in 1814 after careful study of the old Senate Chamber and representing the great scene of December

23rd, 1783; the *Columbian Magazine* published in 1789 in Philadelphia and showing in fair detail a plan of the room and some of its architectural treatment; the detail plan of 1858 of Messrs. Bartlett and Hayward incidental to the steam heating of 1858 and enlarging and confirming the above, the location of the historic furniture, and of portions of the old gallery, etc., the coloring of the Chamber on December 23rd, 1783, and also the suggestions that beneath the plaster replacing the ancient fire-place should be sought in the brick work, indication of where the old fire place and the mantel and its pilasters had been placed, and that similar investigation would guide as to the original positions of window seats, gallery, etc., and that the photographs of the old Senate Chamber should be utilized, and gave instruction that in all except one negligible detail, which I shall presently mention, a precise restoration of the time-honored Chamber should be perfected as I have indicated. That one negligible detail was the lowering of the ceiling about three inches, necessitated by the introduction of sufficiently thick steel girders, inter-spaced with concrete to support the floors above. These girders substituted an upholding by a series of chains descending from the roof of the State House and passing through hollow iron pillars to the floor above the Senate Chamber. This expedient is probably no novelty to engineers, but to a mere layman it seems as unique as unsound. However, the costly charcoal iron of the early days was less full of flaws and of a more verified performance than its cheap steel successor of today; and about 1858 when the joists it supported broke away from their walls it sturdily refused to break and deposit the agitated crowd in the Senate Chamber below.

The Advisory Commission's plan of restoration was duly approved by the State House Building Commission. Omitting what repairs to it as a mere portion of State House preservation had to cost, the restoring of the interior of the old Senate Chamber so that it should reproduce in detail the aspect of December 23rd, 1783 has been affected for about \$3,500.

Messrs. Josias Pennington and J. Appleton Wilson constituted the efficient architectural committee which carried out the plan of restoration agreed upon.



The memory-haunted old Senate Chamber is once more in appearance, save as to furniture, precisely as it was on that day when George Washington, soldier and gentleman, gave final account of his glorious work for our native land.

What should be housed in that memorable room? Only those things (or their facsimiles) which were there on the great occasion, and the Washington-Lafayette-Tilghman picture and copies of the resignation speech and the reply of Thomas Mifflin, "President of the United States in Congress assembled," and a small reproduction of the Trumbull picture.

In the two rooms just beyond is ample and proper space for any other historic relics of Colonial or Revolutionary times.

With the memorable words accompanying the culminating action of the greatest American, this paper may well conclude.

"According to order H. E., the Commander-in-Chief was admitted to a public audience of Congress; and being seated, the President, after a pause, informed him that the United States assembled were ready to receive his communications. Whereupon he arose and spoke as follows:—

"Mr. President:—the great events on which my resignation depended having at length taken place, I present myself before Congress to surrender into their hands the trust committed to me, and to claim the indulgence of retiring from the service of my country.

"Happy in the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, I resign the appointment I accepted with diffidence; which, however, was superseded by a confidence in the rectitude of our cause, the support of the supreme power of the nation, and the patronage of Heaven. I close this last act of my official life, by commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them to His holy keeping. Having finished the work assigned to me, I retire from the great theatre of action, and bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission and take my leave of the employments of my public life."

To which the President replied :—

“Sir :—having defended the standard of liberty in the new world, having taught a lesson useful to those who inflict and those who feel oppression, you retire with the blessings of your fellow citizens : though the glory of your virtues will not terminate with your military command, but will descend to remotest ages.”

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### TRIBULATIONS OF A ROYAL COLLECTOR.

[FROM PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON.]

Maryland, Set.

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Came before the Subscriber, one of the Lord Proprietary his Justices of the Provincial Court Robert Stratford Byrne, Surveyor of His Majesty's Customs for Sassafra and Bohemia, and made Oath on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God that on Thursday, the second day of March last, being in Kent County, Maryland, on the great Road leading to Duck Creek, in Pennsylvania, he, this Deponent, fell in with two loaded Waggon. Upon enquiring from whence they came, and Destination, was informed by one of the Drivers they belonged to Duck Creek, and that their Loading consisted chiefly in Rum, Sugar, Coffee, a Drum, Colours, two boxes of piece Goods, etc., chiefly the property of Messrs. Lorain, Bolton & Anderson of Chester Town. That after enquiring of the Drivers if they had Cockets for their Lading, this Deponent was informed in the Negative; upon which he was under the necessity of making a Seizure. That after this Deponent had escorted them on Foot for about Six or Eight Miles, the Waggoners desired to Bait their Horses; that this Deponent, with reluctance, was obliged to comply, as one of the Drivers swore he would act as he pleased; whose Name, he was informed, is Shahahan; that being apprehensive of an attack from the Drivers' behaviour and frequent assembling of People, it growing Dark, and having no assistance made him the more

watchful. That going down to the lower Waggon, where were some People examining the Contents, upon this Deponent's desiring them to keep off, he could perceive a small Cask, which he solemnly believes contained Gunpowder, and was Noticed by several of them, saying they wished it their Property. That in the dark he was attacked by a number of People who were assembled at the Mill of Oliver Gallop; that after getting him down by Force and taking a new Purse from him, they began to rifle his Pockets, and took about Twenty Eight Shillings, a red morocco Pocket Book, two yards of Black Riband and a Powder Horn; that a number of People got upon this Deponent and treated him in a very inhuman manner, and then the general Cry was, Drive on the Waggon and we will take Care of him; on which this Deponent immediately saw the Waggoners put their Horses expeditiously too and drove off. That this Deponent being almost senseless from the pressure of their Bodies, when the Cry of Tar and Feathers echoed, he attempted to struggle hard to avoid the Operation, and could perceive them brought from the Mill of the said Gallop, who by this time had absconded; and that after putting a quantity on his Head and Cloathes they dragged this Deponent several times on the Ground to the danger of his Life; that they threatened to Drown him if he would not drink with them, which he reluctantly comply'd with. At this time they were dragging this Deponent to a Pond, that afterwards they got a Horse saddled and mounted this Deponent several times with his face to the Horse's Tail, shouting Liberty, and driving him about said Mill Yard. That at Intervals this Deponent had several Swabbs of Tar put upon his Cloaths and Stockings; that he several times cried out not to Murder him, and particularly to the Miller Gallop for Assistance, and requested him to admit this Deponent into his House, which was refused, tho' he promised faithfully not to pursue the Waggoners; they said they would take care this Deponent should not; that they then by Force mounted this Deponent several times on a raft of Wood supported by a number of People on their shoulders, carrying him about in that brutal Manner. That this Deponent often entreated Mercy, and accused them of robbing him, but in return

received the most opprobrious language. That this Deponent being almost exhausted with the Treatment he had received, begged a drink of Water several times, which was refused him ; that he often entreated several People on Horseback to intercede for him, who at first he imagined were only Spectators, but found himself mistaken, as they seemed to be abettors of the Treatment he received. That after this they conducted him, or rather dragged him to another Pond of Water as this Deponent imagines to be about a Mile from the said Mill, where they were going to execute more of their Barbarity. Here this Deponent was so exhausted he was obliged to entreat Mercy on his Knees most fervently ; that this Deponent received several Kicks on the Feet, some violent Pressures and a little Tar, continually assaulting him and speaking Words tending to high Treason. They then conducted this Deponent about a Mile further upon the main Road leading to George Town, and struck off into the Woods, he believes about half a Mile from the Road, damning him repeatedly, shouting Liberty and Duck Creek for ever. That after hauling this Deponent some distance, several Motions were made against this Deponent's Life, threatening to Execute him or at least tie him to a Tree til Morning, if he did not comply with the following infamous Requisitions, on compliance with which this Deponent was to be set at Liberty.—Who gave him his Commission? Immediately to quit the Province and inform North if he had been in his place he would have met with worse Treatment. Never to accept the like Office again, with many other words tending to the same Purport, all which this Deponent peremptorily refused, alledging they had treated him so very inhumanly that he disregarded his Life as not worth holding on such Terms, and was now resigned to suffer such further Punishment as his Fate decreed. The Speaker for the Mob upon this Occasion (who this Deponent believes belongs to the Mill) made a motion for conducting him to Duck Creek in order that he might undergo another new Suit, and led him from the Woods back in the same cruel Manner, escorted as before, to the main Road, but this Deponent could observe that many of the Former Horse Men had absconded, and others coming from the Cross Roads shouting and whistling. That this Deponent being so very

Weak from the barbarous Usage, often entreated to sit down a Minute, but was refused; that they then dragged this Deponent through a Pool of Water on the Road, and that, from appearance, many of them were Men of Property. This Deponent, being certain of further Injury to his Person, as Horsemen were passing and repassing continually, being then near George Town, this Deponent entreated Release, but was refused, alledging he was to be given up a second time to the Brutality of another Set of Men. This Deponent approaching the Town, he began to apprehend his Life in the utmost Danger, the People assembling and crying out an Informer, Tar and Feathers; that this Deponent providentially seeing Light in the house of one Pillotson in George Town, cried out incessantly Murder, upon which his Mouth was attempted to be stopped, which brought forth numbers of People with Lights. The Assailants crying Out Lights, and dragged this Deponent along. He then made a vigorous Effort and pushed amongst some Gentlemen whose Protection he implored. That he believes he was upwards of three Hours in the Hands of a Mob, suffering the most inhuman Treatment. Notwithstanding this Deponent's sufferings his Lodgings were surrounded all Night, and he was apprehensive of being again Attacked, he therefore stood on the Defensive 'til almost Morning; that on the ensuing Day he received frequent Information of another Assault being intended that Evening by a Number in George Town, which caused this Deponent to retreat to the Woods and secret himself until the Fifth. That George Town being in his District and where his Duty may frequently call him, this Deponent apprehends from the Language of the People if he returns he is not to expect Lenity, nor can he think of returning to his Department 'til proper Measures are adopted for his Security in prosecuting His Majesty's service. That this Deponent has reason to believe said Oliver Gallop was concerned in this Deponent's barbarous treatment for Reasons assigned before. That this Deponent has never or yet received any of the Stolen Goods, but has received Information that the Names of the Waggoners are Shahahan and White, the former a strong looking Man, and the latter lower sized, and that they both belong to Duck Creek, and further saith not.

## SOME REVOLUTIONARY LETTERS.

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SMALLWOOD TO WASHINGTON.Camp Middle Brook Decem. 30<sup>th</sup> 1778

Dear Sir,

When I waited on you the other Evening, before your departure to Philadelphia, I found you too much engaged to impart my sentiments on two subjects, which I have ever had in view to mention at the close of the Campaign. There are circumstances in my present situation, which have long wounded my Feelings, and have become so injurious, that they must, I fear, force me (tho' with Reluctance) to quit the service. The Injury in the first Instance rests with Congress and the Members therein from our State to remedy—the other it's in your Power to R[emedy], but may more properly become the Subject of another Ltr, as I am fully persuaded of your Disposition to act with Propriety in every Instance, and do justice to every Individual.

My motives and complaints have hitherto been suppressed, from an Impression that our Affairs wou'd not justify my deserting the service of my Country, but now our Prospects are better, and our Liberty and Independance, I hope, established on a pretty sure Basis. An Officer who has faithfully served three years to effect this, may with a good Grace Resign his commission, when he suffers unmerited Indignity and Neglect.

I have served the Continent upwards of two years as a Brigadier, the only General Officer from our State, which has had in the Field almost during that Time, a Major and two Brigadier Generals' Commands, and I appeal to you and the Public, if these Officers in general have not meritd as much from the Continents, as the Officers of any other State. Yet they have been most shamefully neglected, and the Troops in some Instances have

suffered for want of that Attention which wou'd have been more naturally render'd by Officers immediately from the State. This must be consider'd not only as a Reflection on the Officers in the Maryland Line, but on the State, as it must be infer'd her Natives in point of capacity and merit, are either inadequate to the Command, or are thought to be so by her Members in Congress—tho the Presumption is scarcely admissible in either Instance, upon a Retrospective View of sundry Appointments, and some few Promotions which have taken Place.

Allow me to suggest, that Col<sup>o</sup> Gist who has been an equal Time in service, and has distinguished himself as a Gallant Officer, has not been less neglected.

The Partial and rapid Promotion of Foreigners, whether from motives of Policy or misconception, have been at least inconsiderate and disgusting to every honest American (over whose Heads they have been promoted) who have and must still bear the brunt in this contest.

I never did nor never shall address Congress or my Country on the subject of Promotion ; there is a Delicacy which forbids this, in the Breast of every man of modesty and true merit, tho we are told that a little Attention and Adulation have made no small Advances even in the Continental Line of Promotion—Yet I cou'd never entertain a Sentiment so derogatory to the distinguish'd merit and known sense of so venerable and respectable a Body as Congress, and Heaven forbid that an American Officer shou'd ever descend so low, as to commence Courtier to obtain his just Views—a Character which the true soldier must ever hold in the utmost contempt.

I have the Honor to remain  
with sincere Regard

Your Excellencys  
Most Obed<sup>t</sup> H<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

W. Smallwood

General Washington

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SMALLWOOD

[Portions of this letter]

Col<sup>d</sup> Mordecai Gist  
Baltim<sup>e</sup>favour'd by }  
Lieut<sup>t</sup> Armstrong }

Camp Midl

Dear Gist,

I take this opportunity by Lieut<sup>t</sup> the Receipt of your favour of the who has but just arrived, and an Recovery.

The Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania here, where we experience cold in vision, Liquor and Almost a total Necessaries, with which if we abound be but barely sufferable, but destined you to judge of our ineligible state not, nor I hope may not, partial change takes place, 'tho' a very little haps heighten and enlarge your Trade you now enjoy, which I sincerely

Lord Sterling is Commander of The T— k—d and Chess B—d I perhaps engage the Attention much or Monsieur Vauban on Fortification as good natured and well disposed and undoing to day what he ordered Application, tho' often at the expense as a Military Man.

The Jersey troops are arranged sound to Amboy to intercept the of a descent should the Enemy attempt Diversion in this Quarter. M<sup>c</sup>D<sup>r</sup> are Posted from Danbury to Peekskill a Communication with West Point



adjacent to Rhode Island, Clinton with his Brigade at Albany, Hand and Pulaski on the Northern Frontier of York State against the Indians.

I have money from his Excellency to Pay the Continental and State Bounties to the Nine Men and have enlisted upwards of one Hundred. Our Governor has just wrote me he will shortly forward money to pay the State Bounty and One Hundred and fifty Pounds to each of our Officers to purchase Cloaths. It's a handsome present but it will not answer the purpose so well as a supply of Clothing as extortion has become so prevalent and engrossers and mercenary persons will not fail to a of Public Necessities.

It is rumour'd that the cork fleet is intercepted without foundation, should this be fact it might force the Enemy to would risque an Excursion or two into the Country to procure thence, but they give out they intend to remain in the City.

Thousand Russians, who they expect in the spring, but

General Washington has been some time in tain, his was various and important, and as its probable the Decisions of congress thereon will not be speedy. This must still protract the settlement of Rank in our Line, which is a double injury to our Officers, as one of his Principal Objects in view was to make the arrangement under the new Regulation.

I suppose you have seen the Resolution of our Assembly, explaining the Resolution of a former Assembly, or the Powers meant to be conferred by them to the General respecting his settling the Rank in our line. I believe such a Construction is peculiar to, and could have been formed by no other set of men, tho' perhaps they are not so much to blame as some of our Own officers who have been meddling and may have deceived them.

Under the present construction Col<sup>l</sup> Hall claims Rank of you, and all the Field Officers of the Regular Corps, I will write you fully in my next on this Subject. Upon the General's return he promised me the perusal of the Assembly's Letter &c which will enable me to form a better judgment, and write with more pre-

cision. He was just setting off as we arrived in Camp: I waited on him and pressed your Promotion in very pressing terms, and he said he would do what he could for you, urging that the Maryland Line had long wanted General Officers. Since his departure I wrote him a letter, of which the Inclosed is a Copy. I made several efforts to speak for myself when I spoke in your behalf, but my delicacy got the better of me.

I would be glad of a line from you, and be assured of receiving one from me as soon as I obtain proper Credentials respecting the above Subject, accept my Compliments and tender them to M<sup>r</sup>. Gist, Maj<sup>r</sup>. Sterritt and all friends and Acquaintances and believe me to remain with sincere regard

Your very Obed<sup>t</sup>. Hum Serv<sup>t</sup>:

W. Smallwood

The Construction of the Assembly on the former Resolution respecting the powers intended to be vested in Gen<sup>l</sup>. Washington to settle the Rank of our line will I fear occasion many Resignations in the Regular and Flying camp corps—many officers in both now

was not the intention of the assembly to do justice in such instances where undue Promotions had been

where junior Captain's had been promoted over senior, to Majorities, Jun<sup>r</sup>. Lieu<sup>t</sup>s over

Ensigns over sen<sup>r</sup> to Lieutenancies &c to what purpose was it to deceive by creating a

Washington was to be vested with full powers to do justice in every such instance, justly

of the Regulars or Flying Camp Rank was not so much an Object of their Apprehension

undue promotions, and if these were not to be altered the Assembly could not expect

any other Confidence, as they must have been conscious this was their greatest Objection

a Service, doubly of the breach of Confidence; and their not being more candid and

never would have remained a day in their Service under such glaring Acts of

will write more on the Generals return, and the further Sentiments of

## CHARLES CARROLL TO GIST.

Your favor of the 19<sup>th</sup> My Dear General, for w<sup>ch</sup> I Return you thanks, was the first Confirmation we Received of the absolute surrender of Cornwallis. A Great Event, Glorious to our allied arms, Happily accomplished with small Loss, and Hope Happy in its Consequences, as it may open the Eyes of the British King and His ministry, Lead to Peace, and stop the further Effusion of Blood ; for I Can Hardly Conceive their mulishness w<sup>ll</sup> be so Inveterate as to Induce them to Tug on at so up-hill a Peice of work as the subjugation of America must appear to them now to be, and the Victory is so Well Timed that it will Get to England By the Beginning of the session and will Raise such a Clamour against the measures and Conduct of the ministry, that should they Incline to Deceive or Mislead the Nation it Will not, I think, be in their Power. What may be the Plan of operations Intended now, I Know not ; But I should think that the Town of York would be a Proper Place for a Garrison and that the Count De Grasse might Leave a few ships for the Security of our Bay and its Navigation. They would be Equally secure as if at Rhode Island, as the Fortifications of York and Glocester might Protect them if Pressed by the Enemy, and if there was Occasion they might Run further up that River, or into any of our Rivers and be in a friend's Country and so far safe. The Trade of this Bay is of no small Importance to France as well as to America, as Great Remittances may be made from the two States and if we are Left without any Naval Defence our Bay will be much Pesterd by the Enemy's Privateers. Our assembly Has not as yet Met, so that I Cannot Entertain you with any of our Political operations. I Hear that it is Projected to Give our Red Money a Value by making it a Tender in all Payments. This I think if Carried into Execution Will be filling the measure of our Iniquity and Indeed our in Paper Currency Projects. No Domestick News. Our Town Pretty much in the Condition in w<sup>ch</sup> you Left it ; the Trading Part Enliven'd a little by your Success against the Enemy would I Believe strike

some Bold Strokes in Business, but the want of Cash Cramps them. M<sup>rs</sup> Carroll and Miss Tilghman Present their Compliments. May Health and Success, my Dear Sir, attend you

Your affectionate and Obdt Serv<sup>t</sup>

Char Carroll

Mount Clare Oct<sup>r</sup> 26<sup>i</sup> 1781

Honble Gen<sup>l</sup> Gist

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#### GIST TO CARROLL.

3<sup>d</sup> Feby 1782

Camp Ponpon 30 Miles from  
Charles Town 3<sup>d</sup> Feby 1782

Dear Sir

I am much indebted to you for your favor of the 26 Oct<sup>r</sup> which after a passage of three Months came safe to hand. Your Ideas, (after the Surrender of Cornwallis) of the next plan of operations has been perfectly consonant with those of our greatest military Genius's and must afford you pleasure to find them adopted.

Should the Fleet of our ally be in a capacity to favor the designs of our next Campaign, the Troops under command of the Count Rochambeau have an eligible position to assist our operations either in this or the Northern department; but if the Guardian Spirits of the British Nation have not entirely forsaken their Charge they must on this crisis exert their Influence with the Ministry to negotiate an immediate peace.

It is now time for us to expect some interesting Accounts from England; the capture of a large part of their Army in America, the recovery of the Southern States, their losses in the West Indies, and above all their loss of Sovereignty on the Seas must be mortifying subjects for their consideration. Add to this the Insurrection (said to be) in Ireland; and if the Nation is not obstinately implacable, they must desist from the prosecution of a war w<sup>ch</sup> began in error, and has continued so long in folly.

But if Providence for Wise purposes, shou'd admit them, to continue in an infatuated perseverance, it would be wise in us,

to profit by experience, and stand prepar'd for the worst events, by displaying a respectable Army in the Field, independent of our Allies. Shou'd we under the Idea of Security, relax our exertions for this end, the consequences may procrastinate the War, while the interposition of some Neutral power may render the issue doubtful and precarious.

Our Army is now in the clear stream of Success; but the exertions of the different States will determine if we are to continue with the Current.

The General Assembly of this State met at Jacksonsburch 3 miles west of this place the 8th Ul<sup>o</sup>, elected The Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Matthews Governor. Richard Hudson Esq<sup>r</sup> L<sup>t</sup> Governor, sequestered by Law, the property of such individuals as continue to adhere to the British Government, and are now adopting measures for raising their quota of Troops.

John Martin Esquire is elected Governor of Georgia, and the Assembly of that State is now conven'd within 30 Miles of the Enemies' post at Savanah.

The Troops from York under the command of General St Clair form'd a junction with the main army at Round O the 5th Ultimo. after a fatiguing march of Sixty Days. On the 12th. the whole Army march'd to Stone. A Detachment was ordered that night to cross the river to Johns Island to surprise the British Troops at that post, but the Tide rising with a S. E. Wind to an unexpected height, the attempt fail'd. Yet those Boasted Heroes, (Terrors to the Rebels), fled with precipitation to their Boats and retir'd to Charles Town. Their outpost is now at the Quarter House 5 miles from Town and within Ten Miles of our Light Infantry and Cavalry. We have just received intelligence that they are calling in all their Invalids and Artificiers and preparing their Troops for Action. If they venture out I hope my next letter will announce their defeat.

I am D<sup>r</sup> sir

truly and Affectionately

y<sup>r</sup> mo. Obd<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

M: Gist

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Charles Carroll Esq<sup>r</sup>.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY, MARYLAND.

T. J. C. WILLIAMS.

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Washington County was erected, by a resolution of the Convention, on September 6, 1776, and is said to have been the first county in the United States to bear the name of the Father of his country. It is one of a group of Revolutionary counties, all adjacent: Montgomery in Maryland, Franklin and Adams in Pennsylvania, Jefferson and Morgan in Virginia. Washington County is separated from Frederick, of which it was formerly a part, by the Great South Mountain which extends across the State from Mason and Dixon's line to the Potomac, a distance of thirty miles.

The first settlement in Maryland west of the Blue Ridge Mountains, was made in the centennial year 1734, at the mouth of Conococheague Creek, where it flows into the Potomac, and was a mere trading port. Not until 1732 was the attention of the Proprietaries drawn to this valley; but in that year Charles, Lord Baltimore, offered liberal terms to all who would settle on any of the back lands on the northern and western boundaries of the Province, where, it was stated, there were several large tracts of land fit for tillage. There was a prompt response to this offer, many of the settlers coming from northern Ireland, Germany and Pennsylvania, while some wealthy residents of the Eastern Shore also took up large tracts.

One of the first to come was Jonathan Hager, a German, who laid out Hagerstown in 1762. He was a man of some prominence, was associated with Washington in several enterprises, and was so highly esteemed that a special act was passed to enable him to sit in the Legislature. A large tract was taken by Thomas Johnson, the War Governor of the State, who with Launcelot Jacques established an iron foundry at Green Spring,

before the Revolution, and sent the product down the river by flat-boats. Thomas Cresap also took up a tract near Hagerstown.

Upon a more beautiful country than this, the valley of the Antietam and the Conococheague, the sun never shone; and it is not remarkable that the land should have been eagerly taken. The soil was very fertile, and a good part of the valley was open country covered with high grass affording food and cover for abundant game. Here and there springs of purest water gushed from the rocks, and around these springs the early settlements were made. The site of the present Hagerstown was determined by a group of fine springs.

The back-bone of South Mountain is broken by two passes or gaps: Crampton's Gap toward the southern end, Turner's Gap, through which ran the old western pike, six or eight miles north. Through Turner's Gap the first army of regular troops that ever appeared in the present United States, marched in 1755. In these passes the battle of South Mountain was fought in 1862, and through Turner's Gap Lee's army passed to Antietam field in the hot September days. Following him came Gen. McClellan at the head of 90,000 men with their trains and artillery thundering over the stone road, leaving in the Gap as they passed piles of dead who had fallen in fight with the Confederates stationed there to obstruct their passage. The next summer the battle of Gettysburg was fought, and Meade led his army through the Gap to confront Lee again, in a line of battle extending from Hagerstown nearly to the Potomac River.

Braddock's army, when he passed through the Gap in 1755 on his march to Fort Du Quesne, consisted of two regiments of British regulars, a body of provincial troops from Virginia and Maryland, and a number of marines. One regiment was sent westward from Alexandria, up through Winchester toward Wills Creek. The other regiment and some of the provincials were landed at the mouth of Rock Creek, and marched to Frederick, where they waited for wagons to be collected. This regiment was under the personal command of General Braddock, who was accompanied by Washington as his aide. They crossed the Potomac at the mouth of the Conococheague, where a large quan-

tity of stores was awaiting them, and here the two regiments reunited and proceeded westward together.

When Washington was placed in command of the Revolutionary forces encamped near Boston, Maryland hastened to send him aid, and he saw with great satisfaction the arrival of the Maryland and Virginia riflemen, whose marksmanship and spirit he knew well. Two companies of these riflemen were recruited in what is now Washington County. Michael Cresap was captain of one, and Otho Holland Williams was lieutenant in the other.

Cresap was born near Hagerstown, and when but a youth had fought under his father in the French and Indian war. Later he had been sent by the Ohio Company to the Ohio to form a settlement on their lands, and he was out there when a messenger brought him the news of his appointment. Returning at once to Maryland, he took command of his company and marched them through the wilderness to Boston. Unhappily, soon after his arrival he was seized with illness, and was compelled to return on furlough. He had only reached New York when he died, and was buried in the church-yard of Old Trinity, where a monument marks his grave.

Major-General Gates, after the war, lived in Berkeley County, Virginia, five or six miles from the Washington County line, near a place now known as Shenandoah Junction. Here three Major-Generals of the Revolutionary army were living on farms adjoining, or nearly adjoining, each other, all three of whom had been court-martialed and dismissed from the army. These were Horatio Gates, Charles Lee and Adam Stephen.

General Gates had found a wife in Washington County, though she was not a Maryland lady. She was a Miss Mary Valens, daughter of a wealthy merchant of Liverpool, and was at that time a resident in the family of the Rev. Bartholomew Booth, a clergyman of the Church of England, who had settled in Washington County and opened a school which bore a high reputation.

This, however, was not the General's first love affair in the county. In passing through at an earlier period, he stopped at the home of Major Christian Orndorff near Sharpsburg, and



there met the Major's daughter Mary, who was then only fifteen years of age, fell in love with her at the first sight, and asked her hand in marriage. His suit was unsuccessful, and the lady afterwards married Jonathan Hager, son of the founder of Hagerstown.

I gather the following items from an old number of the *Hagerstown Torchlight*:

In 1777 a considerable body of immigrants arrived in the County, from a very unexpected quarter. These were a portion of Gen. Burgoyne's army, which had surrendered at Saratoga that year. They were soon assimilated by the population and became good and useful citizens. Among these was a young Irishman, who had been pressed into the British Army. His name was John Whistler. A short time after this surrender, he came to the neighborhood of Hagerstown, and remained there for some time. He married an English lady, named Bishop. He was afterwards made a Sergeant and Sergeant-Major of Infantry in the Continental Army and on the raising of a Battalion of Levies (volunteers) in that section of the State in 1791, he was appointed Adjutant of Major Henry Gaither's Battalion in Lt. Col. Wm. Darke's Regiment for frontier defence. He was wounded in the battle under Maj. Genl. St. Clair, with Indians on the Miami, November 1791. He was afterwards made Ensign, Lieutenant, Quartermaster, and Captain of the Regular Army; was Brevet Major and died while serving as military storekeeper at Belle Fontaine, near St. Louis, Mo., in 1827. From him descended all the Whistler family in this country. Col. George Whistler, a distinguished civil engineer in Russia was one of his sons. He also left several sons in the U. S. Army. Among his descendants is Whistler the distinguished painter.

On the 18th of April 1796 a youth named Thomas Kennedy set out from Paisley, Scotland, to make his fortune in America. Eleven years before, his elder brother Matthew had sailed for America and had not since been heard from. The ship young Kennedy came in cast anchor at Georgetown D. C., and upon going ashore the first person he met proved to be his brother. Thomas Kennedy secured employment with the Potomac Navigation Co. and finally settled at Williamsport, Washington County,

where he published a book of poems and went into politics. He was a member of the House of Delegates in 1818, and again in 1822. In the latter year he brought in a bill to change the Constitution so that persons upon taking office would not be required to declare their belief in the Christian religion. This was the clause in the Constitution of 1776 which excluded Jews from office. The bill passed in 1822, but in order to become operative as a constitutional amendment it had to be advertised before the succeeding election and, if approved by the people, again passed by the Legislature. At the next election this bill was the issue in Washington County. Thomas Kennedy headed the "Jew ticket" (as it was called), and Benj. Galloway and Joseph J. Merrick the "Christian ticket." The passionate character of the campaign attracted the attention of the country. The result was the overwhelming defeat of the "Jew ticket." In 1824 Mr. John V. L. McMahon enlisted in the cause, and at that session delivered a powerful speech of five hours' length in support of Mr. Kennedy's bill. In 1825 Mr. Kennedy was again sent to the House, again passed his bill and the following year the legislature confirmed it. In 1826 Mr. Kennedy was Postmaster of Hagerstown and resigned the next year to go to the State Senate. He died in the cholera epidemic of 1832. Benjamin Galloway who led the Christian ticket in the Jew bill campaign was an Englishman by birth, who came with his father and settled in Annapolis before the Revolution. He was born in 1752, and was educated at Eton. He lived to the age of 79 and spent his latter days in Hagerstown where he was a venerable and familiar figure, with long, white hair. He was a violent controversialist and wrote constantly for the newspapers. While at Annapolis he fell in with John Parke Custis, Mrs. Washington's son, who was at school at St. John's College.

In December 1772, upon receiving a warm invitation from Washington, he accompanied young Custis home, and spent the Christmas holidays at Mount Vernon. Of that visit, Galloway used to relate the following anecdote:

"A few days after I arrived at Mount Vernon, Lord Stirling and Captain Foye, (the latter being the then secretary to Lord

Dunmore, Governor of Virginia) being on their way from Williamsburg to New York, called on Col. Washington, with whom they sojourned for three or four days, the weather being very tempestuous and sleety. A large company being at the supper table the last evening they were at Mount Vernon, Col. Washington's well known servant man, named Billy, entered the room from Alexandria, to which place he had been sent by Col. Washington for newspapers and letters, and delivered some newspapers to Col. Washington, who cast them about midway the table, and requested those who took them up to read aloud such articles of intelligence as they might judge would be desirable to the company. I being seated in a chair which enabled me to lay my hand on one of the newspapers, took the liberty of so doing, and soon announced to the company a very interesting fact, to-wit: The destruction of the King of England's sloop of war called *Gaspee*, by a party of Yankees; she having when in close pursuit (heavy gale of wind) of a Brother Jonathan coaster (smuggler) missed stays, and being so near to the shore, the commander of the *Gaspee* lost all command of her, and she was run ashore high and dry. The Yankees in a short space of time collected in sufficient force and burnt her. Captain Foye asked me to pass the newspaper from which I had communicated to the company the foregoing (I will venture to say to him) bitter pill, read the article and instantaneously declared *ore rotundo*, that blood must be drawn from the Yankees before they would be taught to conduct themselves as obedient subjects ought to do; and insolently said that he, yes, that he, would engage to put down all opposition to the execution of revenue acts which had been lately passed by the King and Parliament of Great Britain; and moreover that he would undertake so to do at the head of five thousand British troops; which he would march from Boston to Charleston, South Carolina. Col. Washington was engaged in perusing one of the newspapers, whilst Captain Foye was uttering these insulting and audacious words. Col. Washington withdrew his eyes from the newspaper, placed them steadfastly on Captain Foye, and observed that he (Col. W.) entertained no doubt that Capt. Foye could march at the head of five thousand British troops from Boston to Charleston, South Carolina, but

added, that he should be obliged to Capt. Foye to inform him (Col. W.) whether he meant as a friend or as an adversary! "If as an adversary," said Col. Washington, "and you, sir, would inform me of your intention so to do, a few weeks previous to your entry into the ancient dominion, I would engage to give you a handsome check with the Virginia riflemen alone!"

There were, on the supper table, at the time when Col. Washington favored Capt. Foye with the above stated retort courteous, twelve or fifteen wine glasses and two or three decanters of excellent old Madeira. At the instant that Col. Washington uttered the words *Virginia riflemen alone*, he struck the table with his right hand so violently that the decanters and glasses leaped from their proper places and I expected to have beheld them all prostrate on the table. Capt. Foye made no reply but immediately addressed his conversation to Mrs. Washington, at whose left hand he was seated; and during the remainder of the evening he observed a deathlike silence to Col. Washington. Capt. Foye and Lord Stirling departed from Mount Vernon immediately after breakfast the next morning.

Before the introduction of railroads, the great Western pike, passing through Turner's Gap, might have been called the Appian Way of America. Along this road, passing through fertile valleys, through wild defiles, and over mountain-ridges, there poured a never-ceasing stream of busy life. There were droves of cattle, swine, and sheep from the blue grass of Kentucky, going to the shambles of Baltimore and Philadelphia. There went stage coaches with a dozen or more passengers each, drawn by four horses dashing along at full speed and sounding their horns as they passed through towns or approached the taverns where they changed teams. In the procession were line wagons with wheels 10 feet in diameter following each other so close that it was said with exaggeration that the lead horses of one might have their noses in the tail gate ahead of them.

Along this road passed men who have figured large in the history of the country and taken part in its upbuilding. In 1829 came old Andrew Jackson riding at the head of a cavalcade from the Hermitage to the White House. In 1841 came William

Henry Harrison to his inauguration and untimely death. Four years later came Zachary Taylor to be inaugurated President, and to die. Other historical figures present themselves to the mind's eye: Henry Clay, who with his wife usually stopped for the night at Hagerstown, her old home. By this road came Black Hawk with his Indian warriors on his way to Washington; Santa Ana of Mexico; Sam Houston, first President of Texas and her first senator at Washington; and many more who have left their mark on history passed through the great mountain-portal to the destinies that awaited them.

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### MARYLAND IN 1773.

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Answers to Queries that were sent by the Right Honourable the Lords of Trade and Plantations to the Lieutenant Governor of Maryland in the year 1761, some of which were similar to the Queries in Lord Dartmouth's Letter of the 5<sup>th</sup> July 1773.

1<sup>st</sup> Maryland is situated on both sides of Chesapeake Bay between the Province of Pennsylvania and Dominion of Virginia. That part of it that lies to the Eastward of the Bay is a flat level Country; the Western part is more hilly, and about one hundred Miles inland from the Bay grows pretty Mountainous. The whole Country is well watered, the Soil varies as it does in England: in general fertile. The Summers here from May till the beginning of September are generally very hot, so that the Mercury in Farenheits Thermometers will frequently, especially in the Months of July and August, rise to Ninety two Degrees. During that Season there are frequent Gusts or violent Thunder Showers which commonly come from the North West and cool the Air. From the middle of September to the Middle of December we have generally fair moderate Weather, between that time and March often severe Frosts, so as to Freeze the largest

of our Rivers; but it is very seldom that such intense Frosts continue more than a fortnight or three Weeks. The longest Day in this Climate is about fourteen Hours and fifty Minutes; the shortest Nine Hours and nine Minutes. There are more than Twenty Rivers in the Province navigable for large Ships in most of which Rivers several Vessels are loaded every year; but there are not any particular Ports or Harbours, nor any considerable Towns or Places of Trade. Annapolis, the Metropolis, which contains about Two hundred Houses, by the latest Observations taken was found to lie in the Latitude of Thirty Eight Degrees forty Minutes, and by Computation is about seventy six Degrees thirty Minutes West Longitude from London.

2<sup>d</sup> In the Charter granted to Cecilius Lord Baltimore by King Charles the First, Maryland is thus described, "All that part of a Peninsula between the Ocean on the East and the Bay of Chesapeak on the West and divided from the other part thereof by a right line drawn from the Promontory or Cape of Land called Watkins's Point situate in the aforesaid Bay near the River Wighco on the West, unto the Main Ocean on the East and between that Boundary on the South unto that of Delaware Bay or River on the North which lieth under the fortieth Degree of Northerly Latitude from the Equinoctial where New England ends; And all that Tract of Land between the Bounds aforesaid that is to say passing from the aforesaid Bay or River called Delaware in a right Line by the Degree aforesaid unto the true Meridian of the first Fountain of the River Potomack and from thence tending towards the South unto the further Bank of the aforesaid River and following the West and South side thereof unto a certain place called Cinquack situate near the Mouth of the said River where it falls into the Bay of Chesapeak and from thence by a straight line unto the aforesaid Promontory or place called Watkins's Point." The Bounds of Pennsylvania as described in the Charter granted to William Penn Esquire by his Majesty King Charles the Second in Sixteen hundred Eighty two being such as interfere with or inroach on Maryland, Disputes soon afterwards arose between the respective Proprietarys and their Tenants which tho' quieted

from time to time by his Majesty's Orders in Council, have not as yet been finally settled, by reason that the Boundary lines between the two Provinces were never ascertained or actually run ; but the present Lord Baltimore, Proprietary of Maryland, and Mess<sup>rs</sup>. Penn the present Proprietors of Pennsylvania in order to put an end to all Disputes about the Extent of their Territories and Jurisdictions have at Length entered into Articles bearing Date the fourth of July 1760, by which it is agreed between them that from the West Extremity of a line already run West thirty four Miles three hundred and nine perches from a place called Fenwick's Island lying on the Sea side in the Latitude of about 38 : 36, and about thirty Miles Southward of the Mouth of Delaware Bay, a streight line shall be run Northward up the peninsula lying between Delaware and Chesapeak Bays so as to be a Tangent to a Circle of Twelve miles Radius round the Town of New Castle on Delaware. It hath been found by Calculation

that the Course of this line will be <sup>ms. chs. links</sup> 3 : 32 : 5 Westward of due North and that it will be <sup>miles chs. links</sup> 81 : 76 : and 73 in length, it is also agreed that after this line shall be run, a due North shall be run from the Northern Extremity of it or point of Contact to a place or point that shall be found to lie just fifteen Statute miles south of Philadelphia, and that from such point or place as due East and West Line shall be extended so far Westward as the Meridian of the fountain head of the River Potomack which several above-mentioned lines will I suppose be actually run in about Two Years.

3<sup>d</sup> The Chief Branch of the Trade of this Province is the Importation of Goods from Great Britain, and the annual Exportation of about 28000 Hogsheads of Tobacco Thither in Vessels annually sent hither from thence to the number (I take the year 1760) of about 120 of the Burthen of about 18000 Tons and Navigated by 1900 Men. The Vessels owned by the Inhabitants of the Province are about Thirty, most of them Sloops and Schooners navigated with about 200 Men and of 1300 Tons Burthen. They are generally employed in the West India Trade and in carrying Corn, Bread, and Wheat to the Northern Colo-

nies. The number of these Vessels hath much decreased within ten years past, but as that hath been owing to the Enemies having captured many of our Vessels trading to the Sugar Islands, they will, I doubt not, increase in number after the Conclusion of a Peace.

4<sup>th</sup> There are no Trades, Works nor Manufactures, which would prove hurtful to Great Britain already set up or about to be set up in this province.

5<sup>th</sup> The Inhabitants take annually from Great Britain all sorts of fine and Coarse Woollens and Linnens, great Quantities of wrought Leather, wrought Iron and almost all kinds of British Manufactures and East India Goods, the particular Quantities of each cannot be ascertained by reason the same is Consigned or Shipped to a great variety of persons; but it is supposed that the Goods which have been sent hither annually from Britain for these six years past Cost us more than £160000.

6<sup>th</sup> The Inhabitants of this Province trade very little to any foreign Plantations, a few small Vessels may be sent in a year to get Salt in some of the Portugeze Islands, and one or two perhaps to the Island of Madeira for Wine; neither do the Inhabitants send any Vessels to other Places in Europe besides Great Britain except two or three loaded with Flax and Lumber to Ireland.

7<sup>th</sup> To prevent Illegal Trades the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs in London appoint Collectors and Surveyors of the Customs to reside on the principal Rivers; besides there are Naval Officers appointed by the Governor in the several Districts into which the Province is divided; and considering the number of Rivers and Creeks that are Navigable this Method is as effectual to prevent illicit Trade as can well be.

8<sup>th</sup> The Inhabitants may perhaps, *communibus annis*, for years past have got for the Tobacco (Our Staple) which hath been annually exported to Great Britain, about £140000, while the Merchants get as much more for conveying it to Great Britain and selling it. The only Commodities exported hence besides Tobacco, are Wheat and Indian Corn, Bread, Flour, Bar and



Pigg Iron, Skins, Furs, Lumber, and some Flax Seed, which Articles may altogether be valued at about £80000.

In the year 1747 An Act of Assembly was made here to compel all the Owners or Makers of Tobacco to send it to certain Inspection Houses whence it cannot be again removed till it is put on Board a Ship for Exportation. As to any other Commodities the Exporters are not under a Necessity of having them Inspected; but the Acts of Parliament made for preventing the Exportation of Wheat and Flour to foreign parts and all illegal Trade are duly obeyed and enforced.

9<sup>th</sup> There are a great many Iron Mines and several of them very good. In this Province are Eight Furnaces for making Pig and Ten Forges for making Bar Iron—the Quantity of Pig made, *communibus annis*, may be about 2500 Tons and the Quantity of Bar about 600 Tons—there are great Shews of Copper in many Places but tho' several Attempts have been made to discover Veins of that Ore, no Mines have been yet wrought that quitted Cost.

10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> The number of White Inhabitants is about 114,332 and the number of Blacks about 49,675. In the year 1748 the Whites were about 94,000 and the Blacks 36,000. In the year 1755 the Whites amounted to 107,963 and the Blacks to 46,225; since that time very few have been imported from Europe, but about 2000 Men have enlisted into his Majestys Forces.

12<sup>th</sup> The Number of our Militia is about 18000, but as many of them are quite unprovided or very ill supplied with Arms, and for want of a proper Militia Law not under good Regulation or Command (and a good Militia Law our Assembly will not make) the Militia of this Province is far from being formidable.

13<sup>th</sup> There are two Forts in the Western Part of this Province on Potomack River, one called Fort Frederick and the other Fort Cumberland. The former is far the strongest; its exterior Lines being 120 yards, the Curtain and Bastions are faced with a thick Stone Wall and it contains Barracks for 300 Men, but is not at this time Garrisoned. The other called Fort Cumberland is 75 Miles further Westward, this is Built with

double Logs and Earth. I believe there are at present a few Soldiers there sent from the Garrison at Pittsburg.

14<sup>th</sup> There are about 120 Indians in the populous parts of the Province who reside on several Tracts of Land that were many years ago allotted them, and appropriated to their sole and proper use by Acts of Assembly which are still in force. These Indians live in good Neighbourhood with the Inhabitants and are very orderly, paying due Obedience to the Laws of the Province. The Inhabitants carry on no Trade with any other Indians, nor are there any other near us.

15<sup>th</sup> Since the Reduction of Fort Du Quesne by his Majesty's Forces under the Command of Brig<sup>d</sup>. Forbes there have been no French in the Neighbourhood of this Province; the Distance of Louisania and the Spanish Settlements in America is so great that while his Majesty's Forces keep Possession of these parts of North America which have in the Course of this war been reduced to his Majesty's obedience, the Inhabitants of this Province, surrounded as it is by the Neighbouring Colonies, cannot be affected by either the French or Spanish Colonies.

16<sup>th</sup> The Revenue within this Government arises and is appropriated by several Acts of Assembly, viz. : ever since 1661 a Port Duty of Fourteen pence per Ton on all Ships and Vessels trading into this province and not owned by Residents has been due to and received by the Lord Baltimore, Lord Proprietary of Maryland; since the year 1694, three pence per Ton on all Trading Vessels, except such as belonged to Residents, has by virtue of an Act of Assembly then made been Collected for the use of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor for the time being. In 1704, a perpetual Law was made to raise for the support of Government twelve pence per Hogshead on all Tobacco Exported.

In the same year another perpetual Law was made for laying a Duty of Twelve pence Current Money on every hundred pounds of dried Beef and Bacon and Twelve pence on every Barrel of Pork and Beef undried Exported by any persons not Inhabitants; the Money raised by Virtue of this Act is applied to the maintaining a Free School. By virtue of an Act made in 1715 Twenty Shillings Sterling per Poll is imposed on every Negro and Irish papist

imported into this Province, the Money appropriated to the use of the several Counties. In 1717 an Additional Duty of Twenty Shillings per poll on all Irish Servants being papists and an Additional Duty of Twenty Shillings Currency per poll on all Negroes Imported was laid to raise a fund for the support of Publick Schools within this Province. The Act imposing these Duties continues in force. In 1723 a Duty of Twelve pence a Barrell and six pence per 100 lbs of Pork, Twelve pence on each Barrell of Pitch and six pence on every Barrell of Tar imported by any other than Inhabitants of this province was laid and has been ever since collected for the use of the Free Schools. In 1732 an Act was passed whereby a Duty of fifteen pence Sterling was laid on every Hogshead of Tobacco which should be exported during the Space of Thirty one years next ensuing the 29<sup>th</sup> day of September in the year aforesaid for supporting the Credit of and sinking £90,000 emitted and then made Current in Bills of Credit. In 1756 the sum of £40,000 Currency was granted by an Act of Assembly for his Majesty's Service, which sum was expended in raising and supporting a Body of Troops during that and the subsequent year. In order that the Bills of Credit then emitted may be sunk by June in the year 1763 there was a Duty imposed on all Spirituous Liquors consumed in the province, a Tax upon Bachelors, or on Billiard Tables, and on all Horses imported, a Land Tax, a Stamp Duty, also an Additional Duty on Negroes, pitch, Tar and Turpentine Imported. All publick Accounts are audited and passed by a Committee of both Houses of Assembly.

17<sup>th</sup> The Establishments as well Civil as Military within this Government depend on the Powers granted by the Royal Charter to the Lord Baltimore under whom all the Officers (except the Collectors and Surveyors of his Majesty's Customs) hold their places. Their Fees are regulated by Acts of Assembly and for the most part payable in Tobacco. Besides the Lieutenant Governor there is a Deputy Secretary (the Secretary residing in England) who keeps the Records of the Chancery and Supreme or Provincial Court, a Commissary General to whom the probat of Wills belongs, an Attorney General, two Treasurers, two Judges

of the Land Office, whence warrants and patents for Land issue, three Commissioners of the paper Currency Office, five Naval Officers, two Surveyors General, an Examiner General, whose Business it is to Examine all Certificates returned by the Land Surveyors, a Clerk or Keeper of the Records in each County, fourteen in number, and the same number of Sheriffs, Deputy Surveyors and Deputy Commissarys, a Clerk of the Provincial Court (who is a Ministerial Officer under the Deputy Secretary), a Register in the prerogative or Commissary's Office, another in the Land Office, and a Clerk in the paper Currency Office. As the value of all these Offices (except the Naval Offices) depends on the price of Tobacco they are some years much more lucrative than in others; but *Communibus Annis* they may I suppose be thus Rated.

The Governor including all perquisites and Fees as Chancellor £1200 the Deputy Secretary £300, the Commissary General £250 the Attorney General £50, two Treasurers together £80, two Judges of the Land Office £300, each Commissioner of the Paper Currency Office £50, five Naval Officers from £50 to £150 each, two Surveyors General £130, the County Clerkships from £80 to £200 each, the Sheriffs Offices about the same value as the Clerkships but the Sheriffs Office cannot be held by any person more than three years. Several of the Deputy Surveyors Offices are of very little value, some of them not £10 per year but three or four of them who live in Counties where there still remains a good deal of Vacant Land may get from £50 to £150 per Annum. The Deputy Commissaries' Offices may be estimated from £10 to £20 each, and the Clerks of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, the Provincial Court, Prerogative or Commissarys Office, Land Office and paper Currency Office get I believe from £50 to £130 each.

18<sup>th</sup> The Legislature consists of three Branches, viz.: the Governor, an Upper House of Assembly (of which there are Twelve Members nominated by the Lord Proprietary who commonly continue for life) and a Lower House composed of 58 Members chosen by the people to represent them, four for each County and two for the City of Annapolis. The Courts are the

High Court of Appeals and Errors consisting of the Governor and Council, the Court of Chancery, the Court of Vice Admiralty which scarcely ever sits, the Supreme Court of Law called the Provincial Court which is held twice every year at Annapolis, the Judges thereof, being seven in Number, are impowered by Commission under the Great Seal to hear and determine concerning Pleas, whether real personal or mixed, and all manner of Crimes Capital or not Capital. In Civil actions where the Matter in dispute exceeds the value of £50 Sterling Appeals are allowed to the Governor and Council. There are four County Courts or inferior Courts of common Pleas held every year in each County by the Justices of Peace. No Original Action exceeding the value of £100 Stg. can be brought in these Courts, but must be commenced in the Provincial Court as must all real and mixt. Actions. The Justices at these Courts can try and determine all Criminal Matters not affecting Life or Member and even Capital Offences when Committed by Negroes. Both the Provincial or Supreme and the County Courts have been held almost ever since the province was settled by virtue of Acts of Assembly. The Rules of Proceeding in these Courts are conformable to the Rules observed in the Courts at Westminster—the Judges and Justices are appointed by Commission from the Lord Proprietary under the Great Seal.

In Testimony that the foregoing is a true Copy taken from the Council Records of the Province of Maryland I have hereunto set my hand this 1<sup>st</sup> day of June Anno Domini 1774.

James Brooks Cl: Con:

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REPORTS OF THE BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE  
AND PLANTATIONS WHILE MARYLAND  
WAS A ROYAL PROVINCE.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

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The Board of Trade and Plantations made a report in November, 1702, to the "Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual & Temporal in Parliament assembled," in response to a request from that august body to transmit an "account of the trade" of Great Britain since the last session of Parliament. The war of the Spanish Succession had then begun and, while the report chiefly deals with trade between England and other portions of the world, we find one paragraph of particular interest to Maryland:—"That upon Representations made of the great importance of the Tobacco Trade from Virginia and Maryland, Her Majestie was pleased to appoint five men of War, under whose Convoy the Shipping from those provinces consisting of about 150 Sail, have arrived Safe in England. An[d], as we find by accounts from Virginia, there were exported from that Province from the 10th of November 1701, to the 10th of July 1702, 37205 hhds. of Tobacco, being the last Crop: And from Maryland for the same tyme 32000 hhds. or Thereabouts, which exceeds the Exports of former years."<sup>1</sup>

In response to a similar request in the following year the Board submitted a very full report on December 16, 1703.<sup>2</sup> This second report is much more replete with Maryland material. William Penn had asked for the surrender of his Province of

<sup>1</sup> This report was transcribed probably for the Earl of Bute about the middle of the 18th century and printed from the transcript by the New York Public Library in May, 1907. (x, *Bulletin*, pp. 271 and ff.)

<sup>2</sup> Printed from transcript in xi, New York Public Library *Bulletin*, pp. 468 and ff. The Maryland portions of the report are found on pp. 472, 474-476, 489.

Pennsylvania, which had been administered for some years directly by the Crown, and that "a Patent pass to me and my Heirs for the three Lower Counties . . . according to a Grant begun by the late King James; and had been finished had he stayed one week Longer at Whytehall." To the territory of Delaware, the Board report: "We do not find he has any good title, tho he has a long time Exercised the same authority there as in the Province of Pennsylvania."

The matters of convoys for the tobacco ships, of the appointment of Seymour as Governor and of the religious establishment in the Province of Maryland are discussed at length. "In relation to Convoys for those important Trades, We have several times heard the Trading thither, as lykewise divers planters and others who had been Inhabitants of those Colonies and settled the times most proper for their Convoys, And being informed by the said merchts that at least 80 ships were then (vizt in december 1702) lyeing in the Rivers of Virginia & Maryland; and that the lyke number would be ready to go out from the severall parts of this Kingdom in January following with the manufactures of England, for the present supply of those Colonys; We offered it as highly necessary that a Convoy of good Strength Should be appointed to Sail from the Downs by the End of January aforesaid, with directions that they should Call at the chief ports between the Isle of Wight and the Lands End, for the merchants Ships bound to Virginia and Maryland, and that the said Convoy should be ordered to return from the Capes of Virginia by the 1st or 30th day of July at the furthest, bringing with them such merchant ships as should be then ready to saile: Whereupon it haveing been ordered that the Said Ships be Convoyed by two fourth Rates to be Joyned by two others from Vice admiral Bembows [*sic*] squadron then in the west Indies part of that fleet being lately arrived in the ports of England, We have understood that the Quantity of Tobacco then Imported into the ports of London from September 1702 to november 1703 amounted to 59036 hhds. since which Another fleet being allso arrived, We are informed that the Quantity therein Shipt from Virginia and Maryland for the port of London is 11440 hhds. But the quantitys

arrived this year or yet expected at Whytehaven, Liverpool, Bristol, Briddiford, and other out ports, We have not received a particular account. Upon a general Calculation we esteem it may amount to one third of what we have mentioned to be imported into the port of London, so that the whole quantity may be about 93968 hhds.

"It haveing been Represented to us by some merchants of London as necessary that another Convoy of good force should be sent to those parts about the beginning of July following with a fleet of Merchant Ships intended to Saile at that time, for the further supplyeing of those Colonies with those necessaries and bringing from thence the product of the year, We lykewise humbly reported such a Convoy to be requisite to saile at that time, or at the latest about the beginning of august and to return from thence the beginning of aprile nixt, which Convoy might have directions either to remain in the Rivers of Virginia and Mary Land, or to be ordered to Cruise dureing the winter Season, off of Barbadoes and the Leward Islands, or else where within the Tropicks, for the Security of the Trade of those parts; and accordingly 2 fourth Rate ffrigats were appointed for that Service.

"We have further Represented the necessity of a due care in makeing the lyke seasonable provision of Convoys for furnishing those Colonies with the manufactures of England and bringing away the product of those parts which without such encouragement for the safety of their Trade might be necessited during the War to turn their industry from the planting of Tobacco (so beneficial to England) to the producing European manufactures.

"Upon information that all the Ships of War which last sailed from Virginia, are ordered to come away with the Trade and none other appointed for that Station, We humbly offered that one of those intended thither should Remain there as a winter Guard, whatever Service the other might be ordered upon till the return of the fleet.

"And in further relation to Convoys for those parts, haveing considered the ill consequence of ships comeing away from thence without Convoy Dureing this time of War, whereby many of them have been taken and other wayes exposed to great hazards,



We humbly offered to Her majesty the draught of letters to the Governor of Virginia, and to the president and Council of Maryland, in the absence of the Governor strictly requiring them to take especial care that during this time of War no Ships do Saile from those Colonys otherwise than with Convoy, such only excepted as shall have particular Licence from Her maty or from His Royal Highness the Lord high admiral to that effect.

“And whereas the Government of Maryland became vacant by the return of Colonel Blakiston from thence, We prepared a Commission and Instructions for Colonel John Seymour appointed by Her Majesty to be Governor of that province, inserting therein such clauses as were proper for the Conjuncture who availed himself of the opportunity of those Convoys for the Transporting himself and family to that province.

“We add upon this head, that some defects haveing been found in divers acts transmitted from Mary-Land relateing to the establishment of Religion and maintainance of ministers in that province, We prepared a new draught of a bill on that Subject in which we had the assistance of his Grace the Lord Arch Bishop of Canterbury, the Lord Bishop of London and their principal officers of the Crown, and accordingly Laid the said draught before his Majestie who was graciously pleased, after haveing heard the Quakers in Behalf of their brethern in that province against the draught of the said Bill, as lykewise the reasons offered for the passing it, to Direct by Order of Council, that we should transmitt the Said draught to the Governor and Council of Maryland to be by them offered to the General assembly, In order to the passing it Into an act in the usual maner, which act haveing been accordingly passed there, and received her majestys Royal approbation, was again transmitted to Mary Land, and has had as we are assured those good effects, which were proposed, and designed by that Law.”

The revenue of Maryland from the tobacco exportation tax and the maintenance of the governor are the other subjects treated in the report :—“As to the Government of Maryland We found the constant Revenue arising by the 2 Shillings P. hhd. upon Tobacco Exported To have amounted in the year 1701 to about

3200£ one moiety whereof Belonging to the Lord Proprietor, and the other moiety being for the Support of the Government one fourth part thereof is by Act of assembly to be applyed to the buying of Arms and the other  $\frac{3}{4}$  amounting to 1200£ Is applicable to the Governors Salary, Besides which an Act was past upon the arrival of the Last Governor in Mary Land for raising a Revenue of 3 pence per Hhd as an additional allowance to him for his better maintainance dureing his Government, which may amount to 500£ Sterling per annum more, And there being no house in Mary Land for his reception, We humbly Conceaved Her majesty might allowe the assembly to Repass the lyke act for the better maintainance of the present Governor, provyded the same were for an unlimited time, or dureing his Government, and that the said Governor might not be permitted to Receave any present or gratification from the assembly upon any one whatsoever."

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## THE BALTIMORE ARTIFICERS COMPANY.

FROM THE ORIGINAL IN THE COLLECTION OF THE MARYLAND  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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We the Subscribers, being desirous to pay due Obedience to the Directions of the Continental and Provincial Congress, and being Convinced that it is a duty Incumbent on each Member of a free state to Qualify himself for the Defence thereof, have assembled and join Ourselves into a Company to be called by the name of the Baltimore Artificers Company of Militia for the Purpose of Acquiring and Accustoming Ourselves to Military Knowledge and Discipline, and we do hereby bind ourselves to Each other by all the Ties of Honour Strictly to adhere to and Obey all such Rules of Conduct as may be by a Majority of the Company at this or any Subsequent Meeting be deemed Necessary for our Good Government and Regulation.

William Richardson

Mark Alexander

John Caldwell

John McCabe

James McFaden

Patrick Keiths

Wm. Forepaugh

Arthur Owens

Anthony Ryan

Fergis McCray (?)

John Hawkins

Robt. Vance

Wm. McMillen

Joseph Chester

Joseph Cambridge

John Lynch

John Howell

John Calder

Amon (?) Hanson

[1777]

Ambrose Clarke

James Kean

Laurence Maloney

Thomas Lanahan

John Hamilton

Geo. S (?) Douglass

Clement Sherrett

Gabriel Lawyn

Henry Wannell

John Taylor

Daniel <sup>his</sup> + Flanerey  
<sub>marke</sub>

Moses Rutter

John Byrne

Enoch Gordon

Issacco M. Gordon

Thomas Shepard

Gilbert Crockett

William Grahame

Cornelius O'Leary

## THE CALVERT PEDIGREE.

[In Vol. I, p. 276 of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* mention is made of a pedigree drawn up by Benedict Leonard Calvert for the antiquary Thomas Hearne and published in his *Diary*. As there have been many erroneous statements about the family, it is here reproduced.]

This Pedigree was drawn up and written (with his own Hand) by the Honble Benedict Leonard Calvert, Esq., who gave it to me on Mond. Sept. 1, MDCCXVIII. Tho. Hearne.

Leonard Calvert = Alicia, daughter and Heiress of  
John Crosland of Crosland.

Sr George Calvert, K<sup>nt</sup> born at Kypling in Yorkshire = Ann, daughter to George Secretary of State to James the 1<sup>st</sup> K. of England. By Myne of Hartingford him created L<sup>d</sup> Baron of Baltimore in Ireland. First bury in Com. Hartford L<sup>d</sup> Proprietor of Avalon in America. Granted him in Died August, 1622 1623. Died 1632. Aged 53. And was buried att St. Dunstan's in the west.

2 Leonard	1 Cecil Calvert Son and	= Ann, his wife 2 daughter of	Ann	Dorothy	Elizabeth
3 George	Heire. L <sup>d</sup> Baltimore to	the L <sup>d</sup> Arundell of Wardour,			
4 Francis	whom Maryland was grant-	and Count of the Sacred Roman			
5 Henry	ed, June 20, 1632	Empire, by wch all her des-			
6 Philip		cendants, Male and Female			
		are Counts and Countesses.			

Charles, Lord Baltimore, Son and = 1 . . . Darnall, dyed in Childbed  
Heire. Married four wives. Died = 2 Jane Seawell by whom he had . . . Elizabeth Ann  
Feb. 20, 1715, buried at St. Pancras, near London, aged 77 = 3 Mary Banks, widow  
= 4 Margaret Charleton who survived him

Benedict Leonard, Lord Baltimore, born March 21 = Charlotte daughter to Edward Henry Cecil, eldest, but 1 Jane  
1679, died Apr. 16, 1715, aged 37. And was buried Earl of Litchfield, etc.; And Charlotte died young, 2 Ann  
att Epsome in Surry. Married Jan. 24 1695 to his wife daughter of K. Charles II<sup>d</sup> by Barbara, Dutchesse of Cleveland.

Cecil, twin with his	Benedict Leonard, born	Charles, Eldest, now Lord	Charlott Mar-	Jane born	Barbara born
Eldest Sister, Charlott.	Sept. 20, 1700. Now of	Baltimore. Unmarried.	ried to Mr.	Nov. 1703	Oct. 1704
Born Nov. 1702	X <sup>t</sup> church, Oxon. Unmarried	Born Sept. 29, 1699	Brewewood	Unmarried	

## PLATER FAMILY.

1. GEORGE PLATER<sup>1</sup> of St. Mary's County, the immigrant ancestor of this family, was born about 1664 and came to Maryland before 1689. In a deposition made in 1694 he states his age as upwards of thirty years (*Md. Arch.*, xx, 179) and, 28 Nov. 1689, he signed the address of the Protestant inhabitants of St. Mary's County (*ibid.*, viii, 146). He was commissioned, 8 Jan'y 1691, Receiver of the Revenues for Patuxent River (Lib. WRC. no. 1, fol. 588). In 1691 he was Attorney General of Maryland (*Md. Arch.*, viii, 247-248) and held the position until 21 Oct. 1698 when he resigned and was succeeded by William Dent (*ibid.*, xxv, 13). On the following day he was commissioned Naval Officer of Patuxent (*ibid.*, xx, 528). He died in 1707 intestate, and letters of administration on his estate were issued 22 October in that year (Test. Proc., Lib. 19, fol. 257). He married, about 1694, Anne daughter of Attorney General Thomas Burford and widow of Robert Doyne. She subsequently married, in October 1708, John Rousby of Calvert County. George Plater and Anne (Burford) his wife had issue:—
  2. i. GEORGE PLATER,<sup>2</sup> b. 1695; d. 17 May 1755.
  - ii. ANNE PLATER, living at Annapolis in 1738 (Chancery, Liber IR., no. 3, fol. 33 ff.).
2. GEORGE PLATER<sup>3</sup> of St. Mary's County was born in 1695 and died 17 May 1755. He was Clerk of the Upper House of Assembly 1725-1729 (*U. H. Journals*), Justice of the Provincial Court 1729-1732 (Commission Book), and Member of the Council of Maryland from 18 April 1732 until his death (*U. H. Journals*). The Annapolis *Maryland Gazette* announces, 20 March 1755, that "the Hon. George Plater Esq. is appointed Secretary of the Province in the room of the Hon. Edmund Jennings Esq. (now in England) who has resigned." The same newspaper, in its issue, of 22 May 1755, has the following obituary notice: "Saturday last died, at his Seat in St. Mary's County, aged upwards of Sixty, the Honourable George Plater Esq; who was for many Years one of his Lordship's Council of State, Naval Officer of Patuxent, and Lately

appointed Secretary of this Province; a Gentleman eminent for every social Virtue, which could render him truly valuable; He was as Horace says, *ad unguem factus Homo*. As his Life was a Pleasure, so was his Death a Greif, to every one that knew him." In the *Gazette* of 17 June 1729 we read: "On Tuesday last (10 June) George Plater Esq; was married to Mrs. Rebecca Bowles, the Relict of James Bowles Esq; a Gentlewoman of considerable Fortune." She was the daughter of Col. Thomas Addison, in whose will she is mentioned as "my daughter Rebecca Bowles," and she died between 1742 and 1749. The second wife of George Plater was also a widow. "Last Monday (25 June), the Honourable George Plater Esq; of St. Mary's County was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter, Widow of Capt. John Carpenter, late of this place deceased." (*Md. Gazette*, 28 June 1749). She died the following year. Under date of 14 Nov. 1750, the *Gazette* states: "We hear from St. Mary's County, of the death of Madam Plater, the virtuous Consort of the Hon. Col. George Plater, on the Thirtieth of October past; a Gentlewoman much esteem'd when living, and whose Death is greatly lamented." By his second marriage George Plater had no issue. By his first wife, Mrs. Rebecca (Addison) Bowles, he had issue as follows, the dates of birth being derived from entries in his own handwriting in a prayer book:—

- i. REBECCA PLATER,<sup>s</sup> b. 8 Aug. 1731; d. 22 Jan'y 1787; mar. 11 July 1747, Col. John Tayloe of Mt. Airy, Member of the Council of Virginia.
  - ii. ANNE PLATER, b. 31 Oct. 1732.
  3. iii. GEORGE PLATER, b. 8 Nov. 1735; d. 10 Feb. 1792.
  - iv. THOMAS ADDISON PLATER, b. 27 Oct. 1738; d. young.
  - v. ELIZABETH PLATER, b. 7 Aug. 1742.
3. GEORGE PLATER<sup>s</sup> was born 8 Nov. 1735, and died at Annapolis 10 Feb. 1792, being at the time of his death Governor of Maryland (*Md. Gazette*, 16 Feb. 1792). He was one of the Justices of St. Mary's County 1757–1771 (Commission Book) and represented the County in the Assembly 1757–1759 and 1762–1768 (*L. H. Journals*). He was a Member of the Council of Maryland 1771–1774 (*U. H. Journals*), and was Governor of the State from 1791 until his death. He married first, 5 Dec. 1762, Hannah, daughter of Hon. Richard Lee (*Md. Gazette*, 16 Dec. 1762), and she died 20 Sept. 1763 leaving no issue (*ibid.*, 29 Sept. 1763). He married secondly, 19 July 1764, Elizabeth, only child of John Rousby of Calvert County and Anne his wife, daughter of Peregrine Frisby.

Mrs. Elizabeth Plater died 23 Nov. 1789 ; the dates of her marriage and death and of the births of her children are derived from the Plater prayer book record. George Plater and Elizabeth (Rousby) his wife had issue :—

- i. REBECCA PLATER,<sup>4</sup> b. 18 Sept. 1765 ; mar. Philip Barton Key.
- ii. GEORGE PLATER, b. 21 Sept. 1766 ; mar. 1°. 9 March 1795, Cecilia Brown Bond, who d. 23 Dec. 1796 ; 2°. 29 March 1798, Elizabeth Somervell.
- iii. JOHN ROUSBY PLATER, b. 15 Oct. 1767 ; mar. Elizabeth Tootell.
- iv. THOMAS PLATER, b. 9 May 1769 ; was mar. 1°. — — ; 2°. Evelina Buchanan.
- v. ANNE PLATER, b. 23 Sept. 1772 ; mar. Uriah Forrest.
- vi. WILLIAM PLATER.

### MORGAN FAMILY.

1. HENRY MORGAN<sup>1</sup> came to Maryland in 1637 and settled on Kent Island (Land Office, Lib. ABH, fol. 131). He appears on the tax list of Kent County in 1642 (*Md. Arch.*, iii, 121) and, 2 Nov. 1648, was commissioned High Sheriff and commander of the militia of the County (*ibid.*, 197). He was one of the Justices of Kent County from 1650 to 1659 (*Md. Arch.*, iii, 363, Kent Co. Records), and represented the County in the Assembly 1659–60 (*Md. Arch.*, i, 382). In a deposition made in 1648 he gives his age as 30 years or thereabouts (*Md. Arch.*, iv, 452), while in another deposition made in 1648/9 his age is stated as 33 years (*ibid.*, 478). The latter statement is doubtless more exact, so that he was probably born in 1615 or 1616. His wife, Mrs. Frances Morgan, was 30 years old in 1655 (*Old Kent*, p. 205). Henry Morgan died in or about 1663. His widow Frances married Jonathan Sybrey of Talbot County, and died in 1672. A petition, filed 8 Jan'y 1673/4, by William Coursey and Peter Sayer, Gent., on behalf of Frances one of the daughters and coheirs of Henry Morgan late of Kent County deceased, recites that the said Henry Morgan died about the year 1663. No will was proved, nor administration committed to any one. Not long after his decease his widow Frances married Jonathan Sybrey, who possessed himself of the estate, never taking out letters during the life of the said Frances, relict of the said

Henry, nor since her death which is now near two years since. Petitioner craves letters on her father's estate in her own behalf, and in behalf of her sister Barbara Morgan now absent in England. Administration was granted as prayed, and bond was given in 40,000 lb. tobacco, with William Coursey and Peter Sayer as sureties (Test. Proc., Lib. 6, fol. 62).

Henry Morgan and Frances his wife, had issue as follows, the dates of birth being derived from the Kent County records:—

- i. HENRY MORGAN,<sup>2</sup> born 28 Jan'y 1651; d. young.
  - ii. BARBARA MORGAN, b. 28 July 1654; buried 5 Sept. 1658.
  2. iii. FRANCES MORGAN, b. 1 Oct. 1656; d. 1698.
  - iv. MARGARET MORGAN, b. 29 March 1659; buried 5 Sept. 1659.
  3. v. BARBARA MORGAN, b. 5 Nov. 1660.
2. FRANCES MORGAN,<sup>2</sup> daughter of Henry and Frances, was born 1 Oct. 1656 and died in 1698. She married Col. Peter Sayer of Talbot County, but had no issue. The will of Col. Peter Sayer (dated 29 Aug. 1697; proved 2 Nov. 1697) bequeaths one third of his estate to his wife Frances; one third equally between his nephew Charles Blake and his godson John Blake; and one third in three equal parts to the English Benedictine Nuns at Paris, the English Benedictine Monks at Paris, and the English Friars respectively. The testator also provides for his "old Aunt Varvey," and makes some special bequests, including £5 to "every priest in the Province" (Annapolis, Lib. 7, fol. 334). The will of Mrs. Frances Sayer, dated 26 May 1698, was proved 27 Sept. 1698 (Annapolis, Lib. 6, fol. 166). She leaves to her sister Barbara's children John Rousby, and Walter, Frances, Susanna, and Barbara Smith, £20 apiece. To Mrs. Jenny Sewall, daughter of Major Sewall, a diamond ring. Her niece Elizabeth Rousby is constituted residuary legatee, with the proviso that in case of the death of said niece without issue, her real estate is to pass to the heirs of testatrix's father Henry Morgan. Abstracts of both wills are to be found in *Baldwin's Calendar* (ii, 131, 158.)
3. BARBARA MORGAN,<sup>2</sup> daughter of Henry and Frances, was born 5 Nov. 1660, and married, before 29 Sept. 1676, John Rousby of Calvert County. 29 Sept. 1676, John Rousby and Barbara his wife, one of the daughters of Henry Morgan and Francis his wife, deceased, exhibit a complaint against Peter Sayer and Frances his wife, the other daughter of the aforesaid Henry and Frances (Test., Proc., Lib. 8, fol. 217). In



October 1677, John Rousby and Barbara his wife, daughter and coheir of Henry Morgan deceased, file a petition in the Land Office in regard to certain lands of said Henry Morgan on Choptank River (Lib. 19, fol. 603). John Rousby died 1 Feb'y 1685/6 (Epitaph) leaving a will dated 8 May 1685 and proved 8 Feb'y 1685/6 (Annapolis, Lib. 4, fol. 164; abstract in *Baldwin's Calendar*, i, 159), in which he mentions his wife Barbara, his son John, and his daughters Gertrude and Elizabeth. His widow Barbara was married secondly, 13 July 1686, by the Rev. P. Bertrand, to Capt. Richard Smith of St. Leonards, Calvert County, son of Attorney General Richard Smith. The certificate of this marriage is entered in the records of the Provincial Court, Liber WRC., No. 1, fol. 415. Capt. Richard Smith was thrice married, 1°. to Elizabeth daughter of Robert Brooke (*Mag.*, i, 69), 2°. to Mrs. Barbara Rousby, and 3° in 1697 to Maria Johanna widow of Col. Lowther and daughter of Charles Somerset Esq. of Acton Manor, Middlesex, and Ross, in Hertfordshire, grandson of the first Marquis of Worcester. He had issue by all three marriages and died in 1714. His will, dated 31 July 1710, was proved 17 Feb., 1714 (Lib. 14, fol. 83). During the Revolution of 1689, when her husband was imprisoned for refusing to take part with the insurgents, Mrs. Barbara Smith displayed marked energy and ability, going to England in behalf of Capt. Smith and laying his case before the authorities there. Her very interesting narrative of the troubles in Maryland at that period is published in the *Maryland Archives*, vol. viii, p. 153. By her first husband, John Rousby, she had issue:—

- i. JOHN ROUSBY,<sup>3</sup> d. 1744; twice married, and left issue.
- ii. GERTRUDE ROUSBY.
- iii. ELIZABETH ROUSBY, b. 1682; d. 3 April 1740; mar. Richard Bennett of Bennett's Point, but had no issue.

By her second husband, Capt. Richard Smith, Barbara Morgan had issue:—

- i. WALTER SMITH<sup>3</sup> of St. Leonards, d. 1748; mar. Alethia, dau. of Nathaniel Dare of Calvert Co., and left issue.
- ii. FRANCES SMITH.
- iii. SUSANNA SMITH.
- iv. BARBARA SMITH, b. 1693; d. 1764; mar. 1°. 1 Jan'y 1712, Thomas Holdsworth; 2°. about 1720, Benjamin Mackall.

## MARYLAND GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

COMMUNICATED BY MR. LOTHROP WITHINGTON, 30 LITTLE RUSSELL STREET,  
W. C., LONDON. INCLUDING UNPUBLISHED NOTES OF  
MR. HENRY F. WATERS.

FRANCINA AUGUSTINA CHESTON of Kent County, Maryland, widow. Will 3 November 1765; proved 10 February 1767. To my son James Cheston my silver Tankard and my two Silver Salts and Salt spoons. To my son Daniel Cheston my two silver pint Canses. To my daughter Fanny Cheston all my silver spoons and my silver Cream pott, and my wearing apparell and Linen. My Brother in Law John Brice, Esquire, and my sister Brice to have the guardianship of my daughter Fanny, and have her fortune in their hands, and my son William Stephenson to have ditto of my sons James and Daniel and their fortunes till of age. Residuary Legatee and Executor: Son William Stephenson. Witnesses: Thomas Ringgold, Benjn. Binney. Legard, 39.

[Testatrix was the daughter of James Frisby of Cecil Co. and Ariana his wife, daughter of Matthias Van der Huyden and granddaughter of Augustine Herman. She was born 16 Aug. 1719, and was married 1<sup>o</sup>. 28 Sept. 1735, to Dr. William Stevenson; 2<sup>o</sup>. 3 May 1742, to Daniel Cheston. Both marriages are recorded in the register of St. Anne's, Annapolis. John Brice, mentioned by Mrs. Cheston as her brother-in-law, married, 9 Sept. 1730, her sister Sarah Frisby (b. 7 Dec. 1714)].

ALEXANDER MACKIE, merchant in Glasgow. Will 21 February 1765; proved 28 July 1766. Testament testamentar of Alexander Mackie, merchant in Glasgow, who died in . . ., given up by himself and by Elizabeth Dunmore, his widow, and also by William Crawford of Posshill, merchant in Glasgow, Thomas Dunmore, Hugh Blackburn, Robert Crawford, and Robert Dunmore, all merchants in Glasgow, for themselves and in name of Patrick Mackie, clerk to the Naval Office, London, Ebenezer Mackie, merchant, Talbot County, in the Province of Maryland, brothers german of the defunct, Samuel McCaul in Crosebie, James McHarg in Cardonan, and John Binning, surgeon in Wigtown, his three brothers in law, and Alexander Speirs, Andrew Ramsay, and William Cunningham, all merchants in Glasgow, executors appointed in the defunct's last Will and

Testament. He carried on business in Glasgow as a partner of John Bowman and Co., and his full share in the business at his death was £11,000 sterling. He was also in company with others in other businesses, and there were debts due to him, but the full amount of his estate is not summed up. His Testament is dated at Glasgow, and in it he appoints the persons already named as upgivers his executors, to whom he conveys all his property with the exception of his negro boy Lewis, whom he bequeaths to his wife Elizabeth Dunmore, and he declares that his said executors are but trustees for the behoof of their only child Helen Mackie and any other child that may exist of their marriage hereafter, whom failing for behoof of his friends and relatives aftermentioned. Besides her own marriage contract and other provisions, his wife is to have his house on the south side of Argyll Street for life, with an annuity of £200 sterling over and above her provision aforesaid, and should their children die, his trustees are to pay over to her the tocher he received from the said Thomas Dunmore her father. They are also to pay the following annuities, viz.: To Janet Campbell, his mother, £30 sterling. To Elizabeth Mackie, his sister, spouse to the said Samuel McCall, £20 sterling. To Catherine Mackie, his sister, spouse to the said James McHarg, £20 sterling. To Jean Mackie, his sister, spouse to William Stewart, £20 sterling. To Jonet Mackie, his sister, spouse to John Binning, £20 sterling. And the following legacies: To Ebenezer Mackie, his brother, £300 sterling, and his gold watch and seal. To Patrick Mackie, his brother, £250 sterling. To the said Robert Dunmore, his brother in law, £100 sterling, and his horse and horse furniture. To Ann Dunmore, his sister in law, youngest daughter of the said Thomas Dunmore, £50 sterling. To Helen Blackburn, daughter of the said Hugh Blackburn, and, failing her, to any other child procreated of the marriage between him and Helen Dunmore, his spouse, whom failing, to Hugh Blackburn himself, £100 sterling. To the said Samuel McCaul, £50 sterling. To Walter McCaul, the defunct's nephew, now in Maryland, £50 sterling. With other legacies to the poor. He also gives a further legacy to his brother Ebenezer, in respect that his brother Patrick will succeed to the defunct's land in Galloway, which were given to him by his father, if he himself has no son. He also makes other dispositions, and, in a codicil dated 21 May 1765, he adds a legacy of £50 to Elizabeth Dunmoor Binning, lawful daughter of John Binning, surgeon in Wigtoun, when she comes to the age of fifteen years, and he appoints his negro servant to receive his part, and gives

his gold watch and seals to his wife. Confirmed as above, Peter Blackburn, merchant in Glasgow, being cautioner.

Glasgow Testaments, Volume 62.

EDWARD WESTLAKE, late of Maryland. Administration 19 May 1694 to Ellis Asby, brother of Margery Westlake, the relict, now in Maryland. Admon. Act Book 1694, folio 94.

HUGH MERRIKEN, late of Maryland, in America, over seas. Administration 1 February 1697/8 to Anne Merriken, his relict. Admon. Act Book 1698, folio 26.

CHRISTOPHER ROUSBY, late of Maryland, in East Indies, (sic), Esq., and widdower. Administration 31 January 1684/5 to his brother William Rousby. Admon. Act Book 1685.

ELIZABETH PEELE, late of Maryland, spinster. Administration 12 August 1685 to Bartholomew Peele, father. Admon. Act Book 1685, folio 115.

JOHN TONSTALL, late of Maryland, in America, bachelor. Administration 6 May 1685 to his brother Thomas Tonstall. Admon. Act Book 1685, folio 56.

THOMAS GODDARD, late of Talbott County, Maryland. Administration 9 November 1687 to relict Grace Brockney als Goddard, widow. Admon. Act Book 1687, folio 167.

RICHARD CARTER, late of Maryland, in America. Administration granted 6 December 1708 to Micaiah Perry, Attorney for Elizabeth Carter, the relict. Admon. Act Book 1708, folio 229.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, late of Patuxent, in Maryland, bachelor. Administration granted 8 October 1709 to his brother Benjamin Taylor, Richard Taylor, the father, having renounced. Admon. Act Book 1709, folio 206.

JOSEPH ELBROW, late of Maryland, in parte beyond sea, deceased in merchant ship "Dover." Administration granted 2 November 1709 to his relict Anne, now wife of Richard Eaton. Ditto, folio 229.

JOHN SMOCKE, late of Maryland, beyond seas, widower. Administration granted 13 August 1711 to his brother Edward Smocke. Admon. Act Book 1711, folio 147.

ROBERT LAWSON, late of Maryland, in America. Administration granted 7 November 1715 to Robert White, guardian of Margaret Lawson, an infant daughter of the defunct, of goods unadministered October 1714 by the relict Margaret Lawson, now deceased.  
Admon. Act Book 1715, folio 232.

WILLIAM LANGHORNE, late of Maryland, beyond seas, bachelor. Administration granted 5 May 1716 to his sister Elizabeth Hall als Langhorne, wife of John Hall, the mother Susanna Langhorne dying before taking administration.  
Admon. Act Book 1716, folio 91.

DANIEL DE ST. THOMAS JENNIFER, late of "Rivo Patuxen" in Maryland, in America, deceased in St. Botolph Bishopsgate, London. Administration 29 April 1730 to Jonathan Forward, a creditor, Elizabeth Jennifer, relict, and Mary and Elizabeth Jennifer, the daughters, being cited and not appearing.  
Admon. Act Book 1730.

CHARLES RUDD, late of Piscattua, in the Colony of Maryland. bachelor. Administration 1 September 1752 to his mother Ann Rudd, widow.  
Admon. Act Book 1752.

MARY DENWOOD, late of the County of Somerset, in the Province of Maryland. Administration 9 April 1753 to Anthony Bacon, Attorney of Thomas Denwood, now residing in said county of Somerset, husband of the defunct.  
Admon. Act Book 1753.

CAESAR GRICE, late of Maryland, beyond seas. Administration 14 August 1754 to his brother John Grice, the relict — Grice dying without taking administration.  
Admon. Act Book 1754.

LANCELOTT HALLETT, late of Province of Meriland, in Rivo Sarifax in Virginia, bachelor. Administration 14 July 1671 to brother Richard Hallett. Admon. Act Book 1671, folio 83.

NICHOLAS HALLETT, on high seas. Administration 12 July 1671 to Elizabeth Everett, principal creditor.  
Admon. Act Book 1671.

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## NOTES.

## NOTE ON "COLONIAL WOMEN OF MARYLAND."

Perhaps there has been no character in the history of our Colony about whom so many and grievous misstatements have been made as in the case of Mistress Margaret Brent. Invested with a purely mythical environment, she has been made to do duty as the first woman lawyer, the pioneer advocate of woman suffrage, the beloved of Governor Leonard Calvert, and finally betrothed to Mr. Thomas White, a clergyman of the Church of England, sometime of Virginia and possibly coming in to Maryland occasionally, but whom she probably never saw. The writer of the article on Colonial Women, which appeared in the last issue of this *Magazine*, takes this opportunity to state that in the preparation of her paper some seventeen years ago, she relied on the statement made by the Rev. Edward Neill with regard to the romantic episode last noted; and it was only after quite a while that her attention was called to the original entry in the Provincial Court Records where the petition setting forth that "Thomas White, out of the tender love and affection he bore the petitioner (Margaret Brent) intended if he had lived, to have married her, and had by his last will and testament—given unto her, the said petitioner—his whole estate which he was possessed of in his life time." Mr. Neill saw fit to omit the concluding sentence which runs:—

"Your petitioner prays that this may be granted, She being a servant," &c.

On further investigation both the contracting parties in the case proved to be serving-people, Thomas White having, a short while before, suffered the penalty of thirty lashes under the law for stealing from his master.

Our Mistress Margaret Brent, therefore, stands out a central figure on her stage—the administrator and guardian of the Governor's children and estate,—the representative of Lord Baltimore's interests in troublous times,—the protector of her brother Giles's family and fortune during his absences over-seas,—an ardent and devoted daughter of the "Holy Romane Catholique Church," and a woman who needs no fictitious setting to be one of the most notable of our women in the Colony of Maryland.

A. L. S.

[It is a popular error to suppose that Mistress Brent was an advocate of woman suffrage. It is true that she asked for "vote and voice" in the Assembly of 1647, but it was not as a Burgess, but as the attorney of Lord Baltimore, who, by the death of his brother, had been left without any one to represent his private interests.—Ed.]

### FORGE IN MARYLAND.

[FROM PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON; B. T., PROPRIETORS, VOL. 71.]

Province of Maryland :

I, Samuel Ogle, Governor of the said Province, do hereby certify that in the year 1747 there was finished and is now in use at the head of North East River in Cecil County, one Plateing Forge working with two Tilt Hammers, and that George Rock of the said County is the Proprietor thereof ; and that there is not a Mill or Engine for slitting and rolling of Iron, nor a Furnace for making Steel erected in this Province. Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province this 27<sup>th</sup> day of September, Anno Domini, 1750.

SAM. OGLE.

### QUERIES.

WITHAM.—Henry Witham of Prince George's Co. married, in 1721, Mary, daughter of Maj. Thomas Brooke, and widow of Benjamin Hall (*Mag.*, i, 71). William Whitham was living, 1756, in Bohemia Manor, Cecil Co. Dr. Henry Witham was, in 1708, a subscriber to *The Sot-weed Factor or Planter's Mirror*; George Witham was a witness, 7 Feb. 1697, to the will of William Sherwood of James City Co., Va.; and, in the Visitation of York-shire, Cuthbert Witham, son of William, was a merchant in Virginia after 1665. Information in regard to this family is desired.

Mrs. L. B. Rowley,  
2021 Oakland Ave.,  
Madison, Wis.

WHITE AND BAYNARD FAMILIES.—Dr. John White and Elizabeth, his wife, had a son, Dr. Edward White, who married, about 1751, Rachel, daughter of John and Elizabeth Baynard (or Barnard). After his marriage Dr. Edward White settled near Milford, in Sussex Co., Del. Can any correspondent furnish information concerning the White and Baynard families?

Mrs. R. S. White,  
Palmyra, Marion Co., Mo.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

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*Meeting of October 14th.*—The first meeting of the Society after the summer recess brought out an average attendance of the members.

Among the additions reported to the collections, was a bound volume of papers, relating to the burning of the brig Peggy Stewart, to which was appended a collection of the letters in relation to the same subject, written by Mr. Richard D. Fisher, and which had been printed from time to time in the *Baltimore News*.

Also a photograph of a portrait of Governor Eden, presented by Mr. Fisher, and by him obtained through the courtesy and by the assistance of Rev. Robert A. Eden of London.

The following were elected active members of the Society : John J. Nelligan, Edward V. Coonan, Ernest J. Clark, Stuart Kearney, Henry Hollyday, Jr., George Armistead, G. Morris Bond, John H. Trimble, A. H. S. Post, A. R. White, T. J. C. Williams, Wm. Henry Forsythe, Jr., Dr. Ridgely B. Warfield, Charles L. Reeder, Mrs. Frederick Tyson. E. Francis Riggs was elected to associate membership, and Rev. Robert A. Eden was made a corresponding member.

Announcement was made of the death since the June meeting of the following members: John A. Whitridge, William F. Porter, German H. Hunt and Reverdy Johnson, Jr.

The paper of the evening entitled "The Indian Meaning of Patapsco and other Maryland Geographical names according to Mr. William Wallace Tooker," was presented by Mr. Charles Weathers Bump, and contained much of interest to the members.

*Meeting of November 11th.*—An unusually large attendance, both of members and visitors, characterized this meeting.

Among the additions reported to the collections, were five electrotypes of the Raleigh seal, from Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, and



an exceptionally interesting manuscript from Mr. Richard D. Fisher on "The Perils of a Surveyor of Customs in Maryland, 1775."

The following persons were elected to active membership: J. Alexis Shriver, Miss Marie E. Turner, Rev. Lewis Beeman Browne, Miss Alice G. Harris, Alexander C. Nelson, L. P. Hennighausen, Miss Christiana D. Berry, Mrs. Aquilla Browne Hanson, Charles Morris Howard. S. H. Sheib and John Thompson Spencer were elected to associate membership. W. H. Bixby was made a corresponding member.

The following members of the Society were reported as having died: James M. McSherry and Louis E. McComas.

"Some early citizens of Western Maryland" was the title of the paper read by Mr. T. J. C. Williams. In addition to being a valuable contribution upon the personal qualities and traits of some of the early settlers in the western portion of the State, the paper was enlivened by the native humor of the writer, and introduced an element no less acceptable than rare in essays of an historical character.

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